

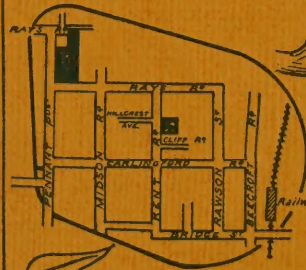
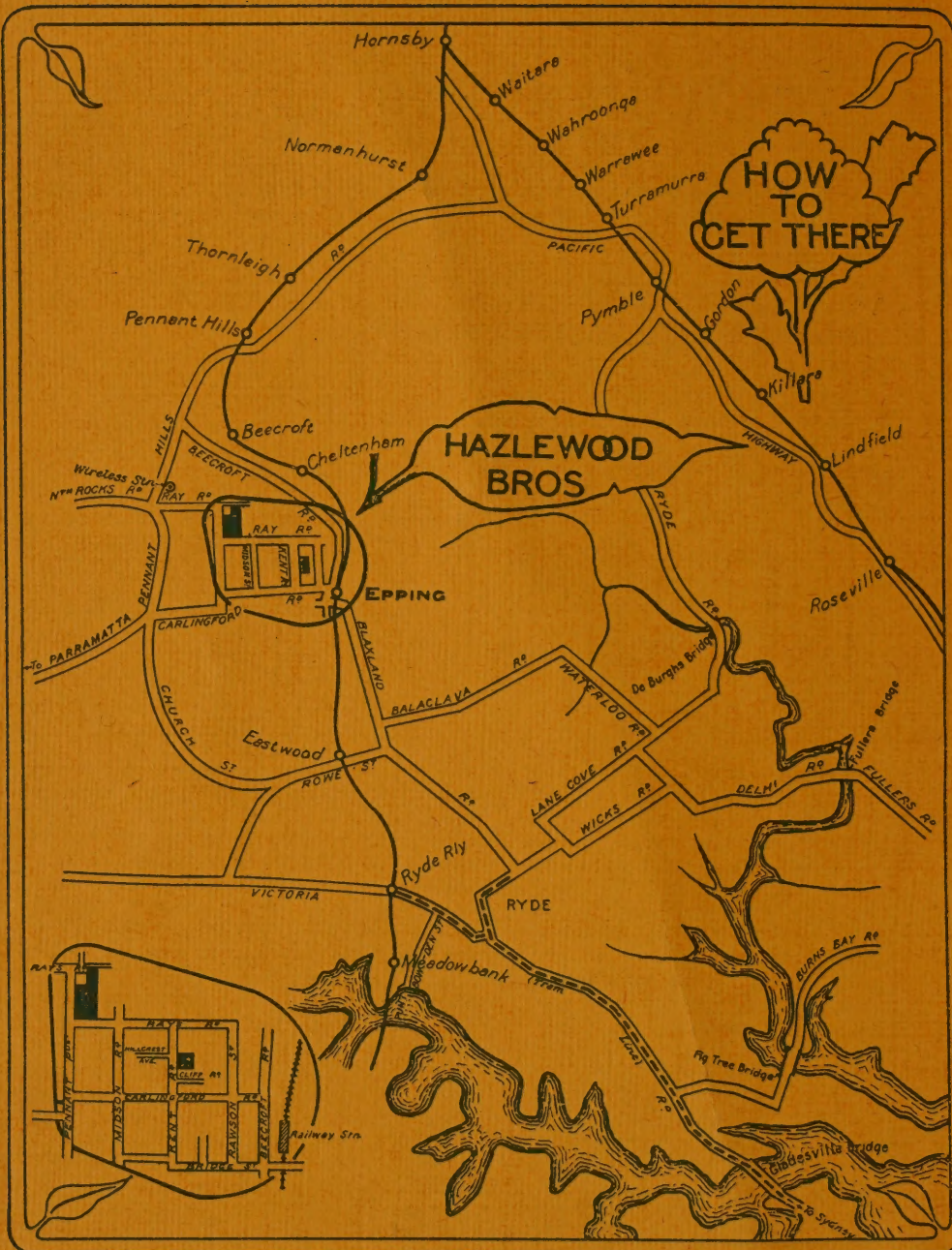
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Australia
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Favourite Roses
AND
Other Plants
1933

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HAZLEWOOD BROS. LTD.
EPPING, N.S.W.



BETTER ROSES

This may appear at first sight to be simply an idealistic dream, but in practice it is definitely capable of achievement. The main factors towards our objective are:—

(1) Better varieties.

(3) Better cultural methods.

(2) Better plants.

(4) Better selection.

(1) **BETTER VARIETIES.**—Amplifying each factor in turn, it should be pointed out that the modern Rose has reached a certain standard of improvement in each of its phases, and it is a reasonable expectation that all new varieties are at least equal to the older sorts in most respects, while being superior in others.

“Novelty” implies difference and improvement, and new Roses without these qualifications are a challenge to common sense. As in past years, the policy of this firm will always be towards improvement, with better results for the client in return for the time and money spent on his hobby. In addition, every encouragement in our power will be given to Australian hybridists who seek to raise in our own country the types of Roses most suitable to our various climates and preferences.

(2) **BETTER PLANTS.**—Good results are not possible with inferior plants. In preparing our stock no expense is spared, and the ideal is always being sought as far as season and forces beyond human control will allow. A lot of experimental work is being done in the direction of finding better stocks on which to bud the named varieties, and reports from our many clients back up our claim to better results by means of “Better Plants.” In addition, good packing and prompt despatch will ensure our clients receiving orders in good condition, so that our ideal will not be discounted in any way.

(3) **BETTER CULTURAL METHODS** do not provide such a wide scope for improvement, as this phase of Rose growing has reached a very high plane. Experiments are being conducted in respect of manuring, disease control, treatment of soils, etc., but our main service so far is in publishing for the benefit of our clients the known and proved methods of Rose culture.

(4) **BETTER SELECTION.**—This is a very broad and complicated field for service. Roses differ in size, shape, colour, freedom of bloom, disease resistance and lasting qualities. They vary enormously in their adaptability to climate, and varieties highly successful in one country may be utter failures in another. A big proportion of the Roses in cultivation in Australia are the product of overseas hybridists, and collecting the cream of these has been the work of many years, while the track to our present standard is strewn with ruined hopes, blighted enthusiasm, and paved with the money lost on ill-described, unsuitable varieties which have never returned to the purchaser even a small proportion of the satisfaction that is his fair expectation.

To remedy such a state of affairs, it is our endeavour to describe the main faults as well as the qualities of each Rose. A semi-double or single variety will be so described so that the lover of a full bodied Rose will not knowingly purchase a type he dislikes. Weak colour values, inferior shape, indifferent blooming, lack of scent or liability to disease will be mentioned where they constitute major faults. The climates in which a variety has been proved successful will be noted, and in this respect we desire to express our appreciation and thanks to the hundreds of clients from all parts of Australia who have written reporting on successes and failures in their particular climatic zones.

Our Service Department will cheerfully reply to all enquiries and assist in any way possible by correspondence to help overcome any difficulty. This service is without fee or obligation and is open to all Rose lovers whether clients or not.

Yours for Better Roses,

HAZLEWOOD BROS. LTD.

CATALOGUE METHOD, TERMS OF BUSINESS, ETC.

ORDER OF PREFERENCE.—The method of preference in this catalogue is different to the average list. Alphabetical order conveys no idea of quality or public preference, so pride of place in the Rose list is given according to the number of each sort sold during the year. This method may have its disadvantages, but the index at the end of the book makes it quite easy to find the description of any variety and thus overcomes the main objection. The advantages of indicating public fancy are obvious.

VARIETIES.—Up to the present it is estimated that over 20,000 varieties have been disseminated to the Rose World, while nearly one hundred new varieties are now being imported into Australia each year. Every second rate or superfluous variety increases the cost of production and the selling price per plant, so that a drastic discarding is necessary. Very few growers want to grow second or third rate varieties, and no one could ever procure or make a success of all the varieties which have been distributed, so the collectors craze is out of the question. The best results are obtained not from multiplying varieties in a garden, but in getting more and more of the sorts which have been proved highly satisfactory and which make the biggest appeal to the individual tastes of the grower.

DESCRIPTIONS.—It is our endeavour to describe each Rose impartially on its behaviour under the various Australian conditions. Major faults as well as qualities will be noted, and in this respect it should be mentioned that no one really believes a stage of perfection has been reached in Rose progress. A fair recognition of the faults is a much better incentive towards our ideal than a senseless recital of qualities only, leaving the disgruntled client to find the faults out later after considerable loss of time and money.

To save repetition, it should be mentioned that almost every Rose, under certain conditions, will contract Mildew and Black Spot. Where these are mentioned as faults it must be understood the variety is more than usually liable. Colours are described at their best, but nearly all colours weaken in strong sunlight, while newly planted stock should not be expected to give the performance of adult plants. In this respect reds frequently flower pink and yellows come white. Before sending in a complaint let the plant have a full season in which to show what it can do.

Careful attention should be paid to descriptions in so far as type of bloom is concerned. Many growers only recognise the fully double flower and term all others briars. It is useless offering the loose decorative class to such gardeners, as they adopt the attitude, "If she be not fair to me, What care I how fair she be." On the other hand, very many Rose lovers highly appreciate the dainty colours and decorative qualities of the single and semi-double flowers. So that each may not suffer disappointment, the descriptions will state the type of bloom each variety produces. If singles and doubles are not liked, then avoid all so described.

PERFUME.—It is a stock saying that modern Roses have not the perfume of older sorts, but such a statement will not stand investigation. It is an extremely rare thing to find any modern Rose absolutely scentless. There are a few of this kind, but there were also some amongst the old timers. It is perfectly correct to say some of the modern Roses have just as rich a fragrance as any of the old sorts, but what is not

Every Rose has a fault.

usually recognised is that perfume has become more varied. At one time the rich sweet "damask" perfume was the type usually experienced in gardens. Then the "tea" scent was introduced, and in crossing these two types a marvellous improvement was achieved in greater freedom of bloom, better habit, better blooms, and greater disease resistance. The new class was called the Hybrid Tea, but the blending of the two natures also resulted in a blending of the perfumes as regards a proportion of the progeny. Later, when the Pernetiana strain was introduced, a further blending of perfumes resulted, and now fragrance is a very varied quality ranging from damask, tea, fruit, clove, to many as yet unclassified. The following instances explain the sections:—

TEA SCENT.—Represented by varieties like Lady Hillingdon, Duchess of Wellington, Georges Schwartz, Lilian Moore, Mrs. Dunlop Best, etc.

SWEET OR DAMASK SCENT.—Found in General MacArthur, Georg Arends, Gruss an Teplitz, Hadley, Hoosier Beauty, Laurent Carle, Radiance, Rose Marie, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.—This class covers varieties like Socrates (peach), Rosa bracteata (pear), Old Gold (clove), Rev. F. Page Roberts (apple), Rosa moschata (musk), and many mixed fruity perfumes which require careful classification. It is to be hoped that this question will be followed up by Rose societies everywhere, and that one of the greatest charms of the Rose will receive the fullest recognition by grower and hybridiser alike.

OUR SLOGAN.—Some years ago we adopted as our slogan—

"Grow the Best,
Discard the Rest,"



and have pleasure in advising that this has been registered by the Commonwealth Registrar of Trade Marks in the following form:—

STOCK FOR 1933.—In dwarf and climbing Roses our stock exceeds 200,000 plants. They are all grown on comparatively new land, and as a result are free from the disease inseparable from stock grown on Rose sick soils. They are worked from vigorous, proved parent plants, and in growth, freedom from disease and general quality they will hold their own with plants from any part of the world. Many of them are budded on a new stock which produces masses of fibrous roots so necessary for safe transplanting.

PRICES.—Every endeavour is made to produce the highest quality of stock possible and special precautions are taken to keep plants free from disease and true to name. Every operation along these lines increases the cost of production, but bearing in mind the reduced purchasing power of the community, prices have been reduced to the lowest possible level consistent with high grade quality and the ultimate success of our clients.

In order to prevent confusion, all prices quoted are for plants at the nursery, and postage and freight should be added to all orders. Where dozen rates are mentioned, it is for at least six plants at the one price taken in one consignment. For instance, one plant at 2/6 and 5 at 1/6 will be charged single rates. Similarly 50 or more at the one price must be ordered and despatched in one lot to qualify for 100 rates.

Before leaving this question, the following quotation from an unknown author is tendered to all who do not consider the amount of labour, care and conscience put into the production of quality: "There

Raise the standard by fairly facing the fact.

is hardly anything in the world that some man cannot make to a lower standard and sell a little cheaper, and the people who consider price only are this man's lawful prey."

ORDERS.—It is particularly requested that when ordering, names be written on a separate sheet of paper, together with the address, both being clearly stated, as it is not uncommon to receive letters without any indication from whom they come. Write on one side of the paper only and place the names of varieties in columns. It is also advisable to state in your letter the amount of, and the form in which remittances are made.

All orders are booked subject to stock at the time of despatch, and we cannot hold ourselves responsible for losses caused through fire, drought, frost, hail, or other factors beyond our control.

SUBSTITUTION.—It is quite impossible to correctly estimate the number of plants of each variety required each season. Public fancy is extremely changeable in some respects, and where a stock of 500 plants of a given variety may be ample for some seasons, it may be far too many or too little for other years. Clients can help us materially if they will definitely state when ordering if some other variety may be substituted when any kind is sold out. Frequently when only those available are sent, a letter is received asking why we did not forward others in place of those not in stock. Occasionally criticism is received for sending substitutes, no matter how good they may be. It makes the position so simple when it is definitely stated, "Please do not substitute." If willing for us to send as good, or better sorts, please advise us on the order.

DESPATCH.—The greatest care is taken in packing orders so that the plants will reach their destinations in good condition, but it is highly advisable that customers notify us as to the quickest route and method by which the plants are to be sent. If post, rail, steamer or parcels delivery are specially indicated, it will save considerable trouble during the rush season. Where no instructions are given, plants will be sent according to our own discretion. After a receipt in good condition from the railway authorities, all consignments travel at owner's risk, and we cannot be held responsible for delay or rough handling during transit.

For the convenience of suburban clients we have inaugurated our own Motor Delivery Service, and make a regular trip each Tuesday through Ryde, Strathfield, Western Suburbs, out to Vacluse. On Thursday we deliver to Beecroft, Pennant Hills, Wahroonga, Chatswood and Mosman districts. It is specially requested that clients give us at least twenty-four hours notice for any orders which require to be delivered on these days.

ACCOUNTS.—All accounts are due within one month of date of statement. New customers are requested to remit when ordering or give a satisfactory reference.

CATALOGUES.—Each customer in the past two years will be forwarded a copy of the new catalogue as soon as published, which is generally in March-April each year. It has been found, however, that the popularity of the publication is the cause of many failing to reach their proper destinations. It is asked that friends will make it widely known that failure to receive the regular copy does not indicate carelessness or indifference on our part. Extra copies are available for distribution to flower loving friends, and will be sent post free to all addresses forwarded. If a recipient has no use for the book, it is specially asked that it be passed on to someone who will be interested.

Always sign your name clearly.

The information in the catalogue is carefully checked each year, and is freely given in the hope that it will help to produce Better Roses and Brighter Gardens.

REMITTANCES.—These may be made by Money Order, Postal Note (both payable at Epping, N.S.W.), or Cheque, while small amounts under 5/- may be forwarded in stamps. Country and Interstate customers are requested to add exchange to cheques.

THE NURSERY.—Visitors, whether purchasers or not, are always welcome at the nursery during business hours. The nearest entrance is situated within half-a-mile from Epping Railway Station, and may be reached via Cliff Road. This entrance is not available for car traffic, as there is only a footbridge across the creek. The western entrance is a little further away, but may be reached via Kent Street, and cars may drive right up to the office and packing sheds.

For visitors coming by train the following directions are submitted:—After passing the ticket barrier turn to the right and follow the line downhill as far as the horse trough, then turn to the left along Carlingford Road; Cliff Road is then the second turn to the right; after passing the turn in this road our notice board comes into view; the main Nursery is behind the block of bush trees. Where any difficulty is likely to be experienced in finding the nursery, clients may engage a taxi at the station at a trifling cost.

The Rose Nursery is situated at the end of Ray Road, Carlingford, and is distant from Epping Station about one and a half miles. A bus leaves Epping Station at several times through the day and will convey visitors almost to the Nursery gate at a very moderate charge.

The Nursery is positively closed on Saturday afternoons, Sundays, and holidays.

CORRESPONDENCE is invited on all questions of horticultural interest, and friends are specially asked to correct any mistake or comment on any variety's adaptability to special conditions.

ADDRESS.—The business was founded in 1908, and has been conducted in Epping only ever since that time. We have no branches, and all correspondence should be carefully addressed to Epping, N.S.W., in order to prevent mistakes.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—We believe that all trees and plants sold by us are of the description and kind specified at the time of sale. Where reasonable proof is given that plants have been wrongly labelled we will refund the original purchase money or correct the mistake by new plants; but we give no warranty, express or implied, as to their growth, description, quality or productiveness, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop, as these factors are governed by forces beyond our control.

All sales are made subject to these conditions, and if the purchaser does not accept the goods sold on these terms they are at once to be returned.

HAZLEWOOD BROS., LTD.,

Phones: Epping 11
Epping 1162

Rose and Tree Specialists, Epping, N.S.W.

Business Hours:

Week days: 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturdays: 7 a.m. to 11 a.m.

Study the climate map carefully.

Equal Climatic Zones

The continent of Australia covers a very large area, but there are many places where conditions of rainfall, heat, cold or other factors which go to make up climate are near enough to be classed as equal. With the exception of soil, which may be modified or improved, it is a



fair thing to expect that plants which are a success in one part of a given zone will be equally successful in other parts of the same zone as far as climatic influences are concerned. So far from being a theory only, this contention is proved by practical results.

With this idea in mind, the officers of the Meteorological Bureau of Sydney were approached in 1923, and by their whole-hearted co-

Our recommendations are the result of extensive investigations.

operation a climatological map of Australia was prepared, to guide as far as humanly possible plant lovers, so that many of the mistakes of planting unsuitable sorts might be avoided.

As most of the horticultural energies centre round the capital cities, the divisions have been named after them, and they show such marked differences as to account for most of the important variations present.

It must be emphasised, however, that the divisions are approximate only, for it is quite impossible to indicate on any map the enormous number of purely local conditions caused by any one town's peculiar position and surroundings; also the very important question of soil variations, and getting closer to home, the individual variations to be found in each garden according as the beds round a house face North, South, East or West. In this respect it is quite possible for a Sydney grower, for example, to select positions in his garden which more closely represent the conditions of Adelaide, Hobart, or Melbourne, than the average Sydney climate. The determination and treatment of these variations must be left to the wisdom of the enthusiast himself.

The main climatic controlling factors are frost, heat, humidity, and dryness, each in the double capacity of friend and foe to different plants.

The suitability of various plants to particular divisions will be noted throughout this catalogue by letters "A," "M," "B," etc., as the case may be, while "E," in the Rose section will signify that the variety is hardy everywhere.

Adelaide Zone "A"

This is easily the largest climatic division, extending well into all the States on the Mainland. It is characterised by hot and dry summers and fairly severe winter conditions, combined with a low rainfall. The strong sunlight is very hard on the colour of blooms, and yellows particularly suffer during the summer months. The heat causes quick development and tends to reduce size so that the most satisfactory flowering seasons are spring and autumn. It is necessary frequently to protect plant stems against sunburn and see that plants do not suffer from lack of moisture. Roses which fade or which have scanty and weak petalage are not satisfactory generally, and selection should always be made of good rich colours and those of moderate to full petalage which should be of good substance. Varieties which burn or blue excessively should be discarded, as these faults are increased by the action of sunlight. The dry atmosphere is not without its compensations for black-spot and many fungus diseases are retarded, and varieties like Edward Mawley, Lyon, Madame Edouard Herriot, etc., which fail in humid climates, are quite satisfactory.

Associated with this climate is the frequent sudden change of temperature with its resultant encouragement of mildew, and best results are obtained with mildew resistant sorts. The nights are quite cool in comparison to moist climates and many trees and shrubs requiring even temperature do not thrive in consequence. When associated with heavy dew these conditions favour "balling" of "tissue paper petalled" Roses such as Natalie Bottner, Madame Jules Gravereaux, etc. This balling is caused by the petals becoming saturated with moisture and preventing the bloom opening. It usually occurs in very full varieties which have notoriously thin petals. An example of good substance which is quite the opposite may be found in Ophelia or Madame Butterfly.

Frosts are severe in winter, but do not prevent the successful growth of Oranges and many hardy evergreen shrubs. It is too dry, however, for many trees and plants requiring moist cool climates. Included in this

Satisfied clients are our best advertisement.

division is a thin strip of country in N.S.W. between Sydney's moist coastal climate and the mountains, and represented by such towns as Liverpool, Windsor, Singleton, etc.

The National Rose Society of South Australia recommends the following (1931 vote):—

EXHIBITION ROSES.—Dame Edith Helen, Mrs. George Shawyer, Mrs. Charles Russell, Clb. Belle Siebrecht, Mrs. A. R. Barraclough, Molly Bligh, Mrs. W. C. Egan, Hadley, Lord Charlemont, Mme. Jules Bouche, Mrs. H. R. Darlington, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Margaret Dickson Hamill, Fontanelle, Mabel Morse, Luna, Gorgeous, Lyon, Nellie Parker, Souv. de Maria de Zayas, The General, Mrs. David McKee, Mrs. Charles Lamplough, British Queen

GARDEN ROSES.—Hadley, Lord Charlemont, General MacArthur, Daily Mail Scented, Edith Clark (for bedding), Los Angeles, Emma Wright, Mme. Edouard Herriot, Angele Pernet, Shot Silk, Mrs. Sam McGredy, Felicity, Souv. de Maria de Zayas, Mrs. C. W. Edwards, Golden Ophelia, Golden Emblem, Luna, The Queen Alexandra, Mrs. Henry Winnett, Clarice Goodacre, Mme. Jules Grolez, Rose Marie, Mme. Abel Chatenay, Ville de Paris, Mev. G. A. van Rossem, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Mme. Jules Bouche, Ethel Somerset, Elizabeth of York, Dame Edith Helen, Imperial Potentate, Mrs. Bryce Allen, Lorraine Lee, Mrs. A. R. Barraclough, Lady Florence Stronge, Madame Butterfly, Ophelia, Dainty Bess, Mrs. W. C. Egan, Lady Margaret Stewart, Fontanelle, Souv. de Georges Pernet, Charles P. Kilham, W. F. Dreer, Una Wallace, Mme Segond Weber, May Wettern, Mrs. Mackellar, Souv. de H. A. Verschuren.

DECORATIVE ROSES.—Emma Wright, Mrs. Philip Russell, Daily Mail Scented, Mme. Edouard Herriot, Betty Uprichard, Comtesse de Castilleja, Ville de Paris, Sunny South, Angele Pernet, Shot Silk, Lady Mary Elizabeth, Desmond Johnston.

CLIMBING ROSES.—Clb. Mme Abel Chatenay, Clb. General MacArthur, Clb. Mme Edouard Herriot, Clb. Mme Segond Weber, Clb. Mabel Morse, Clb. Los Angeles, Clb. Hadley, Clb. Golden Emblem, Clb. Ophelia, Miss Marion Manifold, Scorcher, Kitty Kininmonth.

NEWER ROSES.—Edith Nellie Perkins, Dorina Neave, May Wettern, Stately, J. C. Thornton, Charles P. Kilham, Talisman, Golden Dawn, Daily Mail Scented, Mrs. Sam McGredy, Caledonia, Joanna Hill.

In addition the following varieties are quite suitable.

RED (Dwarfs).—Cathrine Kordes, Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Director Rubio, Earl Beatty, E. G. Hill, Eileen Dorothea, Etoile de Hollande, Gartendirektor Nose, Hoosier Beauty, Joyous Cavalier, Lady Helen Maglona, Laurent Carle, Madame H. Lustre, McGredy's Scarlet,* M. Geier, Mrs. E. M. Gilmer, Pres. Jac Smits, Souv. de A. Bernaix, W. E. Chaplin, William Orr. (Climbers).—Black Boy, Clb. Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Clb. Daily Mail Scented, Clb. Hoosier Beauty, Clb. Laurent Carle, Countess of Stradbroke, Noella Nabonnand, Reine Marie Henriette, Walter C. Clark, Warpaint.

* This variety is really a reddish cerise, in spite of its name.

PINK (Dwarfs).—America, Annie Laurie, Antoine Rivoire, Capt. F. S. Harvey Cant, Colonel Dazier, Coral, Dainty, Delightful, Doris Downes, Dorothy Lee, Duchess of Westminster, Edith Part, Empire Queen, E. Pemberton Barnes, Frau Margaret Oppenheim, Freiburg II., Georg

Rose Societies exist to promote Better Rose Culture. Their recommendations should receive careful attention.

Arends, Gladys Holland, Gustav Grunerwald, Hilda, Hon. Violet Douglas Pennant, John C. M. Mensing, Joseph Hill, Jules Gaujard, Madame Henri Queuille, Madame Jules Grolez, Madame Nicolas Aussel, Magdalena de Nubiola, Maman Cochet, Margaret McGredy, Marguerite Chambard, Mrs. Blamire Young, Mrs. Chas. J. Bell, Mrs. E. Willis, Mrs. George Geary, Mrs. Lovell Swisher, My Maryland, Oliver Mee, Patience, Portadown Fragrance, Radiance, Rapture, Rose Berkeley, Souv. de Sergeant Crette. **(Climbers).**—Amy Johnson, Clb. Caroline Testout, Clb. Columbia, Clb. Maman Cochet, Clb. Mrs. Geo. Shawyer, Clb. Mrs. Lovell Swisher, Clb. Mrs. W. T. Sumner, Clb. Radiance, Clb. Rose Marie, Clb. Shot Silk, Clb. Souv. de Georges Pernet, Margaret Turnbull, Mary Warren, Sachsengruss.

WHITE AND LIGHT COLOURS (Dwarfs).—Frau Karl Druschki, K. A. Viktoria, Konigin Luise, Lord Rossmore, Molly Sharman Crawford, Mrs. Harold Brocklebank, Phoebe, Portadown Ivory, Stately, Swansdown, White Maman Cochet, White Ensign. **(Climbers).**—Clb. K. A. Viktoria, Clb. Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Clb. White Maman Cochet.

YELLOW (Dwarfs).—Alex. Hill Gray, Aspirant Marcel Rouyer, Attraction, Barbara Richards, Canary, Dividend, Elegante, Feu Joseph Looymans, Florence L. Izzard, Frances Gaunt, Goldmine, Holland Beauty, Julien Potin, Lady Hillingdon, Lillian, Louise Krause, Madam Pierre S. du Pont, Marion Cran, Mavis, Max Krause, Mrs. Aaron Ward, Mrs. E. P. Thom, Portadown Bedder, Rev. F. Page Roberts, Richard E. West, Roselandia, Roslyn, Souv. de Claudius Pernet, Souv. de Mme. Boulet, Sunburst, Trigo. **(Climbers).**—Clb. Duchess of Wellington, Clb. Golden Ophelia, Clb. Lady Hillingdon, Clb. Perle des Jardins, Clb. Souv. de Claudius Pernet, Clb. Souv. de H. A. Verschuren, Clb. Souv. de Mme. Boulet, Clb. Sunburst, Cloth of Gold, Golden Vision, Marechel Niel, Mermaid.

COPPERY AND FANCY SHADES (Dwarfs).—Autumn, Busybody, Comtesse de Cayla, Duchess of Athol, Edith Nellie Perkins, Federico Casas, Gaiety, James Walley, Lady S. Eardley Wilmot, Li Bures, Mari Dot, Mev. G. A. van Rossem, Molly Darragh, Mrs. A. R. Waddell, Mrs. Dunlop Best, Nicole, Padre, Portadown Sally, Pres. H. Hoover, Queenie Robinson, Sir Basil McFarland, Souv. de R. B. Ferguson, Wilhelm Kordes.

Brisbane Zone "B"

This climatic zone extends from about Grafton in New South Wales almost to Rockhampton, and inland just as far as the tropical conditions prevail. In many respects it is very similar to the Rockhampton zone except that the conditions are not quite so intense, and some of the ultra tropical subjects do not thrive as well as they do in the more northern section.

This division is characterised by warm, even, humid conditions in summer and mild winters, with very little frost. Nearly all tropical fruits, such as Bananas, Custard Apples, Mangoes and Pawpaws do well, and growth continues almost all the year round. All blooms develop quickly, while Black Spot and Scale diseases find a congenial atmosphere.

It is too hot for many deciduous trees and shrubs and too moist for others. It is essentially an evergreen division, while the even temperature is not so conducive to mildew, and the varieties of Roses which "ball" in colder climates are quite successful here.

Describe your climate, fuller recommendations will be submitted

In selecting Roses single and loose bodied sorts should be avoided, also those unduly liable to Black Spot, which include all the Pernetianas, unless grown on rich volcanic soils which discount the tendency to leaf diseases and soft immature growths so liable to die back. Vigour of growth is very necessary, but the mildew and balling faults of others may be overlooked. The very dark reds will probably burn in summer, but will be quite satisfactory in the winter blooming.

Included in this division are scattered spots which are almost frost free, like Sydney Harbour foreshores, Palm Beach and parts of Gosford, Wyong, etc.

The "Sunday Mail" recently asked for an expression of opinion from their readers as to the best roses. The following list was published:—

FIRST TWELVE.—Red Radiance, Radiance, Hadley, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, White Maman Cochet, Maman Cochet, Etoile de Hollande, Columbia, Jonkheer J. L. Mock, Mrs. Geo. Shawyer, Lady Hillingdon, Madame Abel Chatenay.

SECOND TWELVE.—Rev. F. Page Roberts, Laurent Carle, Antoine Rivoire, Sensation, W. R. Smith, Golden Dawn, General MacArthur, Frau Karl Druschki, Mrs. Henry Winnett, Francis Scott Key, Star of Queensland, Countess of Gosford.

In addition we recommend:—

RED (Dwarfs).—Aroma, Cathrine Kordes, Earl Beatty, E. G. Hill, Eileen Dorothea, Gartendirektor Nose, Hoosier Beauty, Lady Helen Maglona, Madame Henri Lustre, McGredy's Scarlet,* M. Geier, Mrs. E. M. Gilmer, Pres. Jac Smits, Prince Felix de Luxembourg, Souv. de A. Bernaix, W. E. Chaplin, William Orr, Yves Druhen. **(Climbers).**—Black Boy, Clb. Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Clb. General MacArthur, Clb. Hadley, Clb. Hoosier Beauty, Clb. Laurent Carle, Clb. Red Radiance, Countess of Stradbroke, Miss Marion Manifold, Clb. Mrs. Lovell Swisher, Mrs. Phillip Russell, Noella Nabonnand, Scorchers, Walter C. Clark, Warpaint.

*Reddish cerise more correctly describes this variety.

PINK (Dwarfs).—America, Annie Laurie, Empire Queen, Ethel Somerset, Fascination, Frank W. Dunlop, Freiburg II., Gustav Grunerwald, Ivy May, John C. M. Mensing, Lady Barnby, Mabel Turner, Madame Butterfly, Madame Jules Grolez, Margaret McGredy, Mrs. Blamire Young, Mrs. Bryce Allen, Mrs. Chas. J. Bell, Priscilla, Rapture, Rose Marie, Souv. de Maria de Zayas, Sunny South, Una Wallace. **(Climbers).**—Amy Johnson, Clb. Caroline Testout, Clb. Columbia, Clb. J. J. L. Mock, Clb. Madame Abel Chatenay, Clb. Madame Second Weber, Clb. Maman Cochet, Clb. Mrs. Geo. Shawyer, Clb. Mrs. W. T. Sumner, Clb. Radiance, Clb. Rose Marie, Clb. Shot Silk, Kitty Kininmonth, Margaret Turnbull, Mary Warren, Sachsengruss.

WHITE AND LIGHT SHADES (Dwarfs).—Antoine Rivoire, Caledonia, Everest, K. A. Viktoria, Konigin Luise, Kootenay, Lord Rossmore, Luna, McGredy's Ivory, Molly Sharman Crawford, Mrs. Chas. Lamplough, Mrs. Harold Brocklebank, Mrs. H. R. Darlington, Mrs. Mackellar, Natalie Bottner, Phoebe, Stately, White Ensign, W. R. Smith. **(Climbers).**—Clb. Frau Karl Druschki, Clb. K. A. Viktoria, Clb. White Maman Cochet, Prosperity.

YELLOW (Dwarfs).—Aspirant Marcel Rouyer, Canary, Elegante, Feu Joseph Looymans, Golden Ophelia, Holland Beauty, Madame Pierre S. du Pont, Margaret Dickson Hamill, Richard E. West, Roselandia, Souv. de Claudius Pernet,* Souv. de H. A. Verschuren, Souv. de

Don't waste your time with poor sorts.

Mme. Boulet, Souv. of Stella Gray, Trigo, Ville de Paris.*
(Climbers).—Clb. Golden Ophelia, Clb. Georges Schwartz, Clb. Lady Hillingdon, Clb. Mrs. Aaron Ward, Clb. Perle des Jardins, Clb. Souv. de Claudius Pernet, Clb. Souv. de H. A. Verschuren, Clb. Souv. de Mme. Boulet, Clb. Sunburst, Cloth of Gold, Golden Vision, Mermaid.

*Only when on rich mineral soils.

COPPERY AND FANCY SHADES (Dwarfs).—Betty Uprichard, Chas. P. Kilham, Edith Nellie Perkins, Gaiety, James Walley, Li Bures, Mev. G. A. van Rossem, Mrs. Dunlop Best, Padre, Pres. Herbert Hoover, Talisman. **(Climbers).**—Clb. Hugo Roller, Clb. Penelope.

Hobart Zone "H"

Long winters of varying intensity and a short growing season mark this climate. It is a land of fairly equable conditions otherwise in which all English fruits flourish and the cloudy skies and even rainfall promote better colours in flowers and foliage than obtain in other capitals. It is too cold for tropical and subtropical subjects, but all deciduous trees, and the few frost resistant evergreens, thrive.

In Roses the singles and semi-doubles do well, unless specially liable to mildew, while sorts liable to ball through over-petalage should be avoided. Pernetianas are only fairly successful.

The voting conducted by the "Hobart Mercury" gives the following as the popular Roses:—

Madame Edouard Herriot, Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Madame Abel Chatenay, Lady Hillingdon, Mrs. H. Stevens, F. K. Druschki, Golden Emblem, Mrs. David McKee, General MacArthur, Red Letter Day, Lyon Rose, Hugh Dickson, Sunny South, Antoine Rivoire.

In addition we suggest the following:—

RED (Dwarfs).—Aroma, Cathrine Kordes, Cuba, Daily Mail Scented, Director Rubio, Earl Beatty, E. G. Hill, Eileen Dorothea, Etoile de Hollande, Gartendirektor Nose, Hadley, Hoosier Beauty, J. C. Thornton, Joyous Cavalier, K. of K., Lady Helen Maglona, Laurent Carle, Lord Charlemont, Madame Henri Lustre, McGredy's Scarlet, M. Geier, Mrs. E. M. Gilmer, Mrs. E. Powel, Mrs. Henry Winnett, Pres. Jac Smits, Prince Felix de Luxembourg, Red Radiance, Souv. de A. Bernaix, Warrior, W. E. Chaplin, William Orr. **(Climbers).**—Black Boy, Clb. Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Clb. Daily Mail Scented, Clb. General MacArthur, Clb. Hadley, Clb. Hoosier Beauty, Clb. Laurent Carle, Clb. Red Radiance, Countess of Stradbroke, Miss Marion Manifold, Mrs. Phillip Russell, Noella Nabonnand, Paul's Scarlet Climber, Walter C. Clark, Warpaint, The Beacon, and all Polyantha and Wichuraiana classes.

PINK (Dwarfs).—America, Briarcliff, Capt. F. S. Harvey Cant, Clovelly, Colonel Dazier, Columbia, Coral, Dainty, Dainty Bess, Dame Edith Helen, Dorothy Lee, Edith Part, Elizabeth of York, Empire Queen, E. P. Barnes, Ethel Somerset, Fascination, Felicity, Flamingo, Freiburg II., Gustav Grunerwald, Henrietta, Hilda, Hon. Violet Douglas Pennant, Imperial Potentate, Irish Elegance, Isobel, John C. M. Mensing, J. Otto Thilow, Jules Gaujard, Konigin Carola,

Perfume has been described as the soul of the Rose.

Lady Barnby, Lorraine Lee, Los Angeles, Mabel Turner, Madame Butterfly, Madame Henri Queuille, Madame Nicholas Aussel, Madame Paul Bouyon, Madame Segond Weber, Magdalena de Nubiola, Maman Cochet, Margaret McGredy, Marguerite Chambard, May Wettertn, Mrs. Blamire Young, Mrs. Bryce Allen, Mrs. Chas. J. Bell, Mrs. E. Willis, Mrs. Geo. Geary, Mrs. Tom Smith, Mrs. W. E. Nickerson, Oliver Mee, Patience, Peggy Bell, Portadown Fragrance, Radiance, Rapture, Rose Berkeley, Rose Marie, Shot Silk, Souv. de Georges Pernet, Souv. de S. Crette, Trilby, Una Wallace. (Climbers).—Amy Johnson, Clb. Caroline Testout, Clb. Columbia, Clb. Madame Abel Chatenay, Clb. Madame Segond Weber, Clb. Maman Cochet, Clb. Los Angeles, Clb. Mrs. Lovell Swisher, Clb. Mrs. W. T. Sumner, Clb. Radiance, Clb. Rose Marie, Clb. Souv. de Georges Pernet, Kitty Kininmonth, Margaret Turnbull, Mary Warren, Nora Cunningham, Queen of Hearts.

WHITE AND LIGHT SHADES (Dwarfs).—Caledonia, Clarice Goodacre, Elizabeth Arden, K. A. Viktoria, Lord Rossmore, Luna, Madame Jules Bouche, Margarete Gnau, Molly Sharman Crawford, Mrs. Harold Brocklebank, Mrs. Mackellar, Ophelia, Phoebe, Portadown Ivory, Stately, Swansdown, White Ensign, White Maman Cochet. (Climbers).—Clb. K. A. Viktoria, Clb. Ophelia, Clb. White Maman Cochet.

YELLOW (Dwarfs).—Alex. Hill Gray, Aspirant Marcel Rouyer, Attraction, Barbara Richards, Canary, Cecil, Comtesse de Castilleja, Dividend, Elegante, Emma Wright, Fontanelle, Frances Gaunt, Florence L. Izzard, Georges Schwartz, Golden Dawn, Golden Gleam, Golden Ophelia, Goldmine, Holland Beauty, Joanna Hill, Julien Potin, Lilian, Louise Krause, Mabel Morse, Madame Pierre S. du Pont, Mavis, Max Krause, Mrs. E. P. Thom, Rev. F. Page Roberts, Richard E. West, Roselandia, Souv. de H. A. Verschuren, Souv. de Madame Boulet, Sunburst, Sunstar, Trigo, Ville de Paris, W. F. Dreer. (Climbers).—Clb. Georges Schwartz, Clb. Golden Emblem, Clb. Golden Ophelia, Clb. Lady Hillingdon, Clb. Mabel Morse, Clb. Mrs. Aaron Ward, Clb. Souv. de Claudius Pernet, Clb. Souv. de H. A. Verschuren, Clb. Souv. de Madame Boulet, Clb. Sunburst, Cloth of Gold, Golden Vision, Mermaid, Wm. Allen Richardson.

COPPERY AND FANCY SHADES (Dwarfs).—Angele Pernet, Autumn, Betty Uprichard, Busybody, Charles P. Kilham, Comtesse de Cayla, Duchess of Athol, Edith Nellie Perkins, Federico Casas, Gaiety, H. Wendland, Irish Fireflame, James Walley, Lady Pirrie, Lady S. Eardley Wilmot, Lady Roberts, Li Bures, Mari Dot, Marion Cran, Mev. G. A. van Rossem, Mrs. A. R. Waddell, Mrs. Dunlop Best, Mrs. Sam McGredy, Nicole, Norman Lambert, Padre, Portadown Bedder, Portadown Sally, Pres. H. Hoover, Queenie Robinson, Sir Basil McFarland, Souv. de Pierre Guillot, Souv. de R. B. Ferguson, Talisman, Wilhelm Kordes. (Climbers).—Clb. Hugo Roller, Clb. Madame Edouard Herriot.

Inland Zone "I"

This may be fully described as an intensification of Adelaide conditions, and gardening is a much more difficult proposition in consequence. Only the hardest varieties recommended for Adelaide should be tried.

The recommendations from amateur societies are invaluable.

Melbourne Zone "M"

Midway between Adelaide and Hobart in general characteristics, this division is usually marked by a hot, dry summer, but with more cloud than Adelaide, which favours better colour in blooms and makes the growing of the loose, decorative roses worth while. It receives rather more rain than Adelaide, and humidity is, on the average, higher, which in some seasons favours Black Spot. The growing season is shorter than in other meteorological divisions, except Hobart. Nearly all English trees and fruits (including many berry fruits such as raspberries, black and red currants) flourish. In a few favoured places Lemons are grown, but it cannot be classed as typical Citrus country, and, except in a few places, it is too cold for oranges and many tender ornamental evergreens. Pernetianas are fairly successful, but varieties liable to ball, blue, or mildew excessively should be avoided.

There are two official recommendations for this climate. The first is the vote taken periodically by the "Argus" and headed Best Roses, irrespective of class.

FIRST TWELVE.—Golden Emblem, Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Ophelia, Madame Abel Chatenay, Sunny South, Madame Edouard Herriot, Dame Edith Helen, Etoile de Hollande, Shot Silk, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Mrs. Bryce Allen, Lorraine Lee.

SECOND TWELVE.—Black Boy, Rev. F. Page Roberts, Frau Karl Druschki, Lady Hillingdon, Miss Marion Manifold, General MacArthur, Chas. P. Kilham, Hadley, Madame Butterfly, Los Angeles, Isobel, Angele Pernet.

THIRD TWELVE.—La France, White Maman Cochet, Mme. Jules Bouche, Golden Dawn, Gorgeous, General Gallieni, Rose Marie, Sunburst, Mabel Morse, White Ensign, Mrs. Henry Winnett, Columbia.

The National Rose Society of Victoria issues the following lists for the Melbourne Zone:—

24 EXHIBITION ROSES.—Dame Edith Helen, Mrs. Foley Hobbs, Fontanelle, Mme. Jules Bouche, Mrs. A. R. Barraclough, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Molly Bligh, Alex. Hill Gray, Una Wallace, Mrs. Geo. Shawyer, Mrs. Henry Winnett, White Maman Cochet, Duchess of Portland, Frau Karl Druschki, Mrs. Bryce Allen, Ophelia, Mrs. W. C. Egan, K. A. Viktoria, Nellie Parker, Mrs. H. Brocklebank, Mrs. H. R. Darlington, Golden Dawn, Mrs. T. Roosveldt, Phoebe.

24 GARDEN ROSES.—Sunny South, Angele Pernet, Betty Uprichard, Chas. P. Kilham, Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Etoile de Hollande, Florence L. Izzard, Golden Emblem, Lorraine Lee, Madame Butterfly, Madame Edouard Herriot, Rev. F. Page Roberts, Shot Silk, Souv. de Mme. Boulet, Madame Abel Chatenay, Golden Gleam, Ophelia, Lady Hillingdon, Mrs. Bryce Allen, General MacArthur, Imperial Potentate, Fontanelle, Hadley, Lady Fairbairn.

24 NEWER ROSES RECOMMENDED FOR TRIAL.—E. G. Hill, Federico Casas, Merv. G. A. van Rossem, Mrs. Sam McGredy, Mrs. John Bell, William Orr, Mrs. Geo. Geary, Daily Mail Scented, Canary, Talisman, McGredy's Ivory, Schwabenland, Lady Fairbairn, Mrs. Stanley Paton, Mme. Pierre S. du Pont, Mrs. E. M. Gilmer, Portadown Fragrance, Doris Downes, Mrs. Blamire Young, May Wetheren, Flamingo, Erik Hjelm, Max Krause, Rose Berkeley.

- 12 CLIMBING ROSES.**—Clb. Ophelia, Black Boy, Miss Marion Manifold, Clb. White Maman Cochet, Countess of Stradbroke, Clb. Shot Silk, Paul's Scarlet Climber, Clb. Lady Hillingdon, Jessie Clark, Clb. Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Mermaid, Clb. Mme. Second Weber.
- 6 WICHURAIANA ROSES.**—American Pillar, Lady Gay, Excelsa, Bush-fire, Hiawatha, Greta Fay.
- 12 POLYANTHA ROSES.**—Ellen Poulsen, Gloria Mundi, Rufus, Ideal, Orleans, Coral Cluster, Golden Salmon Superior, Franc Leddy, Miss Edith Cavell, Borderer, Lady Reading, Tip Top.

In addition, the following sorts are suggested:—

- RED (Dwarfs).**—Aroma, Cathrine Kordes, Earl Beatty, Eileen Dorothea, Gartendirektor Nose, J. C. Thornton, K. of K., Lady Helen Maglona, McGredy's Scarlet,* M. Geier, Pres. Jac Smits, Prince Felix de Luxembourg, W. E. Chaplin. **(Climbers).**—Clb. Daily Mail Scented, Clb. General MacArthur, Clb. Hadley, Clb. Hoosier Beauty, Clb. Laurent Carle, Walter C. Clark, Warpaint.

*Reddish cerise is a better description of this colour.

- PINKS (Dwarfs).**—America, Annie Laurie, Colonel Dazier, Coral, Dainty, Dorothy Lee, Empire Queen, E. Pemberton Barnes, Ethel Somerset, Frank W. Dunlop, Freiburg II., Gustav Grunerwald, Hilda, Hon. Violet Douglas Pennant, Ivy May, John C. M. Mensing, Jules Gaujard, Konigin Carola, Lady Barnby, Lucien Chaure, Lucile Rand, Mabel Turner, Madame Henri Queuille, Madame Nicolas Aussel, Madame Paul Bouyon, Madame Second Weber, Magdalena de Nubiola, Margaret McGredy, Marguerite Chambard, Miss Rowena Thom, Mrs. Chas. J. Bell, Mrs. E. Willis, Mrs. Tom Smith, Mrs. W. E. Lenon, Mrs. W. E. Nickerson, Oliver Mee, Rapture, Souv. de Georges Pernet, Souv. de Sergeant Crette. **(Climbers).**—Amy Johnson, Clb. Columbia, Clb. Los Angeles, Clb. Madame Abel Chatenay, Clb. Mrs. Geo. Shawyer, Clb. Mrs. Lovell Swisher, Clb. Mrs. W. T. Sumner, Clb. Rose Marie, Clb. Souv. de Georges Pernet, Kitty Kininmonth, Margaret Turnbull, Mary Warren, Sachsengruss.

- WHITE AND LIGHT SHADES (Dwarfs).**—Caledonia, Clarice Goodacre, Elizabeth Arden, Konigin Luise, Lord Rossmore, Margarete Gnaul, Mrs. Mackellar, Stately. **(Climbers.)**—Clb. K. A. Viktoria, Clb. Mrs. Herbert Stevens.

- YELLOW (Dwarfs).**—Aspirant Marcel Rouyer, Attraction, Barbara Richards, Dividend, Elegante, Feu Joseph Looymans, Frances Gaunt, Golden Ophelia, Goldmine, Holland Beauty, Joanna Hill, Julien Potin, Lilian, Louise Krause, Margaret Dickson Hamill, Mavis, Richard E. West, Roselandia, Souv. de Claudius Pernet, Souv. de H. A. Verschuren, Sovereign, Trigo, W. F. Dreer. **(Climbers).**—Clb. Golden Emblem, Clb. Golden Ophelia, Clb. Mabel Morse, Clb. Mrs. Aaron Ward, Clb. Perle des Jardins, Clb. Souv. de Claudius Pernet, Clb. Souv. de H. A. Verschuren, Clb. Souv. de Madame Bouillet, Clb. Sunburst, Clb. Sunstar, Golden Vision.

- COPPERY AND FANCY SHADES (Dwarfs).**—Autumn, Comtesse de Cayla, Duchess of Athol, Duchess of York, Edith Nellie Perkins, Frau M. Oppenheim, Gaiety, H. Wendland, Irish Fireflame, James Walley, Lady S. Eardley Wilmot, Mari Dot, Mrs. A. R. Waddell, Mrs. Dunlop Best, Nicole, Padre, Portadown Bedder, Portadown Sally, Pres. H. Hoover, Queenie Robinson, Sir Basil McFarland, Souv. de R. B. Ferguson. **(Climbers).**—Clb. Hugo Roller, Clb. Madame Edouard Herriot.

In its wrong climate almost any rose may fail.

Mountain Zone "MT"

This embraces the parts in which snow is a regular, or possible visitor each winter. In some respects it is similar to Hobart. All English trees and fruits luxuriate, and it is generally classed as typical cherry and apple country. The summer, with few exceptions, is short, hot and dry, with cool nights. Planting and pruning are rendered more difficult by reason of the late and early frosts. Only the hardiest evergreens are successful. Adelaide list of roses is recommended, but care should be taken to exclude sorts excessively liable to mildew, ball, or blue.

Recent correspondence with an enthusiastic client shows that a section of country marked as mountainous in the south western corner of Western Australia would require careful investigation, as it hardly appears to come in the class indicated. Growers in this particular district could adapt the Melbourne and Adelaide lists to their particular requirements, making full allowance for the severity of frosts in winter in individual gardens.

Those who like the full petalled Roses should make a selection from the list recommended for Adelaide, while the singles and semi-doubles where these are preferred may be picked from the Melbourne suggestions.

Care should be exercised, however, to avoid the very double variety, as these varieties take longer to develop, and frequently spoil through balling.

The following list was compiled recently by a committee of competent growers in Ballarat, Victoria, and may be taken as a guide to good sorts:—

EXHIBITION ROSES.—Mrs. C. Russell, Ethel Somerset, Mrs. Henry Morse, Mrs. David McKee, Nellie Parker, Lyon, Mrs. R. D. McClure, Mabel Morse, Gorgeous, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, White Maman Cochet, Lady Helen Maglona.

GARDEN ROSES.—Sunny South, Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Etoile de Hollande, Madame Butterfly, Gustav Grunerwald, Una Wallace, Madame Edouard Herriot, Iona Herdman, Golden Emblem, Shot Silk, Mrs. Redford, Margaret D. Hamill.

CLIMBING ROSES.—Kitty Kininmonth, Nora Cunningham, Clb. Caroline Testout, Clb. Los Angeles, Black Boy, Miss Marion Manifold, Scorcher, Bardou Job.

SINGLE ROSES.—Irish Fireflame, K. of K., Isobel, Mermaid.

In addition, the following have been proved quite satisfactory by Mr. J. W. Clegg, of Ballarat:—Lord Charlemont, Ivy May, Lord Fairfax, Betty Uprichard, Sunstar, Florence L. Izzard, Rev. Williamson, Duchess of Westminster, Mrs. Bryce Allen, Roselandia, Mrs. H. Winnett, John Henry, Lady Battersea, Padre, Los Angeles, Souv. de R. B. Ferguson, Molly Bligh, Lady Ashtown, Rose Marie, Golden Gleam.

For further sorts the Melbourne list may be taken as a very good guide.

Perth Zone "P"

The land of clear, blue skies. The intense sunlight stimulates a maximum growth, but acts prejudicially against colour. Similar in some respects to Adelaide, but with more rain; largely influenced by a cold, southern current washing the coast. The peculiarities are a short, rainy winter and hot, dry summer. Generally speaking, the trees, fruits and roses of Adelaide may be considered successful in this division.

Reports on success or failure of varieties are welcomed.

The "West Australian" conducted a plebiscite in April, 1929, and the following selection received the highest number of votes:—

FIRST TWELVE.

Hadley	K. A. Viktoria
Ophelia	Golden Emblem
Rev. F. Page Roberts	Lady Hillingdon
White Maman Cochet	Mrs. Herbert Stevens
Frau Karl Druschki	Black Boy
Madame Abel Chatenay	Hoosier Beauty

SECOND TWELVE.

Mrs. Harold Brocklebank	Golden Ophelia
Dame Edith Helen	Rose Marie
Sunburst	Etoile de Hollande
Madame Butterfly	Penelope
Maman Cochet	Belle Siebrecht
Lord Charlemont	Shot Silk

THIRD TWELVE.

La France	Souv. de H. A. Verschuren
Jonkheer J. L. Mock	Hugo Roller
Columbia	Mrs. Bryce Allen
Madame Segond Weber	Warrior
Lady Roberts	Betty Uprichard
George Dickson	Cloth of Gold

As Perth approximates Adelaide conditions more than any other capital, the list for "A" is a good guide for further sorts.

Rockhampton Zone "R"

The Rockhampton Zone will extend from the town of that name northward as far as the tropic influence extends, and then westward, following the coast-line to Darwin. The characteristics of this division are hot and steamy summers with very heavy rainfall, and winters of a particularly mild character, with so little frost that tropical plants are quite successful. In other respects it is very much like Brisbane, and the following roses may be planted with perfect safety. So long as the purchaser safeguards himself by omitting weak-growing and single or semi-double varieties, there will be no fear of picking unsuitable sorts.

RED (Dwarfs).—Cathrine Kordes, Crusader, E. G. Hill, Eileen Dorothea, Etoile de Hollande, General MacArthur, Hadley, Hoosier Beauty, Lady Helen Maglona, Laurent Carle, Mrs. E. M. Gilmer, Mrs. E. Powell, Mrs. Henry Winnett, Pres. Jac Smits, Prince Felix de Luxembourg, Red Radiance, Rhea Reid, Sensation, Star of Queensland, Warrior, W. E. Chaplin. **(Climbers).**—Black Boy, Clb. General MacArthur, Clb. Hadley, Clb. Hoosier Beauty, Clb. Laurent Carle, Miss Marion Manifold, Mrs. Phillip Russell, Walter C. Clark, Warpaint.

PINK (Dwarfs).—America, Col. Dazier, Dainty, Empire Queen, Ethel Somerset, Fascination, Frank W. Dunlop, Freiburg II., Gustav Grunerwald, John C. M. Mensing, Jonkheer J. L. Mock, Mabel

Sufficient Potash in the soil prevents mildew.

Turner, Madame Abel Chatenay, Madame Butterfly, Maman Cochet, Mrs. Bryce Allen, Mrs. Chas. J. Bell, Mrs. George Shawyer, Peggy Bell, Radiance, Rose Marie, Una Wallace. (Climbers).—Amy Johnson, Clb. Columbia, Clb. Jonkheer J. L. Mock, Clb. Madame Abel Chatenay, Clb. Madame Second Weber, Clb. Mrs. Geo. Shawyer, Clb. Mrs. W. T. Sumner, Clb. Rose Marie, Clb. Radiance, Margaret Turnbull, Mary Warren, Sachsengruss.

YELLOW (Dwarfs).—Alex. Hill Gray, Aspirant Marcel Rouyer, Golden Dawn, Golden Ophelia, Lady Hillingdon, Margaret Dickson Hamill, Natalie Bottner, Souv. de H. A. Verschuren, Souv. de Madame Boulet, Sunburst. (Climbers).—Clb. Georges Schwartz, Clb. Golden Ophelia, Clb. Lady Hillingdon, Clb. Perle des Jardins, Clb. Souv. de Madame Boulet, Clb. Sunburst, Cloth of Gold, Marechal Niel.

WHITE AND LIGHT SHADES (Dwarfs).—Antoine Rivoire, Frau Karl Druschki, K. A. Viktoria, Konigin Luise, Kootenay, Luna, Molly Sharman Crawford, Madame Jules Bouche, Mrs. Chas. Lamplough, Mrs. Harold Brocklebank, Mrs. H. R. Darlington, Ophelia, Phoebe, Stately, White Ensign. (Climbers).—Clb. K. A. Viktoria, Clb. Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Clb. Ophelia, Clb. White Maman Cochet.

COPPERY AND FANCY SHADES (Dwarfs).—Comtesse de Cayla, Edith Nellie Perkins, Gaiety, James Walley, Mrs. Dunlop Best, Padre, Talisman.

Sydney Zone "S"

A thin strip of sub-tropical, coastal country extending from Eden in the South to Grafton in the North, this division may be described as a modification of Brisbane conditions, and is dominated all through the growing season by humid, easterly breezes. Contrary to Perth, this coast is favoured with a warm ocean current from the North, and equable conditions, comparatively speaking, are the result. Sudden changes of temperature do not reach the intensity of Adelaide, and mildew is not so pronounced, but Black Spot has to be reckoned with. Bluing and balling, although faults, do not reach the intensity experienced in other divisions. It is most important in selecting Roses to avoid those extremely liable to Black Spot, also those of pronounced Pernetiana origin.

Typical fruits are Oranges, Lemons, summer fruits and a few sorts of Apples. It is not hot enough for many of Brisbane's tropical fruits and shrubs, nor cold enough for cherries, and too moist for those plants rejoicing in a dry atmosphere.

The National Rose Society of New South Wales recommends the following for the Sydney zone:—

Recommendations by the National Rose Society of N.S.W.
1933 Vote.

GARDEN ROSES.—Society's Definition.—A Garden Rose is one that should be of vigorous growth, disease resistant, carry good foliage, be free and continuous blooming, holding its flowers on firm stems, and the flowers should preferably have at least three rows of petals, and be fragrant.

The placing of the roses indicates the order of preference, in which the committee responsible for the selection placed the roses.

The Best 18 Garden Roses.—Etoile de Hollande, Radiance, Red Radiance, Mrs. Dunlop Best, Mme. Abel Chatenay, Mme. Butterfly, Mrs. Chas. J. Bell, E. G. Hill, Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria, Rose Marie, Una

Do not hesitate to write if further help required.

Wallace, Mme. Second Weber, Golden Ophelia, Golden Dawn, Edith Nellie Perkins, Sunny South, Mrs. Bryce Allen, Columbia.

The Second Best 18 Garden Roses.—Hadley, Talisman, Souv. de Mme. Boulet, Laurent Carle, Mrs. George Shawyer, Richard E. West, Ethel Somerset, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Mrs. Harold Brocklebank, Rev. F. Page Roberts, Betty Uprichard, Lady Hillingdon, Oliver Mee, Briarcliff, Shot Silk, Sensation, General MacArthur, Gaiety.

DECORATIVE ROSES.—**Society's Definition.**—A Decorative Rose should be small and dainty as in Madame Cecil Brunner or Maman Turbat; single as in Irish Fireflame; or loose and elegant, with preferably not more than three rows of large petals, as in Gwen Nash or Red Letter Day.

The Best 12 Decorative Roses.—Sunny South, Irish Fireflame, Talisman, Dainty Bess, Lady Hillingdon, Daily Mail Scented, Betty Uprichard, K. of K., Angele Pernet, President Jac Smits, Irish Elegance, Shot Silk.

CLIMBING ROSES.—**Society's Definition.**—A true climber should continue its habit of climbing from previous year's wood, as in the Climbing Maman Cochet.

The Best 12 Climbing Roses.—Clb. Mdme. Second Weber, Miss Marion Manifold, Clb. Rose Marie, Clb. Abel Chatenay, Blackboy, Clb. Sunburst, Clb. Columbia, Clb. Radiance, Clb. Laurent Carle, Clb. Red Radiance, Clb. Mme. Butterfly, Clb. Ophelia.

PILLAR ROSES.—**Society's Definition.**—A Pillar Rose is one that usually renews its wood from the base, and only to a limited extent from previous growth, as in Paul's Scarlet Climber and Clb. Mrs. W. J. Grant.

The Best 6 Pillar Roses.—Paul's Scarlet Climber, Clb. Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria, Clb. Lady Hillingdon, Frau Karl Druschki, Clb. Hadley, Clb. Hoosier Beauty.

The Best 6 Climbing or Polyantha or Wichuraiana Roses.—American Pillar, Excelsa, Dorothy Perkins, Bush Fire, Tausendschon, Sander's White.

The Best 6 Dwarf Polyantha Roses.—Gloria Mundi, Paul Crampel, Goldlachs, Alice Amos, Ideal, Orleans.

The Best 24 Exhibition Roses.—Dame Edith Helen, Mrs. George Shawyer, Mrs. H. R. Darlington, Mrs. Chas. Lamplough, Rev. F. Page Roberts, Golden Dawn, Frau Karl Druschki, Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria, White Maman Cochet, Una Wallace, Ethel Somerset, Sachsengruss, Francis Scott Key, Jonkheer J. L. Mock, Mme. Second Weber, Columbia, Maman Cochet, Mrs. Henry Winnet, America, Mrs. A. R. Barraclough, Lord Charlemont, Alex Hill Gray, Edgar M. Burnett, Richard E. West.

In addition the following are worthy of careful consideration:—

RED (Dwarfs).—Aroma, Cathrine Kordes, Director Rubio, Dr. Hawkesworth, Eileen Dorothea, Gartendirektor Nose, Hoosier Beauty, Lady Helen Maglona, McGredy's Scarlet*, M. Geier, Mrs. E. M. Gilmer, Mrs. H. Winnett, Prince Felix de Luxembourg, W. E. Chaplin, William Orr. **(Climbers).**—Clb. Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Clb. Daily Mail Scented, Clb. General MacArthur, Clb. Hoosier Beauty, Clb. Red Radiance, Countess of Stradbroke, Reine Marie Henriette, Scorchers, The Beacon, Warpaint.

*This variety is more of a reddish pink than a scarlet in this climate.

PINK (Dwarfs).—Capt. F. S. Harvey Cant, Clovelly, Colonel Dazier, Coral, Dainty, Dorothy Lee, Duchess of Westminster, Edith Part, Elizabeth of York, Freiburg II., Gustav Grunerwald, John C. M. Mensing, Lady Barnby, Lorraine Lee, Lucien Chaire, Lucile Rand, Mabel Turner, Madame Nicolas Aussel, Madame Paul Bouyon, Magdalena de Nubiola, Margaret McGredy, Margaret Turnbull, May Wettern, Mrs. Blamire Young, Mrs. Geo. Geary, Mrs. W. C. Egan, Mrs.

Surface Watering encourages Black Spot.

W. E. Lenon, Peggy Bell, Souv. de Georges Pernet. (Climbers).—Amy Johnson, Clb. Jonkheer J. L. Mock, Clb. Los Angeles, Clb. Mrs. Geo. Shawyer, Clb. Mrs. Lovell Swisher, Clb. Mrs. W. T. Sumner, Clb. Shot Silk, Clb. Souv. de Georges Pernet, Mary Warren.

YELLOW (Dwarfs).—A. M. Rouyer, Barbara Richards, Canary, Elegante, Feu Joseph Looymans, Joanna Hill, Julien Potin, Lilian, Louise Krause, Madame Pierre S. du Pont, Margaret Dickson Hamill, Mavis, Max Krause, Roselandia, Souv. de Claudius Pernet, Souv. de H. A. Verschuren, Ville de Paris, Trigo, W. F. Dreer. (Climbers).—Clb. Golden Ophelia, Clb. Souv. de Claudius Pernet, Clb. Souv. de Madame Boulet.

WHITE AND LIGHT SHADES (Dwarfs).—Antoine Rivoire, Caledonia, Elizabeth Arden, Konigin Luise, Lord Rossmore, Luna, Madame Jules Bouche, Margarete Gnau, Molly Sharman Crawford, Mrs. Mackellar, Phoebe, Stately. (Climbers).—Mrs. Herbert Stevens.

COPPERY AND FANCY SHADES (Dwarfs).—Autumn, Busybody, Chas. P. Kilham, Comtesse de Cayla, Federico Casas, James Walley, Li Bures, Mev. G. A. van Rossem, Mrs. A. R. Waddell, Mrs. Sam McGredy, Nicole, Padre, Portadown Sally, Pres. Herbert Hoover, Sir Basil McFarland, Souv. de R. B. Ferguson. (Climbers).—Clb. Hugo Roller, Clb. Penelope.

ROSES FOR SANDY SOIL (SYDNEY ZONE).

Many gardeners, particularly those in the Eastern Suburbs of Sydney, are making valiant efforts to grow roses and other plants in a medium which is almost pure sand. There is no subsoil, but just more or less white sand 30 or 40 feet deep. It is admittedly a difficult proposition but some measure of success is possible with the right treatment and suitable varieties.

Where a heavy soil is procurable the beds may be dug out and filled with this material, but care should be taken to procure a soil free from nut grass, oxalis, or other pest. Well decayed cow manure may also be added and the bed allowed to settle for three months before planting. Where extra soil is not available plant in the usual way and regularly feed from the top. It must be recognised that there is little or no plant food in soil of this kind and all manure (except from tarred roads or stables where shavings or sawdust is used for bedding) and decayed vegetable matter should be added frequently once the plants are established. Regular, copious watering is also essential, while a complete chemical plant food applied sparingly each month will help considerably.

Sorts proved suitable for this class of soil are:—

RED.—Betty Berkeley, Etoile de Hollande, F. Dubreuil, General MacArthur, Joyous Cavalier, Laurent Carle, Pres. Jac Smits, Red Letter Day, Red Radiance, Souv. de Therese Levet, Warrior.

PINK.—Betty Uprichard, Columbia, Comtesse de Cayla, General Gallieni, Gustav Grunerwald, Irish Elegance, John C. M. Mensing, La Tosca, Lorraine Lee, Madame Abel Chatenay, Madame Butterfly, Madame Caroline Testout, Madame Jules Grolez, Madame Segond Weber, Maman Cochet, Mrs. Chas. J. Bell, My Maryland, Prima Donna, Radiance, Souv. de M. de Zayas, Sunny South.

YELLOW.—Dr. Grill, Lady Hillingdon, Marie van Houtte, Mrs. Dunlop Best, Safrano, Souv. de Madame Boulet.

WHITE AND LIGHT SHADES.—Antoine Rivoire, Frau Karl Druschki, K. A. Viktoria, Madame Jules Bouche, Molly Sharman Crawford, Mrs. H. Brocklebank, White Maman Cochet.

Humus is most important.

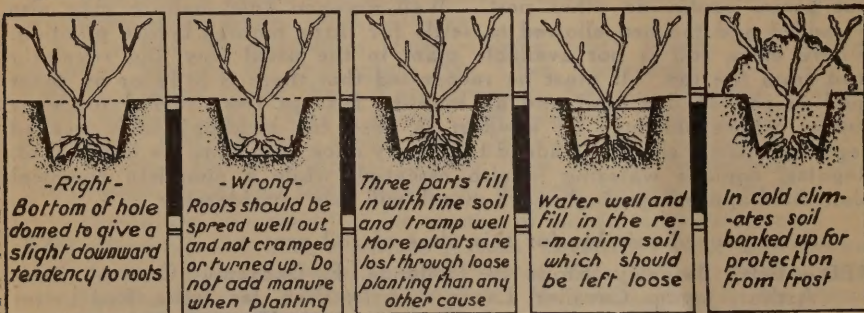
ROSE CULTURE IN BRIEF

When unpacking the parcel of rose plants, remember that it is essential to keep the roots moist and free from exposure to air. If plants shrivel from dry conditions, bury completely in moist soil for three days, then plant as usual.

SOIL.—Roses may be grown in any soil, but the ideal is a stiff, greasy loam, the deeper the better. Real sand is improved by the additions of clay, loam, vegetable mould and manure. Extra heavy soils respond to lime, sand, manure and leaf mould.

SITUATION.—Open spaces are preferable to closely sheltered aspects, as mildew and black spots are encouraged by moist, close conditions. Roses are best grown in beds by themselves, which should not be too wide. 5ft. 6in. to 6ft. is ample for all but the most robust growers, and this will accommodate two rows of plants. Where the beds are along a fence or wall the tallest varieties should be placed in the back row and the lower growing selection in front, as this allows each rose to display its blooms to best advantage.

PREPARATION OF GROUND.—There are two schools of thought regarding the preparation of soil for rose beds. The old idea was that the ground should be trenched two to three feet deep in order to provide ample root run for the plants. It is claimed, however, that this is needless waste of time and energy, as the roots rarely enter the soil to such depth. The new idea is that 12 to 18 inches is ample preparation, so long as the beds receive thorough and regular manuring. Draining is, of course, advisable in each instance, and, as frequently happens in circumstances of this kind, both sides report success, and each claims advantage. Whichever method is adopted, the best results will go to the grower who supplies proper manures and water in sufficient quantities to ensure vigorous growth, good blooms, and freedom from disease. It is a golden rule in rose growing to give with both hands to your plants.



PLANTING.—The time for planting must be decided by various local conditions. When plants are hard and woody, and soil not too wet, planting may be carried out any month in the year, as a few pieces of bracken or bush will temper the sun's heat and prevent sunburn, and a water-can or hose supply any lack of moisture; but, generally speaking, in coastal New South Wales, April to August is the usual time. In cold, snow country, April planting is most desirable, but failing that it is better to withhold until August or September, but frequently under these severe conditions it will be necessary to shelter the plants from excessive cold. This may be done by a heavy mulch of straw or dry grass, or the soil may be banked up round the plant to a height of 6 or 8 inches until the plants are established.

Chemical Manure should supplement, not substitute.

DEPTH TO PLANT.—In all gardening activities there is considerable divergence of opinion, but the weight of evidence all tends to prove that planting with the union of the bud and stock one to two inches below the surface is generally satisfactory. It is usually considered that for this work the stem of the plant should be from four to six inches long, and, ultimately, the plant makes roots at the union, thus increasing its stability. The advantage of this method is that if, by any chance, the plant is killed above ground by sunburn, it will always grow again from below the surface. In planting, the roots should be well spread out, covered with fine earth, tramped firmly and then well watered to thoroughly settle the soil. When the water has soaked away, the wetted surface of the hole should be covered with loose soil. Water after, only when necessary, and then do it well, loosening the caked surface when dry enough later. It is distinctly inadvisable to put fresh animal or chemical manures close to the roots of newly planted Roses. The fermentation of the manure creates too much heat and chemical manures are too concentrated for anything but well established plants.

The greatest care must be taken that the roots do not get dry while the planting operations are being carried out. It is recommended that all the holes be prepared beforehand and that the plants be carried wrapped up in a wet bag or in a kerosene tin containing three or four inches of water. Each plant will then be only exposed to the air for a minimum of time. Failure to observe this important operation frequently results in the death of the plant. Potted plants should have the paper pot removed, as unless this is done the waxed paper prevents the moisture reaching the roots from the surrounding soil.

ARTESIAN WATER.—In many country districts clients have reported disastrous losses through the use of artesian water for the rose garden. Many of these waters are heavily impregnated with soda, magnesium and other salts. Unfortunately very little may be done to overcome the difficulty. Some authorities recommend the use of heavy dressings of decayed animal manure, as it has been found that plants so treated are enabled to withstand a greater concentration of mineral salts than those untreated. Where possible underground drainage by means of agricultural pipes will prevent too great a concentration of salts in the surface soil, while it is most important that light sprinklings should be avoided. When necessary to water, a good drenching should be given, and the surface mulch applied immediately.

To be on the safe side, it is advisable to avoid heavily charged waters and rely on waste water from the house conserved by heavy mulches of short straw or old manure.

FROST INJURY.—The winter of 1929 will be recorded as one of the most severe in the history of the Commonwealth. Late frosts in particular caused enormous damage, and a few notes are given to assist as far as possible to prevent a repetition. Cold frosty air is heavy, and will always drop to the lower levels or be trapped in air pockets where circulation is bad. Tender plants should therefore be placed in the higher parts of the garden. Frost injury is always worst in dry seasons, and where possible it is advisable to keep the soil moist at such times. Some plants are more resistant than others, but all may be improved by a liberal use of potash in the soil. This has the effect of building up hard woody fibre in the branches and foliage. The varieties most likely to suffer are those which break earliest into growth. In this respect it is advisable to prune late in a hard winter. Where limited numbers of plants may be sheltered, a few bushes or ferns may be stuck in the ground to form a light covering, but it is essential that such a covering must allow for free circulation of air to be effective.

Pruning reduces quantity to improve quality.

HUMUS.—This has been aptly described as that portion of the soil formed by the decomposition of animal or vegetable matter. It is a valuable constituent of soils for several reasons. It increases the moisture holding capacity; it assists their mechanical conditions by improving tilth, and its deficiency may be noted by the tendency of the soil to form into hard concrete like lumps. By darkening the colour of the soil it helps to absorb more heat, while it also encourages a healthy and ample supply of bacterial life to aid nitrification. Animal manure or vegetable matter should never be burnt unless diseased. Wherever possible all material of this kind should be thrown into bins erected in an out of the way place. When one is filled a second should be started, and by the time this is finished the first may be ready for use. Decomposition may be hastened by keeping the heaps moist, while it is a distinct advantage to water the material with a liquid manure by dissolving a double handful of superphosphate in 4 gallons of water.

The most successful grower is the craftsman who is best able to assess and supply the full needs of his particular soil in respect of humus.

MULCHING.—In many districts rose growers are forced to depend on rainfall for preserving the life and development of their plants. During drought periods the roses suffer very considerably and frequently die right out in prolonged dry spells. Mulching consists in applying to the surface of the soil a coating of manure, fine straw, lawn clippings or some similar material. The mulch prevents undue evaporation, and thus conserves the natural soil moisture, making it possible to produce good growth and blooms with a minimum of water. The mulch may be applied just before the hot weather commences, and if left on the surface through the winter in cold climates it will help to reduce the liability to injury from heavy frost. It may be dug in after frosts are over, and will materially improve the soil by adding humus of which it is being continually depleted. Woodheap refuse, sawdust and shavings are distinctly inadvisable, and may easily introduce serious disease.

FAILURES.—If the instructions already outlined have been carefully followed, the failures should be very few. Owing to lack of experience or indifferent preparation of soil, a small proportion of growers occasionally report lack of success. Invariably, when investigated, the failures may be traced to some of the following causes:—

Loose or deep planting.

Using manure at planting time.

Excessive watering.

Allowing roots to dry out after unpacking.

Heavy frost.

Acid soil due to failure to use lime in preparation.

Lack of drainage, causing sodden soil conditions.

Excessive animal manure, causing sourness.

Frequently the nurseryman is blamed for these faults, but it should be remembered that after all other orders have been filled, the stock left over is transplanted in the nursery under the worst possible conditions, and the loss rarely exceeds one per cent. This clearly demonstrates that the fault does not lie with the plants as a general rule.

LABELS.—After planting is finished all paper labels should be removed, as when left on they frequently cause trouble through cutting into the stem or trunk as expansion through growth progresses. Some-

More failures are due to improper treatment than to any other cause.

times valuable plants are quite ruined in this way before the string perishes. Where a permanent, easily visible record is required, galvanised hoop iron may be cut into lengths, and if one end is lightly smeared with white lead, the name may be written in lead pencil while the paint is still wet. Should this method not meet with approval the names may be entered in a garden note book, which should record the name, number, or letter for each bed, and the position of each plant. Frequently aluminium embossed strips are offered for attaching to the plants, but as wire must be used for permanency there is the ever present risk of damage through the wire cutting into the bark. These labels must also be regularly moved at pruning time, and their use is distinctly inadvisable unless attached to a wire or wooden support.

MANURING.—There is no complete manure, and it is necessary to use animal and chemical alternately to maintain soil fertility. Cow manure is generally considered the best, while the chemical manure should contain phosphoric acid, nitrogen, potash, and in smaller proportions, sulphur, magnesia, iron and lime, etc. As the compounding of these chemicals requires skill to prevent waste it is better to purchase them ready mixed. Such a mixture may be procured from Messrs. Anderson & Co., Ltd., 399 George Street, Sydney, or Messrs. Law, Somner Pty., Ltd., Block Place, Melbourne, Vic. It is sold under the name of the "National Rose Food," and has been thoroughly tested in many gardens and been proved by results. A good handful of this mixture, lightly sprinkled round each plant two or three times in the year is generally a sufficient dressing. It should be stressed that chemical mixtures are only intended to supplement animal manures, and will never take their place, as they add no organic matter to the soil. Regular liming (every third year) and copious waterings are very necessary, as without these important details the best effect is not obtained.

WHEN TO PICK.—All flowers should be picked early in the morning, the loose decorative blooms, just as the buds show colour and are on the point of opening. Remove all surplus foliage, scrape the bark from one side of the stem for the last two inches and place in fresh water in the house away from strong sunlight. Full blooms must be allowed to open more before picking. Cut long stems and ensure good flowers in the next crop.

THE AUSTRALIAN ROSE ANNUAL.

In the older established rose growing countries there is published each year a book dealing with various phases of rose progress and rose activities. Australia has now fallen into line and for the past four years has published the "Australian Rose Annual." This is the official organ of the various Rose Societies in Australia and contains interesting papers, accounts of new varieties, coloured illustrations and all the up-to-date information concerning the Rose in Australia. Copies of this book are distributed free to all members of the various Rose Societies as part of their subscription rights. We strongly recommend that rose enthusiasts join up with one of the Societies and keep abreast of the times by means of this valuable book. If rose lovers interested will write for further information the name of the nearest Rose Society and its subscription rates will be forwarded by return.

A penny post card will bring expert advice.

MODERN ROSES IN AUSTRALASIA.

Most of the rose books are written from an American or European viewpoint, but at last we have pleasure in advising that an excellent Australian publication is now available.

It was written by Mr. B. V. Rossi, of Ivanhoe, Victoria, recognised as Melbourne's leading nurseryman exhibitor, and contains the experience of over forty years' daily association with roses. All phases are dealt with and the book is invaluable to the average gardener or the keenest exhibitor.

It is well printed and would make a most acceptable present for a rose loving friend. Just send us your card with its greeting and we will post the book to any address for 11/-, post paid.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF N.S.W.

The Royal Horticultural Society of N.S.W. exists to promote and improve the culture of all horticultural trees and plants. It holds regular meetings throughout the year, and, for the benefit of country clients, a list of these meetings is appended.

Monthly meetings are held in the School of Arts Hall, 275a Pitt Street, Sydney, on the Second Tuesday of February, May, July and August, at 8 p.m. Visitors are welcome, while no charge is made for admission.

Larger displays are made in the Sydney Town Hall as follows:—

March 15th—Dahlia Show.

September 6th—Daffodils, Sweet Peas and Azaleas.

October 18th—Roses and Miscellaneous Flowers.

Admission fee: 1/ to each display.

Smaller displays are made in the Y.W.C.A. Hall, 185 Liverpool Street, Sydney, as under:—

April 19th—Chrysanthemums.

November 8th—Carnations.

Gladiolus and Hydrangeas.—Display will be held in the Grounds of Mrs. A. J. Hordern, "The Highlands," Wahroonga, on **December 9th.** (Watch the Press for further advertisements.)

Admission fee: 1/-. Members of the Society are admitted free to all displays.

I recently had the pleasure of a rather hurried look at your publication "Favourite Roses and Other Plants" 1932, and I would greatly appreciate it if you could forward me a copy of this book to the above address. Of particular interest is the method of zoning and I can only say that considerable expense and disappointment would have been saved had I been able to refer to such an excellent chart.—G.E.H., Nedlands Park, W.A., 29/9/32.

Decorate with one sort only.

Diseases

INSECT ENEMIES.

ROSE LEAF CUTTING BEE (*Megachile centuncularis*). — This annoying pest cuts out portions of the leaves and carries them away to make its nest in decaying wood crevices, in brick walls, and sometimes in the ground. Where possible, the nests should be traced and the occupants dealt with at dusk, when the bees would be at home. No other treatment appears known, though a spraying of the foliage with Arsenate of Lead may provide relief in some instances.



LEAF CUTTING BEE



DAMAGED LEAF



LEAF-NEST
FOUND IN CREVICES
OF WALLS OR FENCES

APHIDES.—This pest, known also as Greenfly, plant lice, etc., attacks the young growth, pierces the bark and sucks the sap, which is the life blood of the plant. As they do not eat bark or foliage a poison spray is useless and they must be attacked by different methods. As all insects must breathe in order to live the best means of eradication is found in closing up the breathing pores on the sides of the body, by covering them with some sticky substance. They may also be sprayed with mild irritants as long as the foliage is not injured. The following spray is recommended:—Blackleaf 40 (Nicotine Sulphate), which should



The Rose Aphid (*Macrosiphum rosae*).

1. Spray of Rose-bush attacked by aphid.
2. Larva of Rose Aphid.
3. Wingless female Rose Aphid.
4. Winged female Rose Aphid.

Attack pests promptly.

be mixed as directed on the containers in the proportions of $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. to 4 gallons of water. For convenience, a petrol tin may be considered as holding 4 gallons. One of our customers found a decided advantage in adding 2 ozs. of Scrubbs Cloudy Ammonia to the mixture. If used with judgment, the garden hose is invaluable, and the insects may be washed off the shoots very quickly. Care should be taken not to injure the buds or foliage with an excessive force of water. As the Aphides increase at an enormous rate they should be attacked immediately they are noticed. Their natural enemies should also be encouraged. The Lady Bird Beetles, both in adult and larvae stages, are invaluable, and amongst birds the common Sparrow, Blue Wren, and Silvereye should be jealously guarded as they do invaluable service in checking this evil. Ants should be exterminated from the garden as they undoubtedly befriend the Aphides, and are declared to carry them to suitable plants. The Aphides give off a sticky excretion called "Honey Dew," and it is for this food that the ants protect them. This honey dew sometimes becomes the host of a black fungus, which is known as Sooty Mould, and this frequently causes concern to the rose grower. As, however, it is not a parasite, and consequently does not extract anything from the leaf, it need not be taken seriously. The remedy is to get rid of Aphides and Scale, Sooty Mould will not then appear.

FRIENDLY INSECTS.

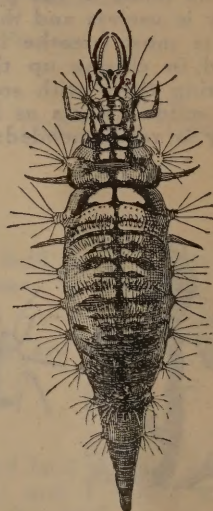
In order to simplify identification and prevent the killing of friendly insects the following illustrations are given. The information and drawings were supplied by the Government Entomologist to whom our thanks and acknowledgments are accordingly made.



1.



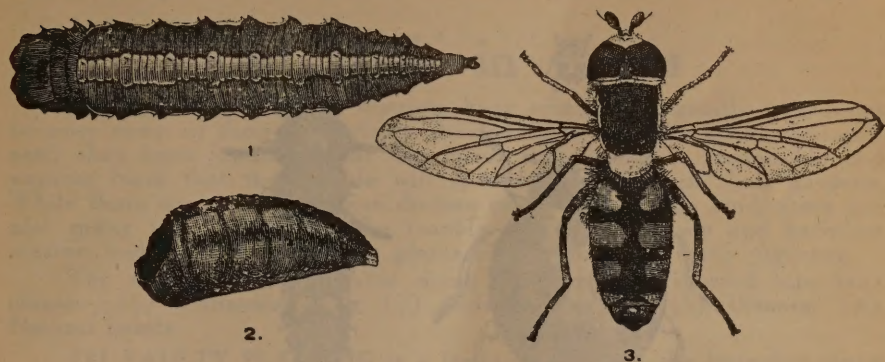
3.



2.

Life history of the Green Lace-Wing (*Chrysopa ramburii*). Enlarged three times. 1. Perfect insect. 2. The active larva. 3. The enclosed pupa with the cocoon, covered with the remains of dead scale insects. This insect also attacks aphids.

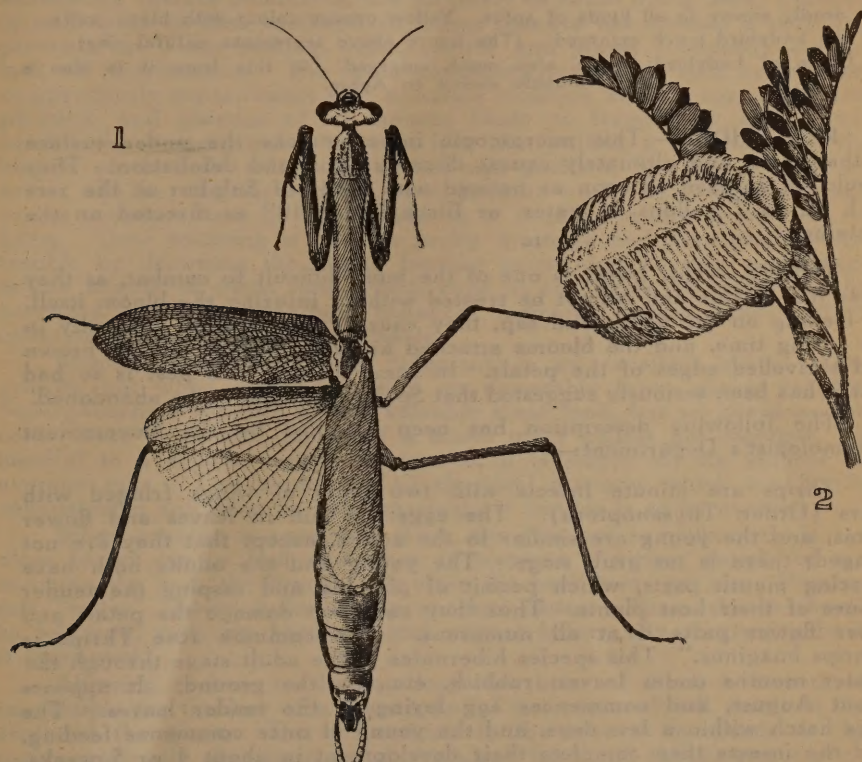
Learn to know your friends.



Life history of Syrphid or Hover Fly (*Psilopus sydneyensis*).

A deadly enemy to rose, peach, and other aphids.

1. Pale green larva. 2. Hard pupa case. 3. Perfect fly. (Much enlarged).



The large Brown Mantis (*Archimantis latistylus*). Natural size.

This insect and others of the same family are valuable friends as they attack moths, flies, and other insects. Some of the small varieties attack Aphids. The left wing is shown expanded, while the right is at rest.

1. Mature insect.

2. Egg case on Wattle tree.

Encouraging natural forces to control disease is an interesting science.



The Spotted Ladybird Beetle (*Leis conformis*).

A deadly enemy to all kinds of aphids. Yellow orange colour with black spots.

5. The Ladybird much enlarged. (The figure above represents natural size).

6. Larva of Ladybird Beetle, also much enlarged. In this form it is also a valuable enemy to Aphids.

RED SPIDER.—This microscopic insect attacks the under surface of the leaves and ultimately causes discolouration and defoliation. They should be sprayed as soon as noticed with Liver of Sulphur at the rate of 1 oz. to 2 gallons of water, or Black Leaf "40" as directed on the containers.

THRIPS.—This insect is one of the most difficult to combat, as they enter the flowers and cannot be treated without injuring the bloom itself. By feeding on the petals and sap, they cause great damage, generally in the spring time, and the blooms attacked are soon noticed by the brown and shrivelled edges of the petals. In some districts this pest is so bad that it has been seriously suggested that Spring Rose Shows be abandoned.

The following description has been supplied by the Government Entomologist's Department:—

Thrips are minute insects with two pairs of wings fringed with hairs (Order. Thysanoptera). The eggs are laid in leaves and flower stems, and the young are similar to the adults, except that they are not winged; there is no grub stage. The young and the adults both have piercing mouth parts, which permit of piercing and rasping the tender tissues of their host plants. Thus they can soon damage the petals and other flower parts if at all numerous. The common rose Thrips is "Thrips imaginus." This species hibernates in the adult stage through the winter months under leaves, rubbish, etc., on the ground. It appears about August, and commences egg laying in the tender leaves. The eggs hatch within a few days, and the young at once commence feeding, and the insects then complete their development in about 4 or 5 weeks. A new and larger generation is produced, and the increase soon results in enormous numbers. This thrip does not limit its attack to roses, but attacks most garden flowers, and numerous weeds and bush shrubs. Dry weather favours the development and increase of Thrips, while heavy rain soon reduces their numbers. The Thrips on roses feed mainly on the fleshy part of the petals and near the base, causing brown patches and the early fall of the petals.

Protect all insect friends.

Die Back in Roses

Rose growers in many districts have often been greatly concerned because some of their rose plants showed signs of dying back. Immediately they have jumped to the conclusion that disease is responsible and express fears that the trouble will spread right through their gardens. While there are occasions when disease causes loss of this kind, there are also many instances where the trouble is quite a simple and harmless matter, and once corrected the plants soon become perfectly vigorous.

The causes responsible for dying back may be divided into four classes—(1) Cultural faults, (2) Seasonal factors, (3) Disease, (4) Natural habits.

(1) **FAULTY PLANTING** is a frequent cause of the branches dying and is often followed by the total failure of the whole plant. Planting too loosely, planting too early before plants are sufficiently dormant or too late after the sap has commenced vigorous movement, planting too deeply which means the roots are in a cold subsoil instead of warm stimulating surface conditions, are all likely to cause dying back. Planting in undrained, sodden positions, or where manure has created a sour soil, prevents the roots making quick growth and plants frequently die for lack of nourishment. The ideal conditions for quick root growth are comparatively warm, sweet soil, sufficient moisture but not too much, firm planting, and absence of all manure likely to ferment or create sour conditions. Some growers have an idea that putting a few stones at the bottom of the hole will drain a sour wet position, but this is quite an error. To be effective a drain must have an outlet by means of which excess moisture can be transferred to a position where it can do no harm. Over watering is akin to faulty drainage and may easily cause trouble by drowning the young feeding roots, thus causing a stoppage in the supply of plant food which ends in the death of some of the branches. Not one of these instances indicates disease, and further infection of the garden is impossible.

Manure, when used with judgment, is an excellent aid to plant growth, but when in excess or in an unsuitable form, causes trouble. Superphosphate supplies a very valuable plant food, but an overdose can cause more "sickness" than half a dozen other causes put together. A handful to a square yard well watered in is ample for six months on average soils. This applies to all chemical manures which are highly concentrated and must be used sparingly if trouble is to be avoided.

When pruning is carelessly done, the cuts are sometimes made too close to an eye or bud and when it prevents a proper supply of sap reaching the bud, the branch will often die back more or less. Pruning soft "water" shoots is frequently another cause. These shoots should be left until properly hardened and mature before any shortening back is attempted.

Allowing suckers to develop from the briar or stock is sometimes responsible for the loss of a branch and if not removed will result in the death of the plant. This is particularly the case in standards as the sucker generally absorbs most of the plant food and the proper variety dies from starvation. Again these instances do not indicate disease and no infection need be feared.

Manure from tarred roads is an unsuspected cause of trouble and should never be accepted even as a gift. Tar contains substances most injurious to plant life and under certain conditions may easily cause the loss of many plants.

Injuries to the stem by careless use of gardening tools or by thorns

from neighbouring branches may allow the germs of canker to gain an entrance through the protecting bark and if this happens, disease will eventually cause the death of the branch. Cankerous wounds should be cut away and burnt and if treated promptly no further damage need be anticipated.

When tall growing annuals or perennials are grown in the same bed with roses, trouble inevitably follows. Not only do they rob the ground of soil moisture, but frequently cut off the sunlight from the rose foliage thus seriously reducing the food supply. All plant food is digested or elaborated in the leaves by sunlight acting on the chlorophyll or green colouring matter in the leaf. This emphasises the necessity for growing roses by themselves and keeping the foliage free from disease and any smothering agency. Failure to ensure this state of affairs leads to dying back of the branches.

SEASONAL CAUSES.—In districts where heavy frosts prevail enormous damage is caused after a hard freeze. The sap between the cells and in the cells freezes and in expanding ruptures the internal structure often splitting the branch. In addition, during the thawing there is a heavy transpiration of moisture from soil and plant alike, but owing to the roots being largely inactive by reason of the cold, the sap cannot make good the loss caused by transpiration so a further dislocation of the internal structure takes place.

Following such injury the plants have a very diseased appearance to the casual observer, but if the freezing has only affected the branches above ground, they may be cut away and the plant resumes normal healthy growth as soon as the weather is sufficiently warm. In climates liable to heavy frost it is always advisable to cover the crown of the plant with five or six inches of soil to prevent the cold affecting the "centre of growth" or heart of the bush. In spite of its appearance, frost injury is not a disease and is not infectious, though disease may follow any damage caused by frost which lowers the vitality and resistance of the plant.

Passing to the other extreme, sunburn is often the cause of the death of a branch and where the bud (or union with the stock) is above ground the whole plant may succumb. Where a plant gets sufficient moisture to keep a healthy flow of sap and is not checked by heavy summer pruning, sunburn is not likely to prove very serious. Dry conditions at the root and heavy summer pruning (which defoliates the stems and exposes them to the rays of a hot sun) should be avoided. In dry districts where water is scarce, a heavy mulch of old manure placed on the surface early in October will help considerably to conserve moisture and reduce the risk of sunburn on the stem. Needless to say sunburn is not infectious.

Excessive rain has been dealt with under overwatering.

DISEASE.—Heavy infestation of scale diseases or fungus like Black Spot on the branches may also cause dying back. Scale may be cleaned off by using a solid jet of water from the hose where water is available under pressure. It may also be smothered by any spray mixture which coats the insects with a thin film which prevents respiration. Starch, glue and red oil are some of the most popular methods. For Black Spot, spray in winter with lime sulphur or bordeaux at winter strength and several times in summer with a weaker solution. Where scale or Black Spot is bad it is easier to prune away the affected stems, burning them to prevent further distribution.

Canker has already been mentioned under "Cultural Faults." Where possible prune away infected parts and burn prunings.

There is a really serious disease known as "Boot Lace Fungus"

Wood Ashes make for better foliage.

(*Armillaria mellea*) which attacks the roots and kills the whole plant a few months after infection. It develops from the decay of native timbers such as old stumps, fence posts, chips, sawdust or similar material and because of this, manure from stables where shavings or sawdust have been used should be very carefully avoided. Wood heap refuse is also gravely under suspicion. The disease develops long white strands in the soil which later turn black and are much like a boot lace from whence the common name arises.

The fruiting stage of this fungus asserts itself in the form of a cluster of mushroom-like growths at the ground level and next the infected plant. When the disease has gained control the plant dies suddenly. Plants so killed should be dug up carefully and burnt. Any black or white fungus threads should also be taken from the soil and before a new plant is put in the same position it is advisable to dig out a barrow load of soil and replace with clean sweet earth from some other part of the garden. While the hole is open it is a good plan to water the soil liberally with a lime sulphur solution of the same strength as used for spraying. Often this disease originates from portion of an old stump left behind when the ground was cleared of trees years before. As climbing roses are often planted against fences, care should be taken to select a position not opposite a post, but rather mid-way between posts.

By far the most serious disease causing dying back of the branches is an unnamed virus discovered by Mr. B. J. Grieve, M.Sc., of Melbourne. Very little is known of virus diseases as to their origin, but it is suspected that insects carry infection from one plant to another and one garden to another. One authority declares this trouble shows its presence in spring and summer. The leaves nearest the base curl up and drop off when the plant is shaken. Later the stem commences to die from the top and each new stem sent up acts in the same way until the plant succumbs. If the disease is detected in a very early stage, cutting hard back may result in checking the trouble, as infection travels rather slowly down the branch and it may be possible to cut back to healthy wood. Beyond this no other effective treatment is known beyond digging up any plant definitely known to be suffering from this virus disease and burning it immediately.

NATURAL CAUSES.—Under this section it is necessary to point out that rose varieties differ enormously, particularly where wild varieties or species are concerned. Some have permanent branches which die only when the plant itself dies. Others have branches which grow up, flower and die just because they have fulfilled their purpose in life and their place is taken by new shoots each season. This dying back occurs in Crimson Rambler and other varieties of the Polyantha family and a number of Rose species. It is not a disease and need occasion no concern whatever. Just cut out the old cane and allow a new growth to take its place, repeating this performance each season.

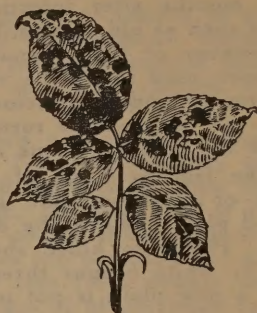
Natural causes also include old age and weak constitution resulting from injudicious hybridising on the part of the raiser. These scarcely need any elaboration. The first is controlled by pruning old stems at each pruning so as to give new vigorous growth the preference at all times. Weak constitution is overcome by purchasing only varieties of proved vigour and by a general policy of discarding weak sorts, indicating to hybridists that vigorous constitution is a fundamental essential in a new rose.

In conclusion, healthy growth is a perfectly natural expectation where plants are in congenial positions and where the food supply meets all their requirements. Unless injured, or where vitality is weakened by starvation or some unusual cause, the natural resistance of the plant will ward off most diseases.

Sufficient Potash in the soil prevents mildew.



MILDEW



BLACK SPOT

FUNGUS DISEASES.

MILDEW.—The commonest of these diseases is mildew. This forms a coating over the foliage preventing it from carrying out its important work. The usual methods of treatment are spraying with Liver of Sulphur, 1 oz. to 2 gallons, or 4 ozs. Bicarbonate of Soda to 4 gallons of water. The plants may also be dusted as for black spot. It is most important to commence treatment before the disease appears as it is much easier to prevent than cure.

The method outlined in previous catalogues, of adding sufficient potash to the soil to combat mildew, has found many adherents. It may be applied either as sulphate of potash, muriate of potash or wood ashes which have been kept dry. Once the correct amount to apply has been discovered there is no reason to doubt that mildew troubles will cease. A double handful of potassium sulphate to each plant, sprinkled around, would do for a first dressing. When using wood ashes, give a larger quantity, but less if muriate of potash is applied.

BLACK SPOT.—This disease is very prevalent in moist coastal areas, as the warmth and humidity are ideal conditions for its growth and dissemination. As the fungus takes its root in the leaf itself it is practically impossible to cure. Much may be done by regular winter sprayings with Bordeaux mixture. Before the disease makes its appearance the plants should have regular dustings of 9 parts Flour of Sulphur to one part Arsenate of Lead Powder. This should be distributed while the foliage is slightly damp with dew and to be effective it will need repeating after rain. Another method is to spray with Liver of Sulphur, 1 oz. to 2 gallons of water immediately after the spring crop of flowers is finished. Some few varieties, particularly some of the rose species, appear to be quite immune. This fact should hold the secret for successful control. The heartfelt thanks of the rose world would assuredly be sufficient recompense for the successful investigator.

I thought you might be interested to know that last Saturday, 15th October, we had a flower show in aid of the School of Arts. Mr. McLeod, of Wellington, gave a £5/5/- rose bowl for the highest points won in the Rose section, in which there were 195 entries. I won it with three firsts and a second. I might add that all my roses came from your nurseries. The garden has never been so lovely. The roses are all three and four year old plants.—Mrs. C.M.B., Narromine. 21/9/32.

Surface Watering encourages Black Spot.

The Simplicity of Pruning

In the first place, pruning is simply a method of (a) reducing quantity to improve quality, and (b) restricting growth to preserve the general shape of the plant.

At the base of each leaf is a small growing point called a bud or eye, which has the power of producing a branch under proper conditions. Thus in nature, if an accident happened to the top of a tree, or injured the branch of any shrub, the growing points below the injury could produce trunks or branches to remedy the trouble. When allowed to grow unchecked, a rose will shoot from so many of these eyes that only short growths and comparatively small blooms are produced. By pruning away the surplus eyes, growth is restricted into fewer channels, and longer stems and larger blooms result.

TIME OF PRUNING.—The best time for the operation varies considerably according to local conditions and climate. As a rule, in Sydney zone, the winter pruning is usually carried out in July, but it has been found that in the mild winter climate June pruning stimulates growth, and blooms are produced in September instead of October, and largely miss the annual visitation of thrips in consequence.

In very cold climates pruning before August or early September is not advisable. The Summer pruning may be carried out after each crop of bloom is finished, and is generally lighter than the winter cutting. It is important that at least a few leaves be left on the branches in Summer, as if the flow of sap is checked, sunburn on hot days may easily spoil some of the exposed canes. Generally, the best time has already been found by experience in each climate, and a little enquiry will give a good idea when the work should be carried out.

When pruning for exhibition for a given date, local conditions must be very carefully considered, and it is advisable to note carefully the date of cutting, and the date of flowering. This should be carefully checked up each season, and noted for guidance in future years.

SECATEURS.—On the selection, care and handling of the Secateurs or pruning shears much of the success depends. They should be of good steel, and, as in all other activities, should not be judged by price alone. They require regular sharpening on a good oil stone, and should have the wearing parts and spring oiled or greased to ensure smooth working.

Next look at the illustration so as to understand the correct manner of holding the implement. The first figure represents the wrong way, for the hook in this instance is pressing the branch against the knife. Clean cutting will be impossible, and difficult, especially in large branches. In the second figure the blade is in the right position, but the hook will leave a bruise on the piece of branch left on the plant, which may cause a dying back of the branch. The third figure represents the correct method with the blade in the right position, and the bruise caused by the hook on the portion pruned away.

All-round excellence required for true progress.

WHAT TO CUT.—Bush roses and standards (not climbers) should have removed, right from their base, the old, weak, spindly, worn out and dead wood. Each branch retained should be allowed full scope to develop its foliage properly, for it is in the leaves that the plant food sent up by the roots meets with food derived from the air. Through the marvellous action of sunlight, these foods are elaborated and made available for the use of the plant. Consequently where foliage is crowded or shaded, this work is restricted.

It will be quite easy to determine which branches should remain to make the framework of the future plant, and in each instance preference should be given to young canes. The idea is to rejuvenate every three or four years the whole of the branches, for after this time a growth has

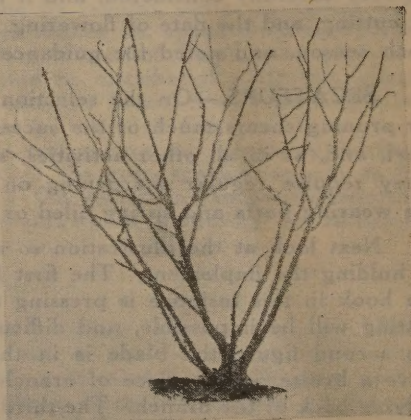


outlived its period of usefulness. These growths remaining should be shortened back by one-third to two-thirds of their length, according to variety and type. In this respect it is advisable to remember that vigorous growers like Maman Cochet, W. R. Smith, Lady Plymouth, and most of the varieties indicated by the growth number 4 should only receive light pruning. These growth numbers are fully explained at the beginning of the General List of Roses on page 54.

Four-year-old plant of Lady Plymouth, showing light pruning for very vigorous varieties.



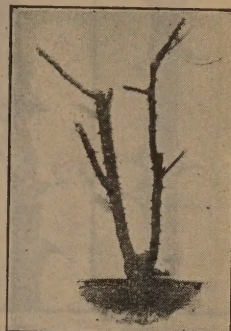
Before Pruning.



After Pruning.

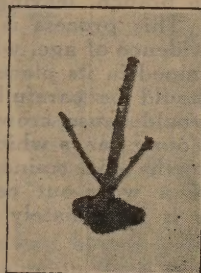
Climbers are often pruned after flowering.

All Tea roses, all Pernetianas and occasional varieties like Chateau de Clos Vougeot and Lady Maureen Stewart require only light pruning.



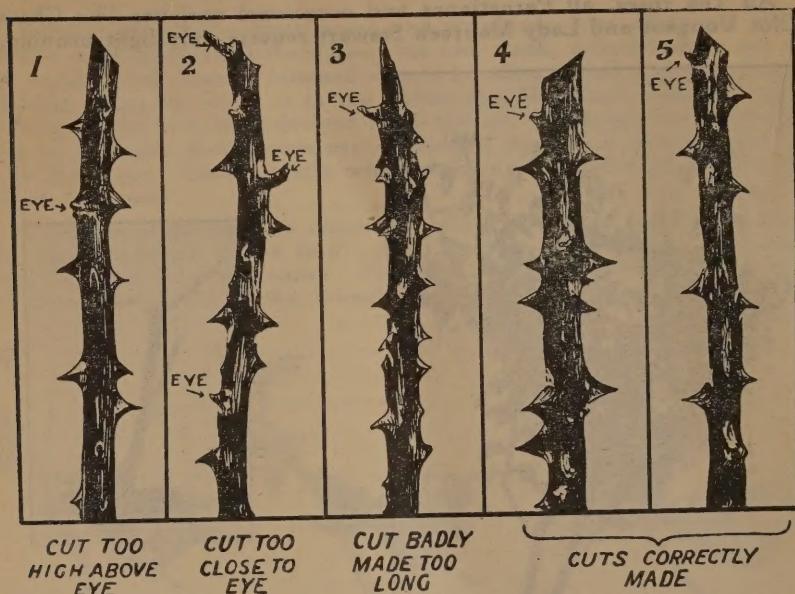
An unpruned and pruned plant of the medium growing type (No. 3).

Varieties indicated by the number 3 require about half of the growth removed, while those marked 2, with a few exceptions, may be safely pruned down two-thirds of the growth.



Indicating the treatment of weak growing varieties (No. 2).

Four Australian Roses have been honoured abroad.



HOW TO CUT.—These illustrations are largely self-explanatory. In No. 1 there is no attraction for the sap, and the long stub above the eye will die back. No. 2 shows the eye injured, and dying back will take place to the next sound eye. In No. 3 the sap will not rise above the lowest edge of the cut opposite the eye, and dying back will be apparent in this instance also. Some growers prefer No. 4 to No. 5 on the same ground, for unless properly made, although the top eye may not be deprived of its proper flow of sap, the outside edge will die back and prevent perfect healing of the cut.

CLIMBERS.—The first figure on the next page represents a plant of Climbing Madame Abel Chatenay, three years old. The seed pods on the ends of the lateral shoots are evidences of the plant having bloomed, and indicate how the flowers are produced on the side shoots. The pruning of climbing roses consists in cutting back these laterals close to the main branch, leaving one eye from which fresh flowering shoots will spring. This process is repeated each season until the particular cane shows evidence of age, when it should be completely cut away and a young shoot trained in its place. This cycle of rejuvenation every three or four years should be carefully followed. Where there are too many canes, which would cause crowding, cut the surplus growths right away at the base. Young canes which are in their first year may be topped to induce side growths and trained into position, or left till required to take the place of a worn-out cane next season. A popular time for pruning climbers is immediately after the spring flowering.

Do not order STANDARD



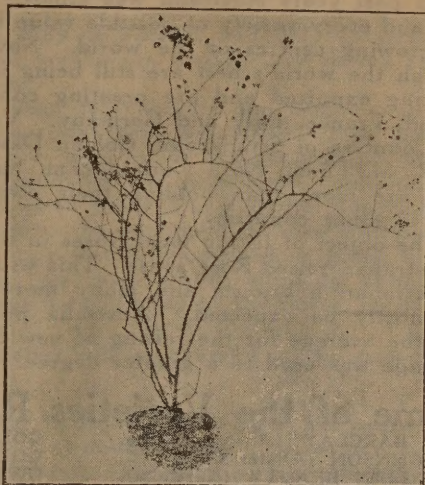
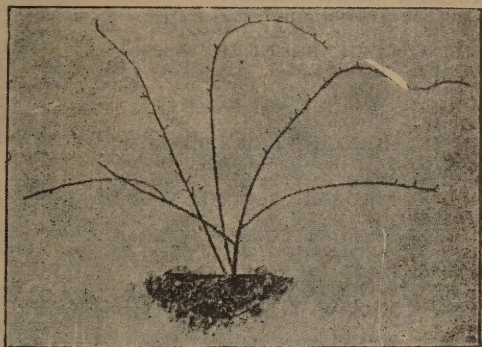
when you mean BUSH.



Wanted. Better Roses. Always.

AFTER CARE.—

In most cases pruning is considered to end with the winter cutting back. This is, however, quite a wrong impression. When growth commences in spring, much may be done to help by rubbing out, when half an inch long, all superfluous shoots which would later on crowd the branches which form the main framework of the rose plant. Still later on the surplus flower buds should be removed so as to concentrate energy and plant food into the direction of better blooms. It will by this time be appreciated that pruning is linked up with good cultivation and proper manuring, for all these activities finish on the dominant note of Better Roses.

Climbing Madame Abel Chatenay.**Unpruned.****Pruned.**

Would you kindly forward me one of your catalogues. I possessed one of these four years ago and until a week or so ago when one of my friends annexed it unto himself. Still, I don't blame him, as I regard the production as invaluable to rose growers.—K.R.V.MacD., Wollongong. 15/8/32.

The roses are doing splendidly, and with the first bloom from Frank Dunlop we won a silver cup presented for the Champion Rose at a recent Church of England Flower Show.—J.H.H., Edmonton, Queensland. 21/8/32.

The plants you sent me the last two seasons have done splendidly.—G.H.L., Greenslopes, Brisbane, Queensland. 12/5/32.

E. G. Hill and Talisman are good.

Australian Raised Roses

In past years Australia was almost exclusively an importer of new Roses and every variety of possible value has been brought from the older rose growing centres of the world. Now a new era is developing and although the world's best are still being imported, locally raised varieties are being exported and are creating considerable attention in America, England, France, Italy and Germany. Varieties like Miss Marion Manifold, Countess of Stradbroke, Golden Dawn, Kitty Kininmonth, Scorchers, Mrs. R. M. Finch, Nora Cunningham, Salmon Spray, Sunny South and others are more than holding their own in competition with varieties raised in other countries.

The object of listing local Roses in a special chapter is to encourage an Australian raised Rose sense. This will be an immense encouragement to Australian hybridists and many more candidates for world honours may shortly be expected. Australia possesses a climate favoured far above the average for the raising of new Roses and it is time this natural advantage was used to a greater degree.

Some of the Varieties Raised in Australia.

- AGNES BARCLAY (Alister Clark).
 AMY JOHNSON (Alister Clark).
 AUSTRALIAN BEAUTY (Kerslake).
 BEAUTY OF NEW SOUTH WALES (Knight).
 BILLY BOILER (Alister Clark).
 BLACK BOY (Alister Clark).
 BORDERER (Alister Clark).
 BUSYBODY (Alister Clark).
 CHERUB (Alister Clark).
 CLIMBING CECIL BRUNNER (Ardagh).
 CLIMBING COMTESSE LA BARTHE (Lewis).
 CLIMBING GEORGES SCHWARTZ (Knight).
 CLIMBING HUGO ROLLER (Rogers).
 CLIMBING LAURENT CARLE (Rosen).
 CLIMBING MABEL MORSE (Moulden).
 CLIMBING MADAME SEGOND WEBER (Ardagh).
 CLIMBING MAMAN COCHET (Upton).
 CLIMBING RADIANCE (H. J. Catt).
 CLIMBING SHOT SILK (Knight).
 CLIMBING WHITE MAMAN COCHET.
 CLIMBING MRS. W. T. SUMNER (Hazlewood).
 CLIMBING PENELOPE (Rosen).
 COUNTESS OF STRADBROKE (Alister Clark).
 DAINY DAWN (Knight).
 DAY DREAM (Alister Clark).
 DIVIDEND (Alister Clark).
 DORIS DOWNES (Alister Clark).
 DOROTHY MOLLISON (Alister Clark).
 EDITH CLARK (Alister Clark).
 ELAINE STUART (Edwards).
 E. N. WARD (Kershaw).
 EVELYN MAY (Edwards).
 FANCY FREE (Alister Clark).
 FLYING COLOURS (Alister Clark).
 GOLDEN DAWN (Grant).
 GOLDEN VISION (Alister Clark).
 GWEN NASH (Alister Clark).
 HARBINGER (Alister Clark).
 JESSIE CLARK (Alister Clark).
 JOYCE FAIREY (Alister Clark).
 JUDITH BLACK (Alister Clark).
 KITTY KININMONTH (Alister Clark).
 LADY FAIRBAIRN (Alister Clark).
 LADY SOMERS (Alister Clark).
 LORRAINE LEE (Alister Clark).
 MADGE TAYLOR (Alister Clark).
 MARGARET TURNBULL (Alister Clark).
 MARY GUTHRIE (Alister Clark).
 MARY WARREN (Alister Clark).
 MILKMAID (Alister Clark).
 MISS MARION MANIFOLD (Adamson).
 MRS. ALBERT NASH (Alister Clark).
 MRS. HAROLD BROOKS (Alister Clark).
 MRS. HUGH DETTMAN (Alister Clark).
 MRS. NORMAN WATSON (Alister Clark).
 MRS. PHILLIP RUSSELL (Alister Clark).
 MRS. R. M. FINCH (Finch).
 NORA CUNNINGHAM (Alister Clark).
 PEGGY BELL (Alister Clark).
 PENELOPE (Williams).
 QUEEN OF HEARTS (Alister Clark).
 REFRESHER (Alister Clark).
 ROSEATE (Alister Clark).
 SALMON SPRAY (Grant).
 SCORCHER (Alister Clark).
 STAR OF QUEENSLAND (Williams).
 STATELY (Alister Clark).
 SUNDAY BEST (Alister Clark).
 SUNNY SOUTH (Alister Clark).
 TRAVERSER (Alister Clark).
 VANITY (Halstead).
 WARPAINT (Alister Clark).

Some new varieties raised in Australia are being listed this year for the first time. Full descriptions will be found in the Novelty pages.

Do not order STANDARD



when you mean BUSH.



Ballarat has the first Test Garden in Australia.

New Roses, 1933

New roses are ready from May to August and only dwarf budded plants are available, as standard stocks are usually too scarce to work with more or less unproved kinds.

The rose world has again been searched for the best novelties and no expense has been spared in order that our clients may have the opportunity of getting the best new sorts at the earliest possible moment. Many importations are quite unsuitable for Australian conditions, and the descriptions are criticised so as to prevent any of the failures finding their way into general cultivation to the detriment of rose enthusiasm.

The raiser's original description, much condensed, is given first and our comments follow in italics. In cases where climbing varieties do not flower or where plants are grown exclusively by the raiser, no comment is possible.

Six or more of the 4/- varieties will be charged at the rate of 42/- per dozen.

AMI QUINARD (H.T.) (Mallerin, 1927).—This variety has been greatly admired on account of its semi-double flowers of a fine blackish garnet, shaded scarlet in sunshine. The long and finely shaped bud is dark garnet, sweetly scented, strong and bushy growth, with fine green disease resisting foliage. It reminds one of "Clos Vougeot," but is more brilliant without any violet colour. Bud is large and more freely produced. Price 4/- each.
(Deep crimson showing stamens prominently, worth watching. 15 petals.)

AUREATE (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1932).—Long pointed bud; flower large; bud and young flower bright orange cadmium, heavily shaded rosy-scarlet, developing to unfading sunflower yellow washed orange-scarlet. Glowing purple foliage changing to bronze green with age, hardy, glossy, disease resisting; vigorous growth; free flowering; sweetly scented. 4/- each.
(Most variable, fades to pale yellow. Some very good blooms. So far only an Autumn rose. 18 petals.)

BARONESS KRAIJERHOFF (H.T.) (G. A. H. Buisman & Son, 1931).—A novelty never seen in the H.T. class. Colour very difficult to describe; peach colour, shaded with gold ochre and yellow, on the outside shaded with carmine. Blooms are very large and full, growth strong and bushy, dark green foliage. Very sweetly scented. Price 4/- each.
(Very flat and full with many narrow petals in centre, not opening well. Colour good. Faint sweet.)

BLOOMFIELD COURAGE (Wich.) (Capt. Thomas, 1932).—Flowers bright crimson and disease resisting foliage. Price 3/6 each.
(We consider this the finest red Wichuraiana yet sent out.)

BLOOMFIELD QUAKERESS (Clb. T.) (Capt. Thomas, 1931).—Chance seedling of Safrano. Flower small, semi-double, soft light yellow, borne on long stem. Foliage clean looking, glossy, light green. Growth vigorous, climbing; free, continuous bloomer. Price 4/- each.

CAYETANA STUART (Pernt.) (Pedro Dot, 1931).—Bud very large, long pointed; flower very large, double, cupped, extremely lasting, moderately fragrant, yellow, borne singly on long stem. Foliage

abundant, large, dark green, glossy, disease resistant. Growth very vigorous, bushy; abundant, continuous bloomer all season. Price 4/- each.

(Large blooms, strong upright growth, good foliage, good exhibition type. 25-30 petals.)

CHARLES H. RIGG (H.T.) (Chaplin Bros., 1931).—Colour vermilion scarlet shading to rose pink, and the shape is all that can be desired. Growth vigorous, giving abundance of flower. Very sweetly scented. An ideal Rose for any purpose. Price 4/- each.

(Strong grower, free bloomer, should be a good garden rose. Promising. Tea scent. 40 petals.)

CLB. DAME EDITH HELEN (Clb. H.T.) (Howard & Smith, 1930).—A vigorous climbing sport of Dame Edith Helen. This should be a great acquisition in climates where Dame Edith Helen does well. Price 4/- each.

(It is a strong climber and every plant climbed.)

CLB. ETOILE DE HOLLANDE (Clb. H.T.) (M. Leenders & Co., 1931).—Vigorous climbing sport of Etoile de Hollande. Flower dark red crimson. Price 4/- each.

(A welcome addition to red climbers; with its crimson flowers and good foliage it should be one of our leading climbers.)

CLB. LORD CHARLEMONT (Clb. H.T.) (Hurker, 1932).—A strong climbing sport of the well-known bush variety. Clear crimson, flowers produced very freely. One of the best climbing crimson roses yet introduced. Price 4/- each.

(This is a strong climber and is showing very well in the Nursery at present.)

CLB. MRS. CHAS. J. BELL (Clb. H.T.) (Thomasville Nurseries, 1929).—Climbing sport of Mrs. Chas. J. Bell. Price 4/- each.

(Every plant has climbed, and this should be a great addition to the list of pink climbers.)

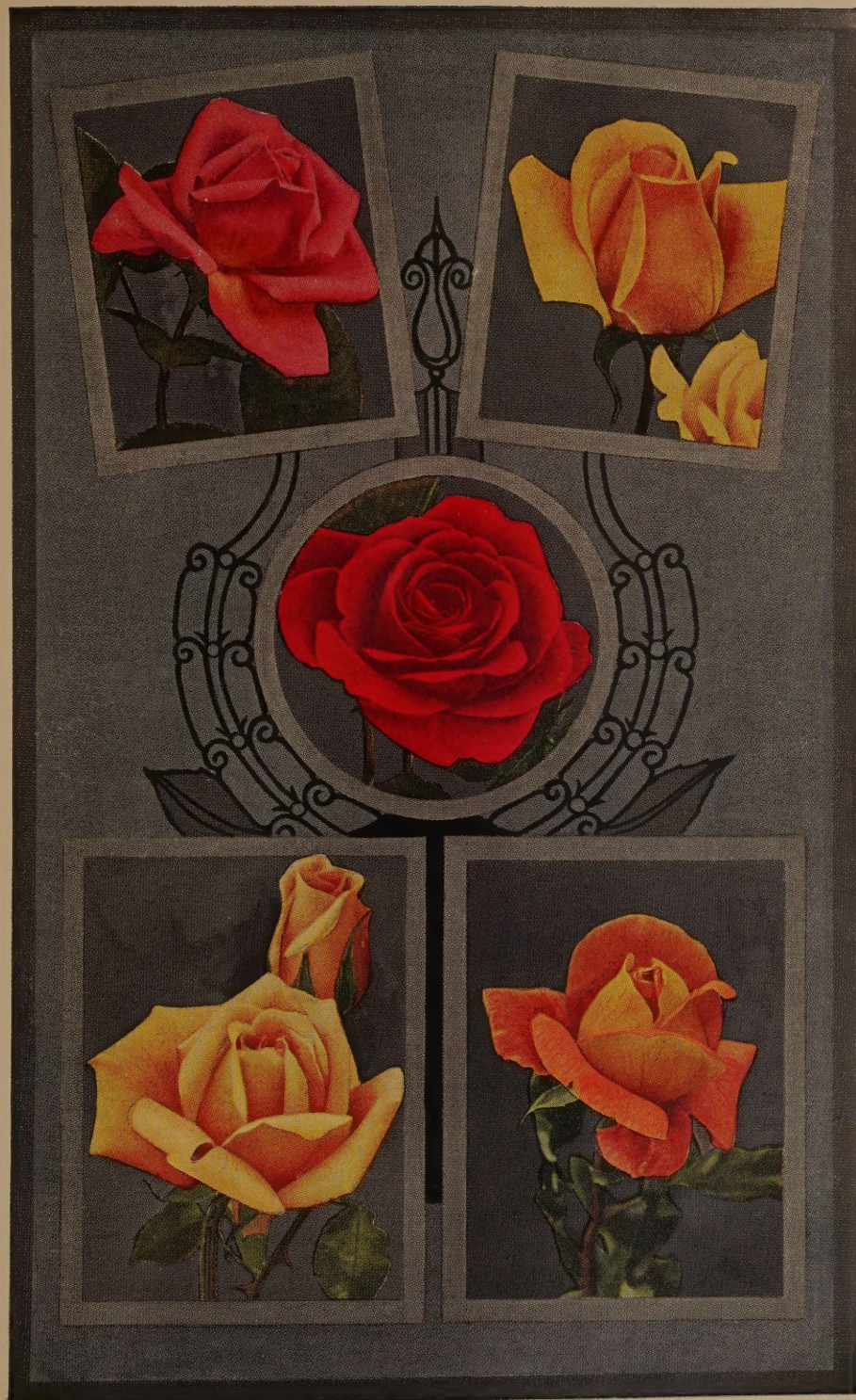
CLB. MRS. DUNLOP BEST (Clb. H.T.) (, 1933).—A vigorous climbing sport of Mrs. Dunlop Best from Queensland. Price 3/6 each.

(This is a very strong grower and is a colour very much needed in climbing roses.)

CLB. THE QUEEN ALEXANDRA (Clb. H.T.) (R. Harkness & Co., 1931).—Vigorous climbing sport of The Queen Alexandra Rose.

Flower velvety rose red, suffused lemon chrome. Price 4/- each. (All plants budded have reverted to the dwarf.)

COMTESSE VANDAL (H.T.) (M. Leenders & Co., 1932).—A seedling of Ophelia and Mrs. Aaron Ward crossed with Souv. de Claudius Pernet producing a unique blending of these three varieties. Robust and healthy growth. Colour of bud is reddish copper with reddish golden bronze, which lightens as the bud develops; when fully grown the bud is long and pointed, and the colour a lightened shade of buff. The inner side of petals is salmon graduating to gold at the base, the reverse side of petals is deep coral, producing a most unusual and unique contrast in rose colouring. Price 4/- each. (Growth good, foliage good, general impression coppery salmon, good quality blooms, very promising. 34 petals.)



E. G. HILL

Souv. de MADAME BOULLET

REV. G. A. Van ROSSEM

BETTY UPRICHARD

Souv. de H. A. VERSCHUREN



MARGARET McGREDY

FEU JOSEPH LOOYMANS

MABEL TURNER

CORAIL (Hyb. Mult) (A. Schwartz, 1931).—Very vigorous growth, beautiful glossy green foliage. Flower large for the type, pretty form. Colour tender rosy peach, reverse coral rose, shaded carmine. Very good variety for pergola, etc. Price 4/- each.

(Flowered within three months of budding, a most unusual occurrence for a climber. Should be an early and continuous bloomer as it flowers on tips and laterals as well.)

DUQUESA DE PENARANDA (H.T.) (P. Dot, 1931).—Souv. de Claudius Pernet X Rosella. Bud very large, long pointed; flower very large, double, cupped, extremely lasting, fragrant, orange, borne several together on long stem. Foliage abundant, large, rich green, glossy, disease resistant. Growth very vigorous, upright; free continuous bloomer all season. Price 4/- each.

(Short buds of coppery orange, striking colour. Medium growth. Fruit scent. Good for A. & M. 45 petals. Pernetiana.)

EARL GODARD BENTINCK (H.T.) (G. A. H. Buisman & Sons Ltd., 1931).—A splendid new rose of the same habit as Covent Garden. Growth very robust, foliage dark green and disease proof. Blooms are full, large and of perfect form. Colour cochineal red. Price 4/- each.

(Growth good, medium size. Colour weak. So far nothing startling. 22 petals.)

EDITOR McFARLAND (H.T.) (C. Mallerin, 1931).—Erect vigorous growth, foliage dark green and disease proof. Bud very long, on long and rigid peduncle. Flower very large, beautiful form. Colour bright rose shaded salmon and capucine red. It is one of the finest roses introduced for ten years past. Price 4/- each.

(This is a rose of undoubted merit, good grower, good shape, sweet perfume. One of the best of the year. 40 petals.)

EDUARD SCHILL (Pernt.) (W. Kordes & Sohne, 1931).—Bud and flower very large and unicoloured brick red with capucine red. Petals very large, shell shape and massive substance. The bloom is full and perfect form, always opens well and retains its colour in the sun. Price 4/- each.

(Striking colour, growth good. Pale glossy foliage. Promising. Faint sweet perfume. 35 petals.)

ETOILE D'OR (H.T.) (Pernt Ducher, 1931).—Vigorous bushy growth, blooms semi-double. The petals are enormous and the form of the flower is very elegant. The reverse of the petals is golden yellow shaded copper; the interior citron yellow. Vigorous growth and disease resisting foliage, marvellously floriferous and continuous. A beautiful and most attractive rose that is greatly admired. Price 4/- each.

(Good in Autumn only. 12 petals.)

GIpsy LASS (H.T.) (Alex. Dickson & Sons, 1932).—Rich scarlet crimson with blackish shading; full, globular, lasting; foliage hard and disease resisting. Vigorous growth, free and perpetual bloomer, strong pronounced true rose perfume. Price 4/- each.

(Growth good, colour very good. Sweet fruit scent. Should be a splendid garden rose. 66 petals.)

GRENOBLE (H.T.) (C. Mallerin, 1931).—Vigorous and erect growth. Foliage dark green, disease proof. Bud long on rigid peduncle. Colour dazzling scarlet, flower large, full, perfect form, of brilliant scarlet colour, sweetly perfumed. Superb variety for massing. Price 4/- each.

(Colour good. Tea scent. Stems sometimes rather weak. 40 petals.)

HEINRICH GAEDE (Pernt.) (W. Kordes Sohne, 1931).—Growth vigorous with large, glossy bronze green foliage. Flower large, full, cup shaped with large broad petals. Colour capucine red with glowing orange, practically non-fading. A rose of undoubted merit. Price 4/- each.

(Growth medium, shapely blooms. Very striking colour. 34 petals.)

HERMANN LONS (H.P.) (M. Tantau, 1931).—Much superior to Bergers Erfolg. Makes a large bush with glossy green leaves. Blooms enormously in early summer. Flower single, very large, colour pure glowing crimson in large trusses. Price 4/- each.

(Not flowered yet.)

KOROVO (H.T.) (M. Leenders & Co., 1931).—Flower large and full; colour peach blossom and old rose. The plant is vigorous and continually blooming. Price 4/- each.

(Good shape and colour, good grower, worth trying. 40 petals.)

KRALJ TOMISLAV (H.T.) (M. Leenders & Co., 1931).—Flower large and full, solferino red. Growth vigorous and floriferous. A superb rose. Price 4/- each.

(Strong growth, but colour is deep rosy pink almost carmine. Worth a trial. 30 petals.)

LADY BETTY (H.T.) (Bees Ltd., 1930).—A new seedling rose of great charm, deep rose madder in the bud. As the flower unfolds the petals assume a bright apricot pink, with veinings of madder. The bloom is perfectly shaped and tea perfumed. A strong grower of bushy habit and very free flowering. A tip top variety for massing and cutting. Price 4/- each.

(Moderate growth, while colour fades too quickly.)

LEON CHENAULT (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1931).—This variety is a novelty of great merit. The flower is enormous, full and perfectly formed. Colour tint of Mme. Abel Chatenay but deeper salmon. The growth is vigorous and erect, with beautiful foliage. It blooms in marvellous profusion. Price 4/- each.

(Deep salmon, almost coppery pink. Pernetiana, very promising. 50 petals.)

LESLEY DUDLEY (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Son, 1932).—Flowers soft pink at edge of petals, deepening to carmine, scarlet-orange and salmon-rose with a saffron base; outside of petals soft pink, buff and gold. The blooms are large, pointed, full, of perfect shape and very fragrant. Vigorous and bushy growth, large dark green foliage and few thorns. Price 4/- each.

(Claret red with carmine edges, fading to soft salmon; outside of petals old rose. 33 petals. Fruit scent. Very promising.)

LISE CHIAVASSA (H.T.) (E. Buatois, 1931).—Vigorous growth with large green foliage, most floriferous and continuous in bloom. Bud

Australian Roses are attracting attention.

very pretty, opening into a large, full and cup formed flower. Colour carmine cochineal, highly perfumed. Price 4/- each.
(*Growth good, highly perfumed, slight tendency to blue. 45 petals.*)

MADAME A. ROURE (Pernt.) (Pernet Ducher, 1932).—Perfectly formed flowers, identical with Wilhelm Kordes. The colour resembles that of the variety Mev. G. A. van Rossem. Brilliant chrome shaded salmon changing into amaranth red as the flowers open, very free blooming of vigorous growth with moss green foliage. Price 4/- each.
(*Poor grower so far, not much good.*)

MADAME HENRI THIEBAUT (H.T.) (C. Chambard, 1931).—Vigorous growth, with large green foliage. Superb long bud on rigid stem, coral carmine flower, very large, full, opening well, coral salmon shaded orange. Superb colour. Very floriferous and highly perfumed. Price 4/- each.
(*A very fine rose of good quality. Coral carmine flowers, the orange not very apparent. Pernetiana. 50 petals.*)

MADAME JULES GUERIN (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1931).—Vigorous growth, brilliant bronze green foliage, flower enormous and very full, opening well in all weathers, highly perfumed. Colour yellow passing to cream as the bloom develops. Price 4/- each.
(*Extra full good exhibition type, holds colour well, moderate grower. Tea scent. 80 petals.*)

MADAME LOUISE TREMEAU (H.T.) (C. Mallerin, 1931).—Vigorous growth, brilliant dark green foliage, immune from disease. Colour capucine red. Flower very large, cup shaped, petals large and smooth. Rose colour tinted capucine red, passing to fresh rose. Price 4/- each.
(*16 petals, pernetiana, colour fades too quickly.*)

MADAME MAURICE GAZIN (H.T.) (A. Schwartz, 1931).—Vigorous growth and free branching, with dark green foliage and very free flowering. Flower large, full, opening well; long bud, colour clear reddish crimson, interior of the flower dark scarlet. Highly recommended. Price 4/- each.
(*Shape good, inclined to blue slightly as flower ages. 40 petals.*)

MADAME PLUMECOCQ (Pernt.) (Louis Lens, 1931).—The colour is golden yellow, more brilliant centre, vigorous growth and brilliant green foliage. Extremely free and continuous in bloom. Price 4/- each.
(*The colour is pale yellow fading to white. A very poor performance so far.*)

MARECHAL LYAUTEY (H.T.) (J. Croibier & Sons, 1931).—Vigorous erect growth and dark green foliage. Long bud; flower large, full and perfectly formed and very freely produced, opening well in all weathers. Colour dark brilliant red, highly perfumed. Very highly recommended. Price 4/- each.
(*Strong branching growth, sweet scent, prone to mildew. Must see more of it before recommending. 50 petals.*)

MRS. HENRI DAENDELS (H.T.) (G. Buisman & Son, 1931).—Vigorous and bushy growth, dark green foliage. Blooms large and well

A really good new rose gives all-round satisfaction.

formed, sweetly scented. Colour in bud flesh coloured pink, the open blooms apricot yellow. Price 4/- each.
(Outside coppery pink, inside old gold. Small bloom, bronzy foliage. Good grower, free bloomer. Probably only an Autumn rose. Tea scent. 27 petals.)

MRS. H. G. JOHNSTONE (H.T.) (Bees Ltd., 1930).—A very large, full and well formed flower that will make a splendid appeal. Colour pretty rose pink deepening at the base and edge of petals to rose madder. Not unlike Caroline Testout but with higher centre and more lively colour. Robust growth and resistant to mildew. Price 4/- each.

(Tea scent strong, long bud, good petals. Flower keeps well; should be a good garden rose. 45 petals.)

MRS. J. D. EISELE (H.T.) (Howard & Smith, 1932).—Rich cherry rose with sometimes a scarlet glow in the colour. The blooms are large and of refined shape, sweetly scented, with 50 to 55 large petals which build up a very handsome bloom. The plant is a good grower with branching habit and the free blooming qualities associated with the hybrid tea family. This variety has been well tested in England and America, and is considered to be one of the best varieties sent out for some time. Price, 4/- each.

We have seen some very fine blooms of this variety which give promise of being a very fine exhibition rose as well as carrying good garden qualities as well.

MRS. J. D. RUSSELL (H.T.) (Bees Ltd., 1930).—Deep crimson shading to maroon in the centre, petals covered with a rich velvety pile. The fragrance is exceptionally pronounced and is that of the true rose deliciously sweet. It is a first rate grower and very free flowering. Price 4/- each.

(Weak growth, poor blooms, mildews badly.)

MRS. PAUL GOUDIE (Pernt) (S. McGredy & Son, 1932).—An improved Lord Lambourne which does not die back. Colour deep buttercup yellow, every petal being heavily margined carmine-scarlet. Rich fruity fragrance; large and full flowers. Vigorous and bushy growth; dark green, glossy, mildew proof foliage. Price 4/- each.

(Growth good; a most beautiful and distinct colour. A very promising decorative. Fruit perfume. 20 petals.)

MRS. T. B. DOXFORD (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1932).—The reverse of the bud and young flower is old rose, heavily marked strawberry red; inside salmon-carmine with yellow base, evolving to a beautiful peach blossom shading in the fully developed bloom. Long pointed bud; shiny, disease resisting foliage; vigorous growth, compact and bushy habit; profuse and perpetual flowering. Price 4/- each.

(Strong grower and free bloomer; good colour fading to pale pink. 20 petals.)

NATIONAL FLOWER GUILD (H.T.) (C. Mallerin, 1930).—Bright scarlet without shading, large full flower, large egg shaped bud carried on a long stem, crimson flushed scarlet. Vigorous growth, continuous bloomer, deep green mildew proof foliage. Price 4/- each.

OTTO KRAUSS (H.T.) (C. Weigand, 1931).—Vigorous branching growth, very free and continuous blooming. Large, full and per-

Every Rose has a fault.

fectly formed. Colour coppery yellow, dark bronzy green foliage. 4/- each.
(Faint fruit perfume. Beautiful in bud stage. Pernetiana. 26 petals.)

PAUL BUATOIS (Clb. H.T.) (E. Buatois, 1931).—Growth extremely vigorous, dark green disease resisting foliage. Flower very large, full, cup formed. Colour velvety crimson, yellow at base of petals. 4/- each.
(Not flowered. Strong climbing habit.)

PAUL LUCCHINI (H.T.) (E. Buatois, 1931).—Vigorous and erect growth, bronze green foliage, flowering in great profusion. Bud long, carried on rigid stem; the flower is of great grandeur, superb colour, dark scarlet and velvety crimson. Very double, opening well in all weathers; highly perfumed. Price 4/- each.
(Very bright colour; splendid garden rose; highly perfumed; 50 small petals.)

PICTURE (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Son, 1932).—An ideal rose for garden and bedding purposes and splendid for cutting. Medium sized buds, perfectly formed. When opening the clear rose pink velvety petals reflex in the most pleasing manner, giving the impression of a huge flower. The growth is sturdy and free. 4/- each.
(Growth and foliage good; free blooming; blooms medium size, good shape and colour. Strong tea scent. 24 petals. Recommended.)

PORTADOWN GLORY (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Son, 1932).—Colour clear canary yellow which is both rich in tone and lasting. The flowers are perfectly formed and have a tea perfume. Growth is free, vigorous and practically thornless, with bright green mildew proof foliage. 4/- each.
(Fine shape and size, medium growth; slight tea scent. Good exhibition variety. 35 petals.)

PRINCESS MARGARET ROSE (H.T.) (B. R. Cant & Sons).—Bud very large, long pointed; large double flower, very fragrant and lasting. Colour glowing pink suffused orange. Medium size, rich green, leathery, disease resisting foliage; vigorous growth and a continuous bloomer. 4/- each.
(Very strong and free; good garden rose where it will hold its colour. Sometimes fit for exhibition. 30 petals.)

QUEEN OF BATH (H.T.) (Bees Ltd., 1931).—Saffron yellow shaded orange. Tea scented. Blooms produced freely and lasting. Decorative rose. 4/- each.
(Beautiful bud, fades early. Cool climates only. 15 petals.)

RIA WENNING (H.T.) (M. Leenders & Co., 1932).—Glowing cochineal carmine. The flowers are full, of moderate and mild fragrance. Growth vigorous and bushy, and the flowers are borne in profusion throughout the whole season. Price 4/- each.
(Fades very quickly. 20 petals.)

RED EXPLORER (Clb. Mult.) (Penny, 1928).—A Climbing sport from Miss Edith Cavell. The plant is covered in the spring with thick clusters of small, rich red flowers. Growth is much branched and spreading, similar to Dorothy Perkins, and it makes a wonderful pergola rose or bank covering. 4/- each.
(Blooms identical to dwarf; if free flowering this will be an acquisition.)

REVEIL DIJONNAIS (Pernt) (E. Buatois, 1931).—Growth very vigorous and continuously in bloom. The bud is golden yellow rayed carmine. The flower is very large semi-double, cup formed and of long duration; the interior of petals is suffused cerise on dark golden yellow, the exterior yellow edged carmine. Price 4/- each.
(Climbing growth, not flowered yet.)

ROSIERISTE GASTON LEVEQUE (Pernt.) (Pedro Dot, 1931).—Vigorous erect growth with beautiful dark green foliage, immune from disease. Bud oval, carried on rigid stem, flower very beautiful, opening in all weathers. Colour very beautiful, rose neyron in centre and yellow base of the petals. Price 4/- each.
(Sturdy grower, free blooming, yellow base of petals not apparent. A good rose for A.M.P. 35 petals.)

RUBY MANWARING (H.T.) (G. Longley & Son, 1931).—A fixed sport of Betty Uprichard, retaining all the constitution of its parent. The blooms are of good form and richly coloured velvety scarlet, opening a rich rosy cerise. The colouring goes right through the petal. As a bedding and garden variety it is superb. Very fragrant. Price 4/- each.
(A most striking and beautiful colour with the habit of the parent. This is really a delicately striped Betty Uprichard.)

SIR HENRY SEAGRAVE (H.T.) (Alex. Dickson & Sons, 1932).—Primrose yellow with chrome base; large well shaped bud, full flower, vigorous and hardy growth, free and perpetual blooming, sweet scent. Price 4/- each.
(Good growth, good shape; colour as described. Looks promising. Fine exhibition bloom.)

SOUV. DE MADAME C. CHAMBARD (H.T.) (C. Chambard, 1931).—Vigorous erect growth, dark green foliage. Splendid long bud on rigid stem. The flower is very large, full and ideal form, opening well in all weathers. Colour dark carmine rose, centre rosy salmon suffused orange. Very strong tea rose perfume. Price 4/- each.
(Orange very subdued. Shows Pernetiana breeding. Good growth and foliage. Beautiful colour and should do well. 40 petals.)

SOUV. D'EMILE MAYRISCH (H.T.) (Ketten Bros., 1931).—Flower of captivating colour, dark crimson garnet, large to very large full 35-40 petals of noble formation and opening well in all weathers, borne on rigid stalks. Growth vigorous and upright. Price 4/- each.
(Medium grower, poor shape. Fruit scent.)

SOUV. DE HENRI VENOT (H.T.) (Louis Lens, 1931).—Very full, brilliant red flowers, sweetly scented and very floriferous. Growth vigorous with deep green foliage. Highly recommended. Price 4/- each.
(Not wanted. Colour fades too quickly.)

SYRACUSE (H.T.) (C. Mallerin, 1930).—Bud large, pointed, crimson; flower large, very full, slightly fragrant, scarlet crimson, borne singly on long stem. Foliage abundant, large, dark green, leathery and disease resistant. Growth very vigorous, upright, bushy; profuse, continuous bloomer. Price 4/- each.

TOM BARR (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Son, 1932).—A mixture of yellow and russety orange suffused salmon and scarlet. The colours are overlaid in a manner impossible to describe, and the whole mixture gives a brilliant and attractive colour so far unknown in roses.

General impression orange bronze. Perfect shape and quality, and under normal growth exhibition blooms can be cut in quantity. Sweet fragrance. Vigorous growth, bright green mildew proof foliage. Price 4/- each.

(Coppery red, with the copper colour only slightly emphasised, fading to lilac rose. The petals are long and narrow. 20 petals. Recommended.)

VIANDEN (Pernt.) (Ketten Bros., 1931).—Flower of a charming combination of vivid shades; inside of petals reddish old rose and bright rosy scarlet, outside of petals clear ochre yellow and raw sienna, base of petals cadmium yellow. 90-100 petals, egg shaped form and delightful perfume, opening freely; erect, vigorous and branching growth; free and perpetual flowering. A most attractive and handsome variety of distinct and striking colouring. Price 4/- each. (Poor growth and colour.)

WINSOME (Clb. H.T.) (Dobbie & Co., 1931).—A splendid addition to the hybrid tea class and a most distinctive climbing rose. The large shapely blooms are rich crimson in colour and are sweetly scented. The attractive flowers are produced in great profusion. Price 4/- each. (Not flowered yet.)

The following varieties arrived too late for criticisms to be included in this catalogue, but any requests for our opinion of any variety will be forwarded on application:—

Cherie, Climbing Else Poulsen, Climbing Emma Wright, Crimson Conquest, Easlea's Golden Rambler, Fragrant Pillar, Jubilee, July Glory, Lady Cunliffe Owen, Lemon Beauty, Nippy, Peach Blossom.

Madame Raymond Gaujard, also known as Olympiad, died out completely, and no plants are available this season.

Herewith is cheque for roses received in perfect order. After seeing Mrs. M.'s, of Attunga, how beautiful they were, I decided on having a rose garden myself.—Mrs. R.N., Kogarah. 25/5/32.

Enclosed please find cheque for roses. They are the finest bushes I have ever planted, and in one week they had beautiful strong shoots one inch long. Many thanks for sending same.—F.F.B., Auburn. 18/5/32.

I received rose plants last month. Every plant is now growing 100%, success all due to the way in which they were packed.—G.A.E., Barcaldine, Queensland. 7/7/32.

The roses we procured from you a little time ago have done wonderfully well, in spite of the heat and dryness of the summer.—Mrs. P.W.L., Tottenham. 24/3/32.

Roses to hand in good condition. It is no disadvantage procuring them from such a distance when such care is taken in the packing.—W.H.D., Northcote, Victoria. 30/6/32.

Grow the Best, discard the Rest.

New Roses, 1932

Last year the novelty list included the descriptions of some ninety varieties, and there were still some which arrived after the catalogue had gone to press. After two years' experience with these Roses, we have reduced the list to what we believe to be the very best. It is quite possible that an extended trial will show some of those left out in a more favourable light, when they will again be listed. Possibly even some of those now included may be dropped at a later date. Still, as far as possible, only those worthy of trial and those definitely proved successful are included this year. Rose lovers are urged to report success or failure of any new or old roses in the various zones, so that the common good will benefit, and Garden Craft in Australia will reach a higher plane.

Price, except where otherwise marked, 2/- each, 21/- per dozen.

Postage or freight extra.

AMULETT (H.T.) (M. Tantau, 1930), F.3.—A cross between Mrs. H. Winnett and Johanniszauber. Fiery red of a quality which keeps its colour well. The centre petals are fiery scarlet while the flowers are fully double and of good shape. This variety has improved considerably on its early performance and is promising very well indeed. 2/- each.

AROMA (H.T.) (B. R. Cant & Sons, 1931), F.3.—Bright red flowers of semi-double character resembling in a number of respects Etoile de Hollande. The name is quite appropriate as the variety possesses a rich sweet fragrance, while it is a good average grower and a free blooming variety as well. E. 2/- each.

ATTRACTION (Pernt.) (A. Dickson & Sons, Ltd., 1931), F.2.—Orange buds opening to deep, clear yellow blooms of about 25 to 30 petals. The flowers are borne in clusters and are tea scented, while the growth is of rather compact dwarf habit suitable for bedding purposes. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2/ each.

CATHRINE KORDES (H.T.) (W. Kordes Sohne, 1930), F.3.—Rich scarlet with crimson shades which keep their quality very well under usual conditions though sometimes there is a tendency for some of the flowers to go cerise. The buds are long and pointed, opening into flowers of splendid shape fully up to exhibition standard. The growth is good and in every way this is a very fine variety. Light tea scent. E. 2/ each.

CORAL (Pernt.) (A. Dickson & Sons Ltd., 1931), F.2.—Large, well formed blooms somewhat after the type of Los Angeles with a clear coral pink even colour with very little variation. The growth is fairly vigorous but so far is not beyond the number two stage. In climates where Pernetianas thrive this will be one of the finest varieties introduced for a long time and will probably give better results on standard. Strong tea scent. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2/ each.

CRIMSON GLOW (H.W.) (Chaplin Bros., 1930), 6.—A fine spring flowering climber producing deep crimson blooms in the typical bunches of this type. The flowers are semi-double and when open, show the white base of each petal which forms a distinct contrast to the rest of the flower. Very promising. E. 2/- each.

CLB. DAILY MAIL SCENTED (Clb. H.T.) (Archer, 1930), F.5.—A vigorous climbing sport of the comparatively new variety Daily Mail Scented. On yearling plants canes six feet long have been pro-

Inferior sorts have been omitted.

duced and it looks as if it will prove to be one of the finest deep crimson climbers so far introduced. The quality of the blooms is even better than on dwarf plants and quite a surprise was occasioned when the number of the petals in various blooms were counted. Some flowers produced as few as 25 to 30, while others secured as high as 65. On old plants we have no hesitation whatever in declaring that this variety will produce show flowers of the highest excellence as the quality and shape of petals are ideal in this respect. The rich deep crimson is held particularly well, while in addition, the name is fully justified as the blooms are possessed of a rich sweet fragrance so much desired in a red rose. For a climber the plants are free flowering and in this respect Climbing Daily Mail Scented is better than any other red climber so far introduced. When better known this will be one of the most popular varieties in the Rose World. E. 2/- each.

CLB. HUGO ROLLER (Cib. T.) (A. Rogers, 1932), 5.—A moderately vigorous climbing sport of the old dwarf variety producing creamy yellow flowers which are suffused or edged with crimson. When not pruned it is capable of producing exhibition blooms, while as a garden variety it is most profuse in its flowering. Faint tea scent. Recommended. E. 2/- each.

CLB. MRS. LOVELL SWISHER (Cib. H.T.) (Howard & Smith, 1930), F.6.—A very vigorous climbing sport with flowers which are lilac rose on the outside passing to madder lake. The inside of the petal is pale flesh shading to a yellow base. The blooms are most shapely and are often up to exhibition standard, while for a climber it is quite a free flowering variety. Tea scent. Recommended. E. 2/- each.

CLB. MRS. W. T. SUMNER (Cib. H.T.) (Hazlewood, 1932), F.6.—Another vigorous climber quite unlike any other variety so far in commerce. It produces bunches of semi-double flowers of carmine shading to rose pink and for decorative effect for exhibiting in that class they are most valuable. It is free blooming and to those who do not object to the semi-double open type of bloom it should prove a very satisfactory variety. Sweet scent. E. 2/- each.

CLB. PENELOPE (Cib. T.) (Rosen, 1932), 5.—A moderate growing climber which sported from the dwarf variety in a local nursery. There are many people who appreciate the dwarf variety in spite of its mildewing propensities and where it does well this is a very fine sort. To these clients the climbing variety should make a direct appeal. The outer petals are crimson, while the centre is a light or creamy colour giving an unusual contrast for a rose. B. & R. 2/- each.

CLB. SOUV. DE MADAME BOULLET (Cib. H.T.) (Howard & Smith, 1930), F.6.—There are quite a number of yellow climbing roses but not one which really comes up to this variety for general all round excellence. It is a vigorous grower with clean foliage and produces extremely long buds of rich deep cadmium yellow, opening into fairly full flowers with a rich tea scent. It is particularly free flowering and in our opinion one of the most outstanding varieties introduced for many years. Highly recommended for all climates. 2/- each.

DELIGHTFUL (Pernt.) (S. McGredy & Sons, 1931), F.2.—Outside of petals light pink, inside rose pink with a yellow base. The blooms are built up with 25 to 30 large petals of good texture but so far

it looks as if it will be more in the decorative class than in any other. Light tea scent. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2/- each.

DORIS DOWNES (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1932), F. 4 or 5.—A strikingly beautiful flower of a refreshing pink colour that deepens on the plant. It is very sweetly scented and of large size, while the plant is vigorous and the foliage clean and healthy. It can be grown as a climber or as a large bush and is specially valuable in springtime and as a cut flower. E. 2/- each.

D. T. POULSEN (H. Poly.) (Poulsen, 1930), 2.—Brilliant velvety crimson scarlet, with small white eye, borne in clusters. Vigorous growth, dark green foliage, profuse bloomer, semi-double flower. The blooms are large for this type, and although very vivid at first, they are inclined to burn during the summer, and as spoilt or faded flowers do not automatically drop; they are inclined to spoil the otherwise splendid performance. 2/- each.

EDITH KRAUSE (H.T.) (Max Krause, 1930), F.3.—Large, full flowers of splendid pointed form produced on long stiff stems. The colour is creamy white, often with a greenish tint. This variety is a seedling from Mrs. Charles Lamplough and for comparison three plants of each were planted side by side. It appears to us as if there is not sufficient difference on present performances to warrant two varieties. 2/- each.

EILEEN DOROTHEA (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1931), F.3.—Rich carmine pink though in cooler climates it would probably show more of the red shades. The buds are long and pointed, opening to full, large blooms carrying 50 petals and either for garden purposes or exhibition it is a very fine variety. The growth is good, while the plants are free blooming with good foliage. The scent appears to be a mixture of sweet and fruit, while the variety is recommended everywhere. 2/- each.

E. J. LUDDING (H.T.) (G. A. van Rossem, 1931), F.3.—A very strong growing, branching variety with good foliage, carrying carmine lake flowers of thirty petals or more. The blooms are rather on the flat side which rather spoils their shape but the colour is good and it will probably find many admirers for its garden value. 2/- each.

ELIZABETH ARDEN (H.T.) (Geo. Prince, 1929), F.3.—Pure white flowers of refined shape and made up of fifty good petals which can often build up an exhibition flower of the highest order. With us the plants are of vigorous growth and free blooming, while the blooms are sweetly scented which is quite unusual in a white rose. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2/- each.

GARTENDIREKTOR NOSE (H.T.) (W. Kordes Sohne, 1930), F.3.—Rich dark crimson, double flowers of excellent shape freely produced on plants of vigorous growth. The fragrance is rather unusual for a rose of this colour, as instead of the sweet or damask scent this variety has rather a strong fruity fragrance. The foliage is good, while the colour values are well kept, making up a very fine variety for either garden or exhibition. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2/ each.

HEINRICH WENDLAND (Pernt.) (W. Kordes Sohne, 1930), F.2.—Deep golden yellow on the outside with a rich nasturtium red on the inner face of the petal. The pointed buds open to large blooms carrying upwards of forty five petals, but although they are sometimes confused and somewhat weak as regards shape, they present such a novel colour that most growers will be prepared to overlook the lack

of regularity. The colour is most variable but the variety stands out as one of the best for some time. Light fruit scent. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2/- each.

HERMANN EGGERS (H.T.) (W. Kordes Sohne, 1930), F.3.—Long pointed buds, opening into very large flowers of 40 to 50 petals with a full high centre; deep red opening to bright red with a suspicion of orange in the colour. The growth is good with clean foliage, while the plants are very free flowering. Stock of this variety is limited so clients are asked to advise whether substitutes will be accepted when the available stock is sold out. Strong tea perfume. E. 2/- each.

LILIAN (H.T.) (B. R. Cant & Sons, 1931), F.2.—Clear golden yellow blooms produced in clusters on stems of fair length. The petals number about twenty-five, while the flowers are of good shape and a very attractive colour. Tea scent. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2/- each.

LOUISE KRAUSE (Pernt.) (Krause, 1930), 2.—Long pointed bud opening to large, full flowers of 60 to 70 petals of a reddish orange colour changing to light orange yellow when open. So far the growth is only moderate but if it improves this will be a very fine variety. 2/- each.

LUCILE RAND (Pernt.) (Pernet Ducher, 1930), 3.—Bright carmine flowers made up of sixty good petals which keep their colour well. The blooms open somewhat flat but taking it all round it is distinctly a fine variety. There is a strong branching growth with free flowering habit, while the foliage looks good. There is only very delicate perfume. Recommended particularly where Pernetianas thrive, while it is also doing very well in S. 2/- each.

MADAME NICOLAS AUSSEL (Pernt.) (Pernet Ducher, 1930), F.3.—Long pointed buds opening to very large, full, lasting flowers of carmine shaded salmon with a yellow base. Contrary to expectations the colour is clean and clear and the variety quite outstanding in a year of good novelties. The growth is good but the foliage is inclined to drop early from Black Spot unless precaution is taken to keep the leaves clean. 35 petals, faint fruit scent. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2/- each.

MADAME PAUL BOUYON (H.T.) (C. Chambard, 1930), 3.—Long buds on strong stalks opening to coppery pink flowers of very high quality and made up of 30 to 35 petals. The growth is good, while the foliage appears clean and the variety is free blooming. E. 2/- each.

MAGDALENA DE NUBIOLA (Pernt.) (P. Dot, 1930), 3.—Long pointed buds opening into good flowers with a high centre and well up to exhibition standard. The colour is described as salmon rose, while the growth is good with clean foliage and continuous blooming habit. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2/- each.

MAX KRAUSE (Pernt.) (Max Krause, 1930), F.2.—The colour in the bud is beautiful deep reddish orange changing to yellow as the bloom ages. The growth is good and altogether this is one of the best novelties for a very long time. 45 to 50 petals. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2/- each.

MOLLY DARRAGH (Pernt.) (S. McGredy & Sons, 1931), F.2.—Outside of petals old rose with similar shades only lighter on the inside. This makes a striking combination, particularly in the open flowers where the yellow base comes into prominence. The petals number forty and the growth is medium with a rich glossy foliage, while the fragrance is tea scented. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2/- each.

MRS. BLAMIRE YOUNG (H.T.) (Blamire Young, 1932), F.3.—A light salmon pink sport of Una Wallace having the same number of petals and the same classic form as the parent. Its habit is identical and those knowing the exhibition values of Una Wallace will recommend this variety as a distinct find. 2/- each.

MRS. GEORGE GEARY (H.T.) (Burbage Nurseries, 1929), F.3.—Rich deep pink flowers of 45 petals and with excellent shape quite up to exhibition standard. The colour is variable according to the season and sometimes merges towards a bright red, while in the cool weather there is occasionally just a hint of an orange colour flushing through the darker shades. The growth is good though the flower stems are sometimes on the weak side. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2/- each.

NEW DAWN (H.W.) (Somerset Rose Nurseries, 1930), 6.—Really an ever blooming Dr. W. van Fleet with large flowers for the type of pale pink colour. It certainly is a break from the almost universal spring flowering habit of the rest of the family. This year up to date of January there have been two bloomings in addition to the spring flush. This variety is interesting owing to it being the first rose to be granted a plant patent in U.S.A. which reserves to the raiser sole propagation rights for seventeen years. E. 2/- each.

NICOLE (H.T.) (J. Gaujard, 1931), F.2.—Coppery yellow with a carmine flush giving a coppery pink impression. The growth is rather dwarf and bushy and appears to be more of a tea than a hybrid tea. Free flowering with good foliage, while the flowers carry upwards of thirty petals. Strong tea scent. E. 2/- each.

PORTADOWN FRAGRANCE (Pernt.) (S. McGredy & Son, 1931), F.2.—Large full flowers of perfect shape built up of 60 to 70 good petals but like many of the Pernetianas these are somewhat on the short side. The growth does not appear to be very vigorous in this climate, though it would probably do better in drier areas like A.M. & P. The colour is brilliant orange salmon pink flushed with orange scarlet, while the perfume is said to be a mixture of verbena and strong old tea scent but to us it is more of a fruity nature with a strong inclination towards that of a nectarine. This variety will probably do better on standards in a dry climate. A.M.P. 2/- each.

PORTADOWN SALLY (Pernt.) (S. McGredy & Son, 1931), F.2.—Reddish carmine flushed and veined yellow running to a yellow base. The outside of the petals are sulphur yellow flushed with carmine. The flowers only carry 20 to 25 petals and are of moderate size. The growth is fairly good while it is faintly tea scented. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2/- each.

PRINCE FELIX DE LUXEMBOURG (H.T.) (Ketten Bros., 1930), F.3.—Velvety carmine red which does not blue readily. The flowers are made up of 30 to 35 petals, while the growth is good and the foliage apparently clean. Sometimes the blooms could be fairly described as crimson. Promises to be a good garden rose. Sweet fruit scent. E. 2/- each.

ROSLYN (Pernt.) (Towill, 1929), F.2.—Colour variable. Sometimes deep orange, at other times pure yellow with semi-double flowers of large size and good shape. They are borne singly on long, strong stems, while the growth is fairly vigorous. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2/- each.

Australia can produce new Roses. Why not?

SIR BASIL McFARLAND (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Son, 1931), F.2.—Orange salmon pink flushed and veined yellow. The flowers carry 25 to 30 petals which are rather long and narrow but even so they are capable of building up a very high quality bloom from an exhibition point of view when the conditions are right. It is extremely prolific and being a low grower it will probably find its best place as a standard. Light tea scent. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2/- each.

SPARKLER (Dwf. Poly.) (G. de Ruyter, 1930), 2.—Sparkling brilliant red of the Orleans type of flower and growth. On present performances it appears to be superior to the others of this class. 2/- each.

TRIGO (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1931), F.3.—Very variable in colour, the spring and summer blooms often being quite a pale yellow but in the autumn this deepens until it is quite a rich Indian yellow. The buds are long and pointed, while the blooms are of good shape when well grown but have hardly sufficient petals to make a really consistent good flower. The growth is good and the plant appears to be free blooming. Sweet scent. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2/- each.



GOLDEN DAWN IN BALLARAT.

—Photo by courtesy of the Test Garden Committee.

Ballarat was at one time the Golden City, but it has now altered the name with every justification to the Garden City. Apart from its beautiful Botanic Gardens the unusually wide streets allow for numerous garden and lawn plots down the centre of the thoroughfares.

Through the inspiration and energy of Mr. W. Clegg a start has been made with the idea of transforming these garden plots into rose gardens. Each bed is given up to one variety thus emphasising in the best possible way the qualities of each rose.

This idea will be extended until the name is again altered to the Rose City.

The recommendations from amateur societies are invaluable

GENERAL LIST

Dwarf or Bush Roses

This includes Teas, Hybrid Teas and Hybrid Perpetuals only, in order of the number of plants sold by us in 1932. Climbers, Polyantha and Pernetiana varieties are in separate classes. The index on pages 173 to 175 will show where to find the description of any variety included. If the variety you want is not in the index it has been omitted for a very good reason.

It is particularly requested that if plants are ordered by their position numbers, that the DATE of the Catalogue be mentioned, as places and numbers change each year.

The letter "F" after the raiser's name signifies the variety is fragrant; while the numbers immediately following refer to the habit of growth, from which may be determined the position a plant should occupy in the garden. At the end of the description the words sweet, tea, etc., refer to the perfume classification explained in the introduction.

1. The smallest growers for front rows or small hedges. These may be planted 18 to 24 inches apart.

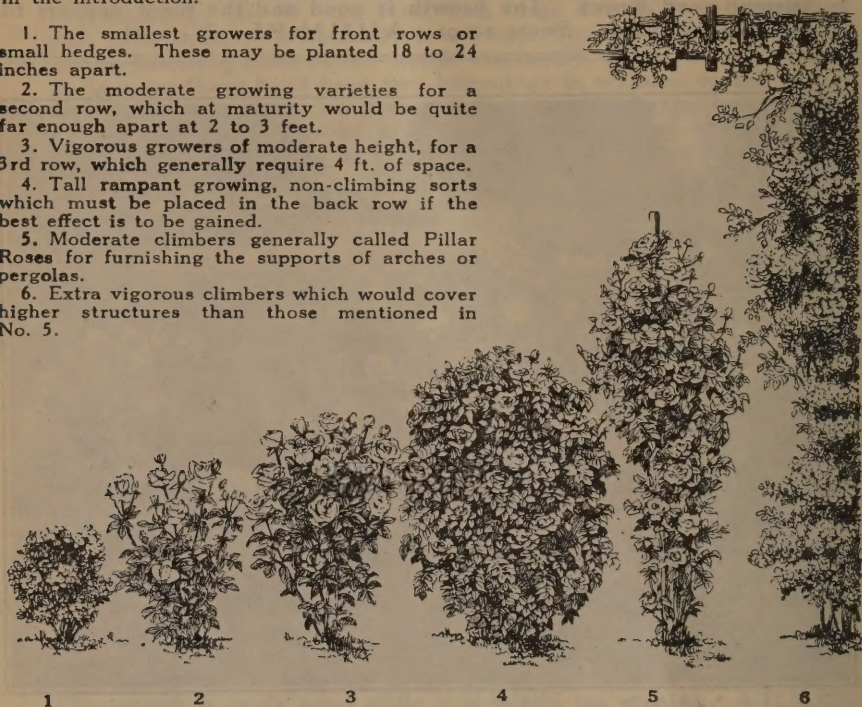
2. The moderate growing varieties for a second row, which at maturity would be quite far enough apart at 2 to 3 feet.

3. Vigorous growers of moderate height, for a 3rd row, which generally require 4 ft. of space.

4. Tall rampant growing, non-climbing sorts which must be placed in the back row if the best effect is to be gained.

5. Moderate climbers generally called Pillar Roses for furnishing the supports of arches or pergolas.

6. Extra vigorous climbers which would cover higher structures than those mentioned in No. 5.



The letters at the end of the description refer to the climatological map, and are an indication that the variety has been proved suitable for the particular division. Where there is no reference it may be taken for granted that the variety has either been proved unsuitable or has not been tested by our correspondents. "E" signifies suitable everywhere.

It is our earnest endeavour to help our customers to get better roses, and criticism and comment on any variety's success under special treatment will be welcomed. This information will be used to improve next year's Catalogue, and must inevitably make for better satisfaction and greater recompense for the labour of every rose lover.

Prices.—1/6 each, 15/- dozen; 50 or more at the rate of £5/10/- per 100, except where otherwise marked. In order to secure the advantage of these reduced rates, buyers must take the whole order at one time in one consignment. For instance, five parcels of ten plants each sent at intervals will be charged at dozen and not hundred rates.

The Best Sellers are described first.

In addition several small orders packed in separate parcels and then tied together for despatch in one consignment are not entitled to hundred rates unless at least 50 plants are included in each parcel. The reduced rates are only made possible where the labours of collecting, checking and cost of packing are reduced to a minimum as packing is not charged extra. Postage or freight is additional, but as a new and complicated Postal rate is now in force clients are advised to allow extra remittance with definite instructions as to (a) cutting out the full amount with extra plants, (b) returning balance in stamps, or (c) holding surplus to credit of account.

TALISMAN (H.T.) (Montgomery, 1929), F.3.—This beautiful decorative rose has achieved a wonderful popularity and easily heads the list in the number of plants sold by us last year. Its shades are rather difficult to describe, owing to their changeable nature and the great variation between those produced at different times of the year. The average bloom in the bud stage shows the colour on the outside as buttercup yellow, but as the bloom opens the inner face discloses a deep coppery red which changes to pink or gold as the bloom ages. Occasionally the blooms open quite yellow, but this appears to be usually the case on young plants in cool weather and for their first flowering. The blooms are semi-double and open into a charming decorative flower in most unusual shades. They are produced on long, firm stems and carry a decided sweet perfume unusual in a rose of this colouring. The foliage is light green and disease resistant to a degree, while the growth and freedom of blooming is first rate. So far we have not found any dying back usually associated with roses of part *Pernetiana* origin and we confidently recommend the variety for all parts of Australia as one of the most beautiful varieties of the century. A row or bed of *Talisman* will prove a continual joy to all rose lovers. The colour of all except white roses may be greatly intensified by the use of Sulphate of Iron applied to the soil. It may be crushed and lightly sprinkled on the surface at the rate of a level dessertspoonful to a square yard well watered in, or the same quantity may be dissolved in three gallons of water and used as a liquid manure. E.

ETOILE DE HOLLANDE (H.T.) (Verschuren, 1919), F.3.—Dark red buds opening to bright red, semi-double to double, very fragrant flowers. The growth is erect and the plants are very free in bloom. It is one of the few red roses which rarely blues, and by some authorities it is considered superior to *Hadley* from a garden point of view. Its main fault would be the inconsistency in regard to petalage, sometimes being quite a loose bloom, but at others all that could be desired. Highly recommended. A rich, sweet, syrupy scent, which is truly described as muscat perfume. E.

RADIANCE (H.T.) (Cook, 1908), F.4.—Silvery pink interior with carmine pink reverse. The average blooms are of a somewhat hooded type but are so freely produced on long strong stems all through the season that the variety has achieved a really wonderful popularity. When well grown, quite long pointed blooms may be cut fully equal to exhibition standard, particularly in the autumn months. The flowers are richly fragrant with the sweet or damask perfume which is recognised as the highest form of fragrance. The growth is splendid, with clean, highly resistant foliage, and generally speaking the variety sets a standard of all round excellence which might easily be taken to heart by many hybridists. *Radiance* is often wrongly called *Reliance* in Queensland. E.

GOLDEN DAWN (H.T.) (P. Grant, 1928), F.4.—A very vigorous growing seedling raised from *Elegante* and *Ethel Somerset*. The buds are rich sunflower yellow heavily flushed with deep old rose. When

Study the Growth Numbers to avoid mistakes in planting.

open the petals disclose an inner face of sunflower yellow which tones to lemon yellow as the flower ages. The growth is most vigorous with distinctive foliage and a splendid branching habit so essential to profuse and continuous blooming. The foliage is somewhat liable to black spot in moist coastal districts, while on young or unduly forced plants the blooms are likely to come misshapen. In spite of these faults Golden Dawn is a show rose of the highest order while it is a first-class garden rose as well. Where the colour comes somewhat pale it may be wonderfully improved by a liquid manure made by dissolving a level dessertspoonful of Sulphate of Iron in three gallons of water. This may be applied to the soil every three months during the growing season. The average number of petals is 45, while the perfume is a rich tea scent.

In 1928 Golden Dawn won the £10 prize as the best seedling rose in the New South Wales National Rose Society Competition. The National Rose Society, England, awarded it two Certificates of Merit, while the Horticultural Society of New South Wales, in December, 1929, presented Mr. P. Grant with the highest award (Baptist Silver Medal) the Society may bestow. Since then the National Rose Society of England has awarded it a first-class Certificate after practical test in Haywards Heath Test Garden. E.

RED RADIANCE (H.T.) (Gude, 1916), F.4.—In all respects but colour and growth identical to the pink variety. The colour is a cerise red and a fine shade for night decoration, while the growth is reported from several sources as even more vigorous than the parent. If the blooms are picked early in the day, the fault of the petals burning will be obviated. This variety is at its best as regards colour in the winter months in Sydney zone and is worth growing for this valuable quality alone, while its sweet perfume is similar to the parent variety. E.

REV. F. PAGE ROBERTS (H.T.) (B. R. Cant, 1921), F.2. or 3.—

The blooms are large, and double, of true exhibition form, the inner side of the petals being a soft buff shading to a rich yellow at the base, and the reverse a rich salmon, shaded carmine and yellow. It is mildew proof and deliciously fragrant, with a tea perfume which suggests at times a ripe apple. The cut flowers have been tested for their lasting qualities, and have been found to last well from four to five days. After a day or so in water, the inner side of the petals become fully exposed to view, and the soft old gold shade gives a charming tone to a bowl of these lovely blooms. In winter the colour comes clear yellow, but is even then beautiful. The variety is partly Pernetiana and in some districts it appears as if the variety was losing some of its constitution. Many plants quite vigorous a few years ago are now showing signs of weakness. In other districts the variety is all that could be desired. Not recommended for light sandy soils or semi-tropical climates like B. & R.

E.G. HILL (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1928), F.3.—Dazzling scarlet deepening to richer red as the bloom develops. There is the marked suggestion of an orange glow right throughout the whole bloom which adds considerably to the beauty of the flowers. As a garden variety it dominates all other reds by its superior quality, while as a cut flower it outlasts nearly all others. The habit is good and the growth vigorous. The scent is of a faint, refined character of the damask type. Syn. with David Dodd. E.

SOUVENIR DE MADAME BOULLET (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1921), F.3.—Dark cadmium yellow, large and fairly full; long bud. A vig-

Priority is decided by numbers sold each year.



TALISMAN.

A Sensation in Fancy Coloured Roses.



BALLARAT ROSE TEST GARDEN

(Photo by courtesy of the Test Garden Committee)

See description on page 137.

orous grower of high spreading branching habit; beautiful bronze green foliage. Recommended as one of the finest decorative and garden roses ever introduced. Very rich tea scent. In our opinion Sallie Lewis is identical with this variety. The rose lover who recently provided in his will for his body to be cremated and the ashes placed round his favourite Souv. de Madame Boulet rose bush paid a high tribute to the rose and unconsciously to himself. There is a vigorous climbing sport available which promises to supersede all other yellow climbers. E.

ROSE MARIE (H.T.) (Dorner, 1918), F.3.—The long buds open into perfectly shaped, fairly full blooms of a rich shining rose pink, which is liable to blue with age. It is very free flowering, and an ideal bedding variety. It is mildew-proof, and good growth and continuous blooming make it an ideal garden rose. The flowers are powerfully fragrant with a rich, sweet perfume highly appreciated by most growers. A few clients have written advising they cannot detect any fragrance in this variety. Little is known about perfume scientifically, but the fact of this variety varying under different conditions is interesting. The climbing sport is one of the best pink climbers available. E.

(10) HADLEY (H.T.) (Montgomery, 1914), F.3.—Rich crimson blooms of full petalage making for a long lasting flower when out, and for this reason it is practically the only red rose grown by the cut flower trade in Sydney. Unfortunately it is inclined to blue in the autumn or cool weather but the colour is enhanced by warm, dry conditions. Like a number of other varieties, it appears to lose constitution in some districts, but where it does well it finds many supporters. The habit is free and branching, while the growth is good. Plants weakened by overwatering or excessive rain will sometimes mildew badly, but generally speaking the foliage is clean. A vigorous climbing sport is now available. E.

SHOT SILK (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1924), F.2.—The raiser's description of this rose, while no doubt correct in detail, did not convey the general impression of this beautiful variety. Summed up it may be described as coppery salmon pink though necessarily somewhat variable. The blooms are rather short like many others of Pernetiana origin, but for garden or house decoration are very effective. The growth is rather low but dense, while the glossy green foliage is a distinct adjunct. The perfume is described as Attar of Rose. A strong climbing sport locally raised is now available. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

Mrs. DUNLOP BEST (H.T.) (Hicks, 1916), F.4.—Reddish apricot with a coppery yellow base; good shaped buds opening into fairly large semi-double, sweetly-scented flowers. The plant is most vigorous, free blooming, and mildew resistant. There is a tendency to reduce petalage in summer, and the colour is not so rich. Rich tea scent. From an almost unknown variety this has become one of the most popular garden varieties in the list. Highly recommended. E.

SUNNY SOUTH (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1918), 4.—Beautiful semi-double flowers of pink flushed with carmine on a yellow base. They may be cut on wiry, almost thornless stems up to three feet long. Should be cut when just colouring in the bud stage, and used for house decoration. Lightly tea scented. Highly recommended. Makes a splendid tall hedge. E.

MRS. W. E. LENON (H.T.) (E. G. Hill Co., 1924), F.3.—Large long pointed buds opening to semi-double flowers, which are reddish carmine and very fragrant. A good grower and continuous bloomer.

Highly recommended. This lovely rose is winning fresh admirers every year. Sweet. E.

MADAME ABEL CHATENAY (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1895), F.4.—

This fine variety appears in every recommended list for the Australian climates. The colour is described as bright carmine rose shaded with pale vermilion rose and salmon, while the double flowers are always of a good shape. It is liable to mildew and black-spot, and has an ungainly habit of growth in most districts, but it is still one of the very best, and should on no account be omitted from any collection. It is a profuse seed-producer, and the flowers should be regularly clipped as soon as they are finished to ensure a quick return to flowering. The climbing sport should never be overlooked in any selection of rambling roses. Faint tea perfume. E.

HOOSIER BEAUTY (H.T.) (Dorner, 1915), F.3.—Glowing crimson with darker shadings. The blooms are large, full, and generally well-formed and carried on extra long stems. In a few instances the growth is only medium, but in other places is all that can be desired, while the mildew-proof foliage has much in its favour. The colour varies somewhat, but at its best it has the rich, velvety sheen of the Hybrid perpetuals. The state of Indiana in U.S.A. has long been known as the "Hoosier State" and this rose was raised in Lafayette, Indiana. Sweet. E.

GAITY (H.T.) (E. G. Hill Co., 1926), 3.—A rose of many colour variations in which coppery red and pink appear mixed in varying proportions. The average bloom may be described in general terms as coppery pink. In this variety the richest colours will be obtained in spring and autumn. The growth is splendid and almost thornless, while the foliage is disease resistant. Highly recommended. E.

MADAME BUTTERFLY (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1918), F.3.—A sport from Ophelia which is highly recommended. The colour is best described as a harmony of bright pink, apricot and gold, while, added to perfect shape and mildew-proof foliage, there are the additional qualities of a rich perfume, vigorous growth and freedom of bloom. Some growers have reported that the colour is too much like Ophelia, but having grown this variety for a number of years, we cannot agree as a general thing. At times the colour does fade, but still as often it is much richer, and the blooms are even larger than the parent. Its most serious fault is of opening quickly, owing to its being a semi-double bloom. Recommended highly, and particularly for its rich, sweet scent. There are several varieties all rather closely expressing the same idea and where only a few plants are required it is not advisable to select more than one of the family. Lady Sylvia and Lady Love resemble Madame Butterfly very closely. Rapture is slightly darker, John C. M. Mensing has a little more pink in the colour, while Annie Laurie carries a few more petals. All are good varieties. E.

COLUMBIA (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1917), F.3.—Large full flowers of a rich deep pink which has the extremely valuable quality of deepening as the flower ages. The blooms are produced on long, almost thornless stems and are held superbly erect, while they possess a rich sweet perfume. Unfortunately this variety has a serious fault for the buds when opening, if checked in their food supply, present a crippled appearance and frequently fail to open properly. When regularly supplied with sufficient water and plant food this fault is not in evidence. The plants are vigorous in growth, free in bloom and

The best, like Cream, must come to the top.

mildew resistant foliage of the highest order. The blooms last fully a week in water and are therefore invaluable for the decorator. As in Madame Butterfly, there are many sports of Columbia of somewhat similar appearance. August Noack, Europa and Frau Luise Lindecke are sometimes quite dark, almost a light red. Lucinda, Columbia Supreme, New Columbia, Scott's Columbia, Rose Hill, Silver Columbia vary slightly from the original, but in our testing, Briarcliff appears to be more free from the crippled flower tendency than the parent. B.H.M.Mt.P.R.S.

- (20) **LADY HELEN MAGLONA (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1925) E.3.—Bright crimson red with dark markings, lightening to scarlet red as the flower ages. It is very sweetly scented, and was awarded the Clay Cup for Fragrance in 1925. The blooms carry about 35 petals, which keep their colour fairly well. A good grower and promising particularly well, but must be well grown or it is liable to develop weak neck. E.

DAILY MAIL SCENTED (H.T.) (Archer, 1929), F.2.—Rich deep velvety red with a scarlet sheen. The colour quality is well maintained, while the flowers are richly scented. Growth is medium so far, while the petals average 30. Highly recommended as a decorative, while the climbing sport promises to be one of the best red climbers available. E.

LAURENT CARLE (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1907), F.3.—This is another variety which enjoys almost universal popularity. The blooms are a velvety carmine, large, double, and delightfully fragrant with the damask perfume of the old-fashioned Cabbage Rose. The foliage is mildew-proof, and its freedom of bloom and general excellence make it a firm favourite. It is necessary to prune to a bud pointed upward, as the growth is inclined to be low and spreading. The climbing sport sent out from local nurseries is proving a consistent variety. E.

SOUVENIR DE H. A. VERSCHUREN (H.T.) (H. A. Verschuren & Zonem, 1922), F.2.—Cadmium yellow passing to orange yellow, very large, fairly full of exquisite form and finish, borne singly on rigid flower stalks. Growth similar to "Sunburst," but much thicker, larger and stronger. The surname is pronounced in Holland as "Ferskewren." Recommended. Tea. E.

BETTY UPRICHARD (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1922), F.3.—The inner face of petal is delicate salmon pink to carmine, while the outer or reverse of petal is glowing carmine with coppery sheen, and a suffusion of orange. The growth is very vigorous, with erect and free branching habit, flowering freely and continuously. The blooms are Verbena perfumed, and carried on erect flower stems; they are of medium size, not too full, but perfectly formed, with large smooth petals of massive substance. A beautiful semi-double decorative rose. Highly recommended. The correct pronunciation is "Yewpritchard." E.

SENSATION (H.T.) (Jos. Hill, 1924), F.3.—Scarlet crimson, with maroon markings, very large, double, lasting; moderate fragrance; bud very large, long pointed, borne singly on long strong stems. Growth very vigorous, free branching, with heavy luxuriant foliage, profuse bloomer. A variety with superb qualities and serious faults. There is a rich orange flush through the crimson at the base, while at times the blooms show a very rich sheen. The colour is variable and appears to blue far too readily in some gardens for general satisfaction. Does best in Brisbane and Rockhampton climates where the blueing is not so apparent. Sweet.

MABEL TURNER (H.T.) (H. Dickson, 1923), 3.—Vigorous branching growth, flowers very large, full, and well formed, with high pointed

Many old Roses reached a high standard of quality.

centre; colour warm deep salmon pink, with reflexed petals. Liable to fade, and is not altogether free from mildew. Recommended as a very fine exhibition variety and a good garden sort as well. Faint tea. E.

MRS. CHARLES J. BELL (H.T.) (Pierson, 1917), F.4.—A sport of the popular variety *Radiance*, possessing all the delightful characteristics of that variety, save colour, which is a delicate shell pink. Considering the popularity of the original, a warm welcome should await this dainty addition to our free flowering garden roses. Colour fades in hot weather, but at its best is beautiful. Highly recommended. Rich sweet perfume. *Dixie* is identical with this variety, while it is also called *Salmon Radiance* in Queensland. E.

MADAME SECOND WEBER (H.T.) (Soupert & Notting, 1908), 3.—Rosy salmon double blooms of very large size. Named after the celebrated actress of the *Comedie Francaise*. Most beautiful in bud, and a splendid bedding variety. The climbing sport gives longer stems and even better blooms. A good seeder. A popular variety in all climates. Lightly tea scented. E.

MRS. HENRY WINNETT (H.T.) (Dunlop, 1917), F.3.—A beautiful double red rose, not quite as dark as *Hadley*. Good grower and free flowering, holding its colour well. A promising exhibition and garden variety, but not recommended for light sandy soils. Sweet. E.

(30) GENERAL MacARTHUR (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1905), F.3 or 4.—A fine large bright red, full bloom rather flat in shape and liable to lose brilliancy by blueing but very sweetly scented. It is always well up in number of plants sold. Particularly free flowering and recommended for hedge work. Mildew proof. E.

KAISERIN AUGUSTE VIKTORIA (H.T.) (Lambert, 1891), F.3.—For over forty years this variety has been before the rose growing public, and it still maintains its position as one of the very best. The flowers are large, full and nearly always come good. The colour is a creamy white with a faint lemon tinge in the centre. It is a first-class exhibition and a free flowering garden rose. The climbing sport, though somewhat variable in its behaviour is recommended as one of the finest white climbers available. Tea. E.

OLIVER MEE (H.T.) (Sandy Dickson, 1927), F.3.—Colour deep salmon, with heavy flush of clear fawn changing with age to light salmon-pink. Flower of the largest size, semi-double, and high centred. Growth free and branching though rather low and spreading. Sweetly scented. Highly recommended. E.

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK (H.T.) (Leenders, 1909), F.4.—It is an upright growing variety, but does not branch like others in its growth division and may, therefore, be planted closer together. The large double blooms are freely produced on superb stiff stems and are all of exhibition form. The colour is silvery pink on the inside of petals with a deep imperial pink exterior. Although marked as fragrant the sweet perfume is only light and sometimes difficult to detect. Its worst faults are a tendency to ball in wet weather or when very close to coastal moisture-laden breezes, and on the other hand, the petals burn in dry heat. It is reported as successful in Wagga, Hay, Dubbo and Kerang, and finds a few advocates in Hobart. It is not liked in A. or M. Recommended. B.R.S.

Wood Ashes make for better foliage.

RAPTURE (H.T.) (Traendly & Schneck, 1926), F.3.—Sport of Madame Butterfly. Flower medium size, somewhat deeper pink than Madame Butterfly, borne singly on long stem. Like parent in habit of growth but stronger. Recommended. E.

JOYOUS CAVALIER (H.T.) (W. E. B. Archer, 1926), 4.—Light crimson flowers, semi-double to double, of splendid shape in the bud form, opening to loose blooms which keep their colour particularly well. The growth is extremely vigorous with branching habit and nearly always in bloom. Unfortunately there is very little perfume. In other respects this is a very welcome addition to garden varieties. E.

GOLDEN OPHELIA (H.T.) (B. R. Cant, 1918), 3.—This is not an exhibition variety, but has an ideal habit for garden or bedding purposes and beyond a slight susceptibility to mildew and the fading of the colour in strong sunlight it has few faults. The flowers are golden yellow shading lighter at the edges, small to medium in size, semi-double, of perfect shape and borne on long stems. In climates like A. this variety would probably be only worth growing for its autumn blooms, but in H.M.Mt. and S. it should prove a favourite. Tea scent.

ASPIRANT MARCEL ROUYER (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1919), F.3.—Vigorous erect growth, long buds, opening to moderately full, shapely flowers. Deep apricot tinted salmon. Will displace Sunburst and must reach a higher place if quality is recognised. Like all yellows the colour is liable to fade. Highly recommended. Tea. E.

LADY HILLINGDON (T.) (Shawyer, 1910), F.3.—The flowers are produced on long, wiry stems, and unless extra well grown are liable to hang their heads. They can only be classed as semi-double, but the buds are most attractive; while it is a clean grower and profuse in bloom. The variety is mildew-resistant, and the rich yellow flowers have a strong tea perfume. It makes a good bedding and decorative rose. The climbing sport is also in demand. E.

UNA WALLACE (H.T.) (McGredy, 1921), F.3.—Beautiful, soft, well toned, cherry rose without shading. In depth, formation and substance it is faultless, very free blooming, and double. Faint tea. Its perfect shape makes it an ideal exhibition rose, while it is high in garden qualities as well. Highly recommended. E.

(40) MRS. BRYCE ALLEN (A. Dickson, 1916), F.3.—Soft silvery rose of splendid shape. The flowers are full, but open rather flat, and possess the loveliest of damask perfumes. It is a good grower and very free flowering with excellent foliage. Recommended for all climates as a very fine variety.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI (H.T.) (Lambert, 1900), 4 or 6.—Pure white double blooms of splendid shape and very freely produced. This variety has more of a climbing habit when left unpruned, but may be made into a densely branched bush by topping each shoot when it attains the length of 10 or 12 inches. Mildews, but otherwise excellent. Another method of treatment is to tie down the long canes horizontally, pinch back the ends to force out the lateral growth. It is then almost a continual mass of bloom. Quite scentless. E.

ETHEL SOMERSET (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1921), F.3.—Shrimp pink, edge of petals deep flesh coral pink, a lovely shade of colour, flowers very large, double, perfectly finished, with high pointed centre and very deep shell-shaped petals of great substance. The growth is vigorous, branching freely and of splendid habit. It blooms profusely, and the flowers, which are carried on rigid stems are possessed of delightful fragrance. The only fault is mildew. Recommended. Tea. E.

Summer pruning should be lighter than Winter.

RICHARD E. WEST (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1924), F.3.—A grand addition to the yellow shades in this section, being possessed of robust and vigorous growth and very free branching habit; most continuous and free blooming. The blooms are large and semi-double, glowing cadmium yellow, paler on reflex. Fragrant. The colour fades in hot sun, while the stems are often weak. Tea. E.

ELIZABETH OF YORK (H.T.) (Dobbie & Co., 1927), 2.—Rich cerise pink of a particularly vivid shade. The blooms, though semi-double, are capable of show standard at times, but as a garden rose it is one of the most outstanding introductions for some years. The growth is vigorous and branching with healthy foliage far beyond the average. Highly recommended. E.

AMERICA (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1923), F.2. or 3.—The buds are long and pointed, opening to immense fragrant rose pink flowers. The foliage is large and fairly resistant to disease, while the plants are vigorous in growth and free in bloom. It is almost thornless. Recommended as a fine exhibition variety. Sweet. E.

MRS. HERBERT STEVENS (T.) (McGredy, 1910), 4.—A very fine, free-flowering, semi-double exhibition and garden rose. The buds are long and pointed, but unless well-grown frequently lack petalage, open quickly, and lose their shape. It is liable to mildew, but easily one of the best White Roses to date. A climbing sport is proving most satisfactory. Faint tea scent. E.

MRS. GEORGE SHAWYER (H.T.) (Shawyer, 1911), F.3.—Large semi-double rosy pink flowers of long, pointed shape. It is recommended for either garden or exhibition as it is very free flowering. The foliage is liable to spot and mildew, while the flower blues with age, but the superb qualities of the flower will carry it over these faults. An extra vigorous climbing sport was offered for the first time in 1925, and as the quality of the blooms is always improved when sports of this kind occur it should be in a great demand by exhibitors generally. Tea. A.B.M.P.R.S.

BRIARCLIFF (H.T.) (Briarcliff Nurseries, 1925), F.3.—A sport from Columbia identical in nearly every respect but flowering more often without the crippled condition of the bud and flower experienced with the older variety. The colour is brilliant pink with splendidly shaped blooms of ample petalage. It is a very full flowering sort and possesses the same rich sweet fragrance of the parent. Where any deformed blooms are experienced we recommend giving plants a liquid manure made of a handful of sulphate of ammonia to four gallons of water just as the buds begin to break. B.H.M.Mt. P.R.S.

PRESIDENT JAC SMITS (H.T.) (Verschuren, 1928), 4.—This is a seedling from Etoile de Hollande X., K. of K., and the characteristics of both parents are quite evident. Colour is scarlet crimson and holds very well. Strong, upright growth, and good resistant foliage. holds very well. Strong upright growth, and good foliage occasionally subject to mildew. A better grower than K. of K. and a good night colour. Recommended as a decorative. E.

(50) PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER (H.T.) (L. B. Coddington, 1930), F.3.—Bud large, long pointed; flower large, semi-double, open, very lasting, moderately fragrant (spicy), outer petals claret red flushed crimson; inner petals deep salmon flesh. As the flower opens the outer petals develop a purplish tint. Borne singly on long, strong stem. Foliage leathery, disease resistant. Many thorns. Growth

vigorous, upright; free bloomer. The colour is most variable and the variety should establish itself as one of the best fancy sorts. Highly recommended. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

McGREDY'S SCARLET (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Sons, 1930), 3.—As far as this climate is concerned the name is most inappropriate. So far from being scarlet, the best colour is a bright reddish cerise of quite an attractive shade. In quality of bloom it is a particularly fine variety with extra long petals and when well grown is up to champion form. The growth is very good, while the petals range round 28 to 30. Faint tea scent. Highly recommended. E.

EDITH NELLIE PERKINS (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1928), F.3.—The outside of the petal is a light orient red heavily shaded cerise at top and orange at base. The inner face is salmon pink merging into orange salmon. The blooms are carried on long upright stems, and are moderately full, of pretty spiral formation and sweetly scented. 25 petals. Recommended. E.

MRS. HAROLD BROCKLEBANK (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1907), F.4.—Creamy white, with buff centre. The outer petals sometimes tinted salmon rose. The blooms are large, double, of perfect shape and very strongly tea scented. It is not mildew proof, but a grand rose for any purpose. When shaded for exhibition purposes it is a rich yellow. E.

ROSELANDIA (H.T.) (Stevens, 1924), F.3.—Said to be a sport from Golden Ophelia but there appears to be some doubt on this point. The blooms are larger with a deeper yellow colour, but are only semi-double. Occasional exhibition blooms have been produced but it is really better treated as a garden variety. Fruit scent. E.

FASCINATION (H.T.) (Chaplin Bros., 1927), F.4.—Rosy cerise shaded yellow with about 30 petals of good quality. The shape is very good, while the bloom aptly justifies its name. It is extremely vigorous in growth, with free branching habit and is a garden rose of a very high order. Strong fruit scent. Highly recommended. E.

OPHELIA (H.T.) (W. Paul & Son, 1912), F.3.—Salmon flesh shaded rose and yellow, a colour which is liable to fade, but even then is not objectionable and for delicious fragrance alone it is worth growing. Semi-double. Sweet. E.

LORD CHARLEMONT (H.T.) (McGredy & Sons, 1922), F.2. or 3.—Free growing, perfectly shaped, long pointed flowers of clear crimson, deepening to carmine crimson; large full flowers. A good garden rose for massing and cutting, and well up to exhibition standard; sweetly scented, keeps its colour splendidly. Liable to lose its foliage early through black spot and therefore its success in moist humid areas is not assured. Adelaide grows it well but it is not happy as a rule on light sandy soils. A climbing sport is offered this year which should prove a very fine addition. Light sweet. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

EARL BEATTY (H.T.) (Chaplin, 1923), F.3.—Deep crimson, sweetly scented; may be styled an improved General MacArthur except in growth. An ideal bedding rose. E.

BUSYBODY (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1928), F.3.—True to its name this rose never seems to rest. No rose could be more free as every shoot carries a shapely bud of rich orange yellow. The bush is compact and the flowers well held. The foliage is abundant and healthy. It makes an ideal bedding rose and should be massed. It is at its best in Autumn and into deep winter when its colour is most striking. Recommended for bedding. Tea. E.

(60) **LORRAINE LEE** (Hyb. Gig.) (A. Clark, 1924), F.4.—This is one of the first dwarf, ever-blooming, second generation descendants from *Rosa Gigantea*. It possesses freedom of flower in a most marked degree, while the long buds, rich tea scent, and disease-resistant qualities are most desirable features. In cool weather the terracotta pink colour is very rich, but in the summer weather the colour in the Sydney district is inclined to get rather hard. Its remarkable freedom of flower, however, makes it a most valuable variety for Spring, Autumn and Winter blooming. The blooms carry 15 to 20 petals; pruning should be very light. Tea. E.

MAMAN COCHET (T.) (Cochet, 1893), 4.—Deep flesh, outer petals suffused light rose. A large heavy bloom of splendid form at its best, with a tendency to hang its head. Mildew proof foliage. A splendid variety for tall hedge work, either by itself or mixed with its white sport. Should not be heavily pruned, as it induces malformation of buds. This variety is easily grown under all conditions. Scentless. E.

PENELOPE (T.) (Williams, 1907), 2.—This variety is only kept in its position by the constant demand from Queensland growers. In all other climates it is a most unsatisfactory variety and cannot be recommended. There was a novelty from England recently with the same name. Confusion is inevitable unless orders are distinctly marked Tea or Hybrid Musk as the case may be. The colour is cream with the outside petals heavily flushed or totally red at some seasons. The plants are best left unpruned. The pronunciation is not Pen-elope but Pen-el-o-pe.

MAY WETTERN (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1928), 2.—The outer side of the petals passes from deep rose to rosy pink and finally to bright rose. The bloom is of modern fullness having immense deep wide petals of solid texture, their formation making a beautifully built, exceptionally long high pointed conical flower. E.

WHITE ENSIGN (H.T.) (McGredy, 1925), 3.—Pure white, slightly flushed cream at the base of the petals. The flowers are very full, of medium size, and when well grown are of good shape. The growth is medium to good, with a bushy branching habit. Faint tea. E.

WHITE MAMAN COCHET (T.) (Cook, 1897), 4.—A very vigorous exhibition or garden variety, a sport from Maman Cochet, and one of the best whites available, but lacking perfume. The double blooms carry a tinge of pink, and should not be forced, or disbudded, as such treatment tends to coarseness and confused centre. The foliage is mildew proof, and the branching growth makes it a very desirable rose for tall hedges, either by itself, or planted alternately with the pink variety. E.

ELEGANTE (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1918), F.3.—A very fine, free-blooming sort with vigorous branching habit and mildew proof foliage. The buds are long and open to fairly full flowers of a pleasing shade of straw yellow. If only it had a few more petals it would be one of the very best sorts. Recommended. Tea. E.

CALEDONIA (H.T.) (Dobbie, 1928), F.3.—A splendidly formed pure white, backed up by good growth and foliage. Unlike many of this colour, the blooms are richly perfumed. The blooms are built up with 25-30 petals of splendid texture and it promises well as a show flower. Recommended. E.

ALEXANDER HILL GRAY (T.) (A. Dickson, 1911), F.3.—Lemon yellow, double blooms of perfect shape. Free blooming and fragrant. Recommended by the Victorian Rose Society as one of the best twelve

Never manure at planting time.

exhibition roses. Reports from all climates proclaim it a success everywhere though liable to ball in wet weather. Tea.

EDITH CLARK (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1927), 2.—A dazzling red with beautifully shaded camellia like double flowers, held well on a sturdy bush. Ideal for bedding or cutting, and really opens a new break in red rosea, as it is quite distinct. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

(70) MRS. H. R. DARLINGTON (H.T.) (McGredy, 1920), F.3.—Although described in England as creamy yellow, it rarely shows that colour here, for it is almost pure white. It is vigorous in growth, free in bloom, and a splendid double exhibition and garden rose. Its faults are a tendency to ball in spring, and occasionally it will burn in summer. Faint tea fragrance. E.

JAMES WALLEY (H.T.) (Easlea, 1923), F.3.—Deep apricot suffused pink with a buttercup yellow base. At times it is difficult to decide whether the general impression is pink or yellow. The blooms are of medium size and are produced on stiff stems. Quite an acquisition for garden purposes but not a tall grower. Tea. E.

MRS. W. C. EGAN (H.T.) (Howard and Smith, 1922), 3.—A vigorous healthy grower with long pointed buds of perfect shape, measuring fully $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and developing into perfect flowers. In colour it is a two-tone shade of soft, light pink, the interior deep flesh colour with a golden line at the base of the petals. The flowers are supported on long, stiff stems, lasting in good condition either on the plant or for an unusually long time when cut. They are produced freely and continuously throughout the season. Fully up to description. Can strongly recommend, though colour bleaches in hot weather. Faint tea. A.B.M.P.R.S.

W. E. CHAPLIN (H.T.) (Chaplin, 1929), F.3.—Well shaped flowers of carmine crimson with a very definite exhibition value. Occasional blooms may come divided but this is not general. Growth is strong with healthy foliage and the variety is already a welcome addition to the show-garden section. The perfume is not very strong but otherwise it is a particularly fine sort. E.

OPHELIA SUPREME (H.T.) (Totty, 1921), F.3.—A valuable sport from Ophelia carrying a few more petals while being darker in colour as well. It may be said to be midway between Ophelia and Mdme. Butterfly and is keenly appreciated by those who have grown it. The colour is deep flesh pink with a yellow base, while shape and rich sweet fragrance are similar to the parent variety. E.

SOUVENIR D'ALEXANDRE BERNAIX (H.T.) (P. Bernaix Fils, 1926) F2.—Vigorous upright growth and beautiful purple green foliage. Blooms very large and globular, very rich vermilion crimson scarlet, shaded fire red. Nice bud carried on long stiff stems, deep scarlet shaded maroon. Petals very ragged. Good sweet scent and foliage, and growth good. A.B.H.M.Mt.P.S.

PEGGY BELL (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1928), 3 or 4.—A beautiful rose of fine substance and distinct colouring, perhaps suggesting Betty Uprichard but it is more free and robust in habit. It is ever-blooming and makes a fine large bush, and the flower lasts well when cut. Recommended. E.

CAPTAIN F. S. HARVEY CANT (H.T.) (Cant, 1923), F.3.—Salmon pink, suffused with yellow, flowers large, fairly full, of magnificent build with high pointed centre. Faint fruit scent. Recommended. E.

Summer pruning and watering should go together to prevent sunburn.

MOLLY SHARMAN CRAWFORD (T.) (A. Dickson, 1908), F.3.—A very free flowering white variety, and first-class for bedding. The blooms are always clean and last far longer than any other white. The plant is particularly mildew proof. Faint tea. E.

IRISH FIREFLAME (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1913), F.3.—Orange flushed crimson, but it must be picked quite young to get its colours, as it fades quickly. Very strongly tea scented. Single. H.M.Mt.S.

(80) SUNBURST (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1912) F.2.—Beautiful long buds of deep yellow opening to semi-double flowers which often fade to white. It is generally free blooming and if only the colour were constant it would always rank high in the list. M.Mt.S. Tea.

IRISH ELEGANCE (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1905), 4.—Bronzy orange buds opening to single blooms of various shades of apricot. Very vigorous and free flowering. A splendid variety for table decoration. Does well everywhere, even in sandy soil. The best single pink for all round qualities. In hot climates the buds must be picked before opening or the colour is lost. Tea. E.

FREIBURG II. (H.T.) (Dr. Kruger, 1917), F.3.—Flower peach blossom with deeper shading on reverse of petals, large, of good form; buds long, produced singly. Growth vigorous, exceedingly floriferous. Colour varies somewhat, but the variety should be tried in all climates. Faint tea perfume. Recommended. E.

RED LETTER DAY (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1914), 4.—A semi-single variety with extra vigorous growth and mildew-proof foliage. At its best the colour is brilliant scarlet crimson, deepening in autumn to almost black. It is wonderfully free in flowering, is almost too vigorous in growth, lacks perfume, and the blooms have not the better shape of *Etoile de Hollande*. It is a prolific bearer of seed pods, and these require continual clipping if the plant is to be brought back to full bloom. H.M.Mt. and S. Scentless.

SOUV. OF STELLA GRAY (T.) (A. Dickson, 1907), F.2.—Deep orange with splashes of yellow, apricot, salmon and crimson. The semi-double flowers are small to medium size, fragrant and freely produced, while the foliage is mildew proof. A good buttonhole rose. Strong tea scent. E.

LUCIEN CHAURE (H.T.) (Soupert & Notting, 1913), 3.—Dainty flesh colour shaded rosy cream. The flowers are large, double, of good shape, and an ideal bedding variety. A seedling from Madame Abel Chatenay with better habit. Liable to mildew, but nevertheless a fine variety. In strong sunlight the colour will fade. Tea. A.B.M.P.S.

MADAME PIERRE S. DU PONT (H.T.) (C. Mallerin, 1930), F.3.—Growth vigorous and erect, free branching habit, foliage clear green, immune from disease. Superb long bud carried on erect stem. The petals are of good substance. Flower large, full, and fruit scented. Colour intense yellow shaded ochre. Very free and most continuous in bloom. One of the best novelties for 1931.

HUGO ROLLER (T.) (W. Paul, 1907), 2.—Creamy yellow petals, edged and suffused with crimson. Medium size, good shaped double blooms and mildew proof foliage. Where Penelope is a failure this variety provides the nearest approach to it in colour. Like many other Teas, it is best pruned very lightly. Tea. E.

All is not gold that glitters.

- Mrs. W. E. NICKERSON (H.T.)** (S. McGredy & Son, 1927), 3.—An extremely vigorous growing, very free flowering rose of the duotone Pernetiana type. The splendidly formed buds are of an entrancing new colour, the exterior of the petals heavily veined with rose d'Or and shaded orange cadmium, the interior a deep chrome yellow on the lower half, passing to a warm rich rosy salmon. Must not be confused with W. E. Nickerson. 28 petals. Pale pink when open. Promising. A.M.P.S.
- LUNA (H.T.)** (Poulsen, 1925), 3.—The bud colour is yellow, opening to pale yellow flowers. The blooms are large, good form, produced on strong, erect stems. Promising very well as an exhibition variety, but would be improved with a few more petals. Splendid long buds. Well worth a trial. Tea. E.
- (90) SOUVENIR DE MARIA DE ZAYAS (H.T.)** (Soupert & Notting, 1905), 3.—Deep carmine, of perfect form, and a very fine double variety for garden or exhibition, as every bloom comes good. The foliage is almost black spot proof. An unusual and somewhat hard colour. No perfume. E.
- RHEA REID (H.T.)** (E. G. Hill, 1908), F.3.—Another splendid garden rose. The colour is cerise crimson. The habit is good, foliage mildew proof, and the double blooms are of excellent shape, though opening rather too flat. In some climates liable to crooked stems behind the bloom. In B. and S. it is classed as a splendid exhibition rose. Sometimes described as Bourbon scented. E.
- HAWLMARK CRIMSON (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1920), F.3.—A dark crimson semi-double rose of good shape but from reports received the plant appears to be losing its constitution. It is very liable to frost injury in cold climates and where a dark crimson hedge variety is required, Etoile de Hollande is recommended as superior. Light sweet scent.
- MRS. MACKELLAR (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1915), F.3.—Primrose yellow, large semi-double flowers, with ideal high-pointed centre, produced on strong stems. A good variety for exhibition or garden. When covered the colour gets much deeper. Tea. E.
- MRS. LOVELL SWISHER (H.T.)** (Howard & Smith, 1926), 3.—Outside of petals lilac rose passing to madder lake and deep yellow at centre; inside of petals pale flesh shading to amber yellow at base. The shapely blooms are very attractive, and are tea scented. The growth and flowering are good. 35 to 40 petals. Recommended. Colour varies considerably. E.
- CANARY (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1929), F.3.—The buds are clear golden yellow, opening to canary yellow and paling to white in the last stages. In growth the plants resemble Shot Silk, but are more vigorous, while the flowers have the high pointed centre of the ideal show rose. Free blooming and very promising. 40 to 50 petals. E.
- MRS. A. R. WADDELL (Pernet Ducher, 1908), 3.**—Long buds of a brilliant apricot with a reddish tint. A splendid grower and free bloomer but liable to mildew and would be better with more petalage. It is recommended as one of the very best garden varieties of its colour. Tea. A.H.M.P.S.
- K. of K. (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1917), F.3.—The blooms are single, of intense scarlet, and the large petals hold their shape better than Red Letter Day. The flowers while not so dark, have an extra advantage

of being perfumed. It is not so rampant in growth and the stems have less thorns. It is a good garden and decorative variety. Light sweet. E.

LADY BARNBY (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons Ltd., 1930), F.3.—Glowing pink shaded rose neyron red. Bud long, pointed; bloom large, medium-full, very attractive when full open. Foliage bright green, long, abundant, disease resisting. Growth very robust and hardy; compact bush, free branching and erect habit. Very free flowering. The blooms carry 40 petals and the whole plant is improving on its first performance. Recommended.

GENERAL GALLIENI (T.) (Nabonnand, 1899), 3.—Crimson pink shaded reddish purple, centre rosy flesh. The blooms are large and full but always misshapen. Growth is wonderfully clean, strong and spreading, and like most Tea roses the plants are nearly always in bloom. E.

(100) JOHN C. M. MENSING (H.T.) (Eveleens, 1924) F.3.—A distinct sport from "Ophelia," being a deep bright rose, habit and other characteristics as the parent. A most valuable variety. Recommended. Sweet. E.

LORD ROSSMORE (H.T.) (Dr. J. Campbell Hall, 1930), 3.—Creamy white shaded and margined rose towards edge of petals. The flowers are of great size. The growth is strong, free and upright, the foliage mildew resistant, while the flowers are perfectly shaped and of ideal exhibition form.

MRS. TOM SMITH (H.T.) (Smith and Sons, 1924), F.3.—A splendid rose of thorough distinctiveness and genuine merit. Growth vigorous and erect. Dark bronzy mildew proof foliage. Buds freely produced, and open exceedingly well. Colour glowing cerise. Faint sweet. E.

APHRODITE (H.T.) (W. Easlea, 1928), F.3.—Pretty reddish coral with gold base to the petals. The flowers are not too full and are very fragrant. The foliage is handsome and disease-proof. Specially good in the Autumn. 15 petals. A very beautiful semi-double variety. The pronunciation is Aph-ro-di-te. Highly recommended.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY (H.T.) (Cook, 1913), 3.—A large, very full, well formed rose of good substance and a beautiful deep, cherry colour. An excellent show bloom, opening slowly and perfectly, with perfume only lacking. Liable to burn and ball and suitable mostly for exhibition. Named in honour of the author of the "Star Spangled Banner." B.R.S.

STAR OF QUEENSLAND (H.T.) (Williams, 1909), F.3.—Rich velvety crimson shaded maroon. The flowers are semi-double, cupped shaped with mixed petalage, but at their best are a lovely colour. Requires a hot, moist climate. A failure in A. or M., but splendid in B.R. and S. Sweet.

MARGARET DICKSON HAMILL (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1915), F.3.—Deep golden yellow. In spring the colour fades somewhat, but it is a beauty in autumn. A very fine double globular bloom. Much too low on the list considering its quality. Tea. E.

ANTOINE RIVOIRE (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1896), F.3.—Creamy flesh large blooms, rather flat, but freely produced. It is a good rose for the bud to full bloom class in exhibitions, and it numbers amongst its progeny more seedlings of quality than any other variety. Ophelia, Madame Butterfly, Columbia, Pilgrim, Golden Ophelia are just a few that trace their origin back to Antoine Rivoire. Mildew proof foliage. Tea. E.

The descriptions strive to be fair to both Roses and planter.

MADAME JULES BOUCHE (H.T.) (Croibier, 1910), F.3.—The blooms are not very full, but its freedom of flowering make it one of the best garden roses. The colour is creamy white, softly tinted flesh pink. Somewhat subject to mildew, but should not be neglected on this score. Lasts well in water when cut. Requires copious watering in summer to produce best results. Faint tea. E.

SOUVENIR DE SERGENT CRETTE (H.T.) (Chambard, 1921), 3.—Rich yellow suffused carmine. The flowers are produced on strong stems, while the growth is vigorous. The long buds open into semi-double flowers and are of such quality that this variety must reach a high position. Recommended. Tea. E.

(110) GUSTAV GRUNERWALD (H.T.) (Lambert, 1903), F.3.—Bright carmine pink blooms of splendid rounded outline. The flowers are built up with petals of good substance, and although full enough for a good garden rose are only sometimes suitable for exhibition. The plant is very liable to black spot and mildew. Sweet. E.

DAINTY BESS (H.T.) (Archer, 1925), 3.—Quite single, and in cool weather is salmon pink, with a prominent centre of crimson and gold stamens. In the summer months the colour bleaches, but if the buds are picked when about to open they develop and last well in the house. In cool climates this variety will fully live up to its name. This variety is coming into prominence for table decorations and has caused considerable attention at a number of leading Horticultural Shows. E.

HILDA (H.T.) (B. R. Cant, 1929), 2.—Deep imperial pink on outside of petal with an inner face of coppery salmon, fading in the outer petals to a lighter shade. The blooms are quite full and are often of a very high exhibition standard. Growth is good but the colour often gets very hard and is then not attractive. At its best it is a very beautiful variety. A.M.P.S.

SUNSTAR (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1922), F.2.—Deep orange and yellow, veined and splashed crimson and vermillion. The growth is moderate and the flowering is profuse throughout the season. An ideal semi-single rose for all decorative work; flowers medium size; petals round, smooth and of good substance. The colour fades badly. The growth appears to be stronger when budded on standards. Honey-like fragrance. Preferable in the climbing form which is a profuse autumnal bloomer. H.M.Mts.S.

LADY FAIRBAIRN (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1928), 2.—The colour is a beautiful lively pink and the flower is well formed and held on stiff upright stems. It lasts well when cut and is quite distinct. The foliage is ample and healthy, the bush is compact and the habit is ideal for bedding. Does better in M. than S. where the growth is often disappointing. A.H.M.Mt.P.

WARRIOR (H.T.) (W. Paul, 1906), 3.—Long blood red buds opening to loose semi-double, light red blooms. It is a vigorous grower, particularly fancied in the Sydney climate for its winter and very early spring blooming. Where these qualities are of value it is recommended in all climates, but is often disappointing for nearly all the rest of the year. No perfume.

MY MARYLAND (H.T.) (T. Cook, 1908), F.3.—Bright salmon pink. A very free blooming, fragrant, double rose. Should be better known. Tea. E.

Place cut blooms immediately in water.

DUCHESS OF WESTMINSTER (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1911), F.3.—Clear rose madder, large, double, with high pointed centre. A good garden and exhibition rose. Sweet. E.

J. OTTO THILLOW (H.T.) (Verschuren, 1927) 3.—Souv. de H. A. Verschuren x Hadley. Colour a brilliant rose. Growth extra strong; very long flower buds carried on strong shoots. Flowers are often up to exhibition standard. 30 petals. E.

HON. VIOLET DOUGLAS PENNANT (H.T.) (Bees., 1927), F.3.—The colour on outside of petals is peach and salmon; inside cream shaded pink. A beautifully coloured and well shaped flower, with strong growth and good foliage. 40 petals. Tea scent. E.

(120) MRS CHARLES LAMPLOUGH (H.T.) (McGredy, 1920) F.3.—A creamy, white exhibition bloom of large size, sweetly scented, vigorous growth and free flowering, though liable to ball badly in damp weather. Recommended to exhibitors only. For garden work Mrs. H. R. Darlington is better. Light tea.

KONIGIN LUISE (H.T.) (Weigand, 1927), 3.—Colour white with an occasional greenish tinge. The raisers describe this as a greatly improved "Kaiserin Augusta Viktoria" and a rose with a great future. Recommended, though liable to ball in wet weather. E.

WILLIAM E. NICKERSON (H.T.) (W. Easlea & Sons, 1928), 3.—A fine rose that it not well described by the colour description of glowing orange cerise. Very attractive and distinct. Fine sturdy grower. Well shaped flowers. This variety must not be confused with Mrs. W. E. Nickerson. Recommended. E.

CLOVELLY (H.T.) (Hicks, 1924), 3.—Buds carried on a very long upright, stiff neck, opening to semi-double flowers of perfect form, petals reflexed. Rich carmine rose, salmon shaded. Long clean stem, and an ideal habit for a garden rose. Recommended. Faint tea. E.

EVEREST (H.T.) (W. Easlea & Sons, 1927), 5.—A giant white rose of perfect form, with delicate cream suffusion, carried upright on powerful stems. This is the largest rose yet raised, and when fully expanded it resembles a huge Paeony. The foliage is bright green. Not very thorny. Extra vigorous, tall grower. This variety has given some very large flowers, but does not appear to be free blooming. E.

FRANK W. DUNLOP (H.T.) (Dunlop, 1919), F.3.—A vigorous growing variety, producing perfectly shaped, fragrant double blooms of a rich deep pink. A very fine exhibition flower of splendid shape and lasting qualities, but liable to mildew badly at times. Highly recommended. Sweet. E.

LENI NEUSS (H.T.) (M. Leenders & Co., 1928), F.3.—Hydrangea pink with a reddish old rose reverse on a reddish salmon ground; very large, semi-double, and well built; fragrant. Growth very vigorous, bushy and upright. E.

IMPERIAL POTENTATE (H.T.) (Clarke Bros.), F.3.—Splendidly shaped buds, opening to well formed, large, double flowers of glistening rose pink, with silvery suffusion at the base of petals. Sweet. E.

FELBERG'S ROSA DRUSCHKI (H.P.) (J. Felberg Leclerc, 1929).—This novelty is the best seedling from the world-famed rose Frau Karl Druschki, and has inherited all the good qualities of growth, foliage and flower. The beautiful large blooms are in form and constitution like Druschki, and are also carried on long stiff stems.

The colour is wonderful, pure brilliant bright pink, and the raiser very strongly recommends this variety as a flower of first rank. E.

DIRECTOR RUBIO (H.T.) (P. Dot, 1928), F.3.—Flower very large and beautiful of a new velvety magenta red shade and richly fragrant. The growth is good and the foliage dark green while the flowers are continuously produced through the season. Immense blooms, semi-double, with very large petals. E.

(130) EMPIRE QUEEN (H.T.) (W. Easlea & Sons, 1925), 3.—Clear cerise with an orange flush occasionally. Long buds expanding into a well shaped flower. Promises well as an exhibition bloom, and has garden qualities as well. Bourbon. E.

W. R. SMITH (T.) (Smith, 1908), 4.—Creamy white, flushed rosy pink. Evidently a pale sport from Maman Cochet. A very robust grower and free bloomer. This variety does well in tropical climates. Scentless. B.R.S.

M. GEIER (H.T.) (J. Felberg-Leclerc, 1929), 3.—Vigorous, erect growth, healthy dark green leathery foliage. The bud has very beautiful and perfect form. The flower is large, full and borne singly, carried on long, upright stem. Colour deep dark velvety carmine with fiery red, more intense in centre. This variety showed up well in Autumn and is promising as a garden rose. E.

FRANCES GAUNT (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1918), F.3.—Deep apricot, semi-double blooms of good shape. The plant is a good grower and free in flowering, winning a Gold Medal at Bagatelle Test Garden, Paris, as the result of a twelve months' competition. Lack of petalage keeps this variety back. Tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

MRS. E. M. GILMER (H.T.) (J. Cook, 1927), 3.—Bright carmine flowers of exhibition standard produced singly on strong stems. Growth is very vigorous with good healthy foliage. Recommended mainly for exhibitors. E.

PRISCILLA.—Rich pink blooms of enormous size and depth and when in good colour a champion on the show tray. The trouble is that the colour blues quickly, making the variety unpopular as a garden sort except in semi-tropical climates like B. & R. The petals burn and ball and the variety should only be planted by keen exhibitors in B.R. & S.

MADAME HENRI LUSTRE (H.T.) (E. Buatois, 1924), 2.—Rich dark scarlet with often really extra fine blooms which are semi-double to double. Growth is not very strong as a rule. E.

MONARCH (H.T.) (Dobbie & Co. Ltd., 1926), 3.—Rich silvery pink, fine for exhibition, a robust grower with clean healthy foliage, 45 petals which are rather thin and cause the bloom to ball when conditions are unfavourable. B.R. & S.

J. C. THORNTON (H.T.) (Bees, Ltd., 1927) 2.—A glowing crimson scarlet rose. The habit of growth is vigorous and branching, and the blooms, which are well formed, are carried erect; but they are only medium-sized and, unfortunately, have very little perfume. The foliage is a light olive green, fairly free from mildew. E.

IRIS PATRICIA GREEN (H.T.) (Pemberton, 1928), F.3.—Cherry red, with long pointed buds, opening to a loose flower. The colour at first is good, but fades rather early. Plants are of strong growth, with healthy foliage. Flowers are sweetly perfumed, with 25 to 36 petals. E.

After planting remove label strings to prevent injury.

- (140) **LADY ALICE STANLEY (H.T.)** (McGredy, 1909), F.2 or 3.—Deep rose to silvery flesh pink. A fine, full, rather flat bloom and a good garden rose. Mildew proof. Recommended. Sweet. E.
- DOROTHY LEE (H.T.)** (H. Morse & Sons, 1929), 2.—Soft salmon pink richly suffused with yellow, making a very pretty effect. Growth and habit are identical with Shot Silk. Highly recommended. E.
- DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1909), F.3.—Intense saffron yellow, stained crimson. Extra long buds opening to semi-double, fragrant flowers with huge petals. This is a lovely variety and quite vigorous in growth. Liable to ball in wet weather. Richly tea scented. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- COLONEL DAZIER (H.T.)** (Ketten Bros., 1927), F.3.—Growth vigorous and free-branching; flowers large, full and well-formed, opening well in all weathers. Colour rosy white, reverse of petals bright rose. Very floriferous with an old rose scent. E.
- ALEXANDER MARGHILOMAN (H.T.)** (Arpad Muhle, 1927), 4.—Strong growth, double flowers large creamy white with splendid orange pink centre. E.
- ANNIE LAURIE (H.T.)** (Stuppy Floral Co., 1923), F.3.—Flesh pink with deeper edges and showing a yellow base. In many respects it is like Madame Butterfly, and is either a sport or seedling from that variety. It carries more petals, but is not as free flowering. E.
- BILLY BOILER (H.T.)** (Alister Clark, 1927), 3 or 5.—A dazzling red rose that makes long, upright shoots always crowded with buds. It can be used as bush or pillar rose, and is a most striking object in the garden, and is absolutely distinct from any other rose. It has a fine constitution, and will thrive in any position. Semi-double. E.
- CARINE (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1911), F.3.—Creamy fawn shaded orange and carmine. A good semi-double decorative variety. A.H.M.Mts. P.S.
- CHATEAU DE CLOS VOUGEOT (H.T.)** (Pernet Ducher, 1908), F.2.—Rich velvety scarlet, passing to crimson and black. An interesting feature is that whereas most colours fade with age, this gets richer and darker till the petals fall. One of the darkest Hybrid Tea to date, but while free blooming and double, it is not a large grower. Does well on low standards, and should certainly be tried where it is not known. Exceptionally fragrant. Fault: the blooms open too flat, and centre petals are too narrow and crowded. Since the advent of the climbing sport, the dwarf is not in such demand. Sweet. E.
- CHRISTOPHE WEIGAND (H.T.)** (Weigand, 1929).—Outside of petals pale pink, inside flesh white. The flowers are large, full and of good shape. Good growth and foliage. 40 petals. Tea perfume. Promising well as a very fine exhibition sort. E.
- (150) **CLARICE GOODACRE (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1916), 3.—Long pointed buds, carried erect, opening to semi-double ivory white blooms with a yellow tinge. A fine exhibition and a fair garden variety. Lasts well in water when cut. Tea. E.
- COMTESSE DE CAYLA (China)** (Guillot, 1903), F.3.—Indian red tinted orange and carmine, semi-double flowers which do not last when picked. Very free flowering, with mildew proof foliage. A good hedge rose. Tea. E.
- DIVIDEND (H.T.)** (Alister Clark, 1931), F.2.—A lovely rich yellow rose, quite distinct, selected by the National Rose Society of Victoria

Grow the Best, discard the Rest.

on account of its colour and perpetual flowering habit. Every shoot carries a flower which holds its colour well. Tea. E.

DR. HAWKESWORTH (H.T.) (Bees Ltd., 1927), F.3. — Growth vigorous and mildew proof foliage. Flowers medium size. Colour rich crimson shading to deep maroon. Very fragrant. Splendid colour quality. Somewhat like Hoosier Beauty at its best. E.

DR. JOSEPH DREW (H.T.) (Easlea, 1918), F.2.—Yellowish salmon suffused pink. Large semi-double of good shape. An improved Melanie Soupert. E.

EDITH PART (H.T.) (McGredy, 1913), F.3.—Rich pink with a suffusion of salmon, free blooming, double and good habit. After the style of Madame Abel Chatenay, but darker, though not quite so free. Recommended. Faint tea. E.

ERIK HJELM (H.T.) (W. Kordes & Son, 1929), F.3.—A seedling from Lieut. Chauré x Sachsengruss. Growth very strong and free branching habit with grass green foliage immune from disease. Bud globular and pointed, opening well in all weathers to a large, well-built flower of great beauty. Colour is unchanging deep pure rose pink, somewhat in the way of Mrs. John Laing, but more glowing. Very sweetly scented. E.

ETHEL JAMES (H.T.) (McGredy, 1921), F.3.—Single, on the line of colouring of Isobel, but the tone is softer, habit of growth excellent and sweetly scented. The colour is very rich at times, but fades. H.M.Mt.S.

EXQUISITE (H.T.) (Therkildsen, 1922), 3.—Very long pointed semi-double flower with reflexing petals. Salmon rose, shaded yellow at base. Good growth, free flowering and mildew proof. This must not be confused with the Exquisite sent out by Paul in 1899. Tea. E.

FRANK NEAVE (H.T.) (H. Morse, 1927), 2.—This new yellow rose comes with a good reputation. Good habit. Shapely flowers. Fairly full. Good colour. Very free. 30 petals. Glossy foliage. Very promising. E.

(160) GEORGES SCHWARTZ (T.) (Schwartz, 1899) F.2.—Bright canary yellow of fair size and good shape, though semi-double. The colour is rivalled only by that of Mabel Morse and Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. The plant is a poor grower and the best results will be obtained by planting the climbing sport, which should be pruned into a large bush. Heavy tea scent. E.

GOUDVLINDER (Golden Butterfly) (H.T.) (G. A. Van Rossem, 1926), 3.—Dark orange, opening to elegant semi-double flowers of twelve petals of a shining golden orange-yellow colour; very free flowering. Growth strong and bushy; foliage glossy brownish red with few thorns. E.

GRENADIER (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons Ltd., 1930), 3.—Currant red shaded scarlet, but unfortunately it is not a very vivid shade so far, but may be better in a cooler climate. The plant possesses good growth and is in other respects quite satisfactory. 45 petals. H.M.Mt.

GRUSS AN COBURG (H.T.) (J. Felberg Leclerc, 1927), 3.—Bud brilliant coppery pink opening to a large full flower of changing effect. Inside petals yellow fawn and brown, base of petals golden yellow, outside of petals brownish red overshaded with coppery golden yellow and reddish violet. E.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ (H.T.) (Geschwind), F.1.—The name means "Greetings from Teplitz." A very free-blooming, bright crimson rose

The dying back of branches is not necessarily a disease.

with wonderful perfume. The flowers are somewhat loose, but are borne in big clusters on long stems. A good garden or hedge variety. E.

JUNE BOYD (H.T.) (McGredy, 1924), 3.—The flower is salmon carmine with a yellow base, the outside of petals being heavily flushed amber yellow. As the flowers age, the colour softens to a bright peach blossom. The growth is strong and free, and the flowers are carried upright on good long stems. E.

KILLARNEY QUEEN (H.T.) (Budlong, 1912), F.3.—A dark pink sport of Killarney, otherwise identical with the parent. A splendid variety for exhibiting in decorative sections. Sweet. E.

KONIGIN CAROLA (H.T.) (Turke, 1903), F.3.—Immense double blooms of good form, but the centre is frequently divided. The colour is satiny rose with the reverse of petals silvery white. It certainly should receive more attention. Tea. E.

KOOTENAY (H.T.) (A. Dickson), 2.—Where shaded, the blooms are primrose yellow, but otherwise it can only be called a creamy white. Large, very full blooms, but in our climate not the improved K.A. Viktoria it was claimed to be. The plant mildews, but is very vigorous. E.

LA TOSCA (H.T.) (Schwartz, 1900), 4.—Soft pink, shaded rosy white. A large semi-double, very free flowering garden rose. Tea. E.

(170) MADAME JULES GROLEZ (H.T.) (Guillot, 1896), F.3.—Bright satiny Chinese pink. Good shape, free blooming and double. Makes a good bedder, but will not match with other colours, and does not last when cut. This variety does well on standards. Attention is directed to a genuine climbing sport of this variety which is a very welcome addition as it provides quite a new colour in climbers. Tea. E.

MARCHIONESS OF LINLITHGOW (H.T.) (Dobbie & Co., 1930), F.2.—Deep crimson, almost black. Strongly perfumed. If only the variety were of better growth this would be one of the finest red roses raised for some time. It may improve. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

MARGUERITE CHAMBARD (H.T.) (Chambard, 1928).—Cochineal carmine. An attractive colour that holds well. The blooms are large, of good texture and sweetly perfumed. The bush is vigorous, with small resistant foliage. Good. E.

MARIE VAN HOUTTE (T.) (Ducher, 1871), 4.—Pale lemon yellow- edged with rose. Large semi-double blooms, very freely produced, but which hang their heads. An old favourite, but declining. Faint tea. E.

MARY COUNTESS OF ILCHESTER (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1909), F.3.—Deep carmine, of great size and well-shaped petals. Sweet. E.

MISS WILLMOTT (H.T.) (McGredy, 1916), F.3.—Soft sulphur, cream with a faint flush at the centre. Large, well-formed, semi-double dainty blooms. A good grower. Tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

MOLLY BLIGH (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1917), F.3.—Deep pink with a yellow zone at base of petals. Flowers are large, of splendid exhibition shape, but the leaves are liable to mildew. A.M.P.S.

MRS. EDWARD POWEL (H.T.) (Bernaix, 1910), F.3.—Scarlet crimson blooms of large size, full petalage, and good shape. It is much like General MacArthur, but is a better colour and considered superior by many growers. Sweet. E.

PADRE (H.T.) (B. R. Cant, 1920), 3.—Strong, upright growth; long shoots producing flowers with fine long petals of coppery scarlet colouring, flushed with yellow at the base. An excellent bedding variety,

Perfume has been described as the Soul of a Rose.

semi-double, after the style of Henrietta, but darker. Liable to weak neck unless well grown, and will not last when picked. Pernetiana origin. It is reported doing fairly well in Brisbane, and is satisfactory in all other climates. Fruity scent.

PHOEBE (H.T.) (B. R. Cant & Son, 1922), F.3.—Upright growth, buds long and pointed; semi-double flowers of perfect form, with nicely reflexed petals; colour creamy white, slightly deeper in centre, and occasionally almost pure white flowers. Sometimes up to exhibition standard. Recommended. Tea. E.

(180) POLLY (H.T.) (G. Beckwith & Son, 1928), F.3.—The buds are gold, flushed with pink. The open flower is a charming blend of cream pale rose, pink and gold. Perfect shape. Sweetly scented. Very free flowering but most variable. Handsome foliage. E.

PORTADOWN IVORY (H.T.) (McGredy, 1929), F.3.—A rose showing very early promise. The colour in bud is creamy yellow, fading to a very clear white as the bloom becomes open. The growth and foliage are both good. Light damask perfume. 25 petals. Recommended. E.

SOUV. DE PIERRE KETTEN (H.T.) (Ketten, 1928).—Colour on outside of petals is rose, inside hydrangea pink. Very shapely, although not over full. Growth and foliage healthy. Sweetly scented, 25 petals. Recommended. E.

SOUVENIR DE THERESE LEVET (T.) (Levet, 1882), 2 or 3.—Dark crimson blooms of medium size, very freely produced. The habit of the plant is true tea type, branching close to the ground and forming a rather low spreading bush. E.

SWANSDOWN (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1929), 3.—Has a creamy centre, with outer petals white. In advanced blooms the colour is pure white, with long, attractive petals of strong texture. Good, healthy growth and free flowering. Worth a trial. E.

JOANNA HILL (H.T.) (J. H. Hill Co., 1929), 3.—Outer petals of a clear, sulphur yellow, inner petals of a deeper tone, showing a decided pink flush. Fairly full and well formed. E.

YVES DRUHEN (H.T.) (Bautois, 1921), F.3.—Growth vigorous and branching; flower fairly full; colour dark velvety red; highly perfumed. It is even darker than Chateau de Clos Vougeot but it lacks its brilliancy. Sweet. E.

GOLDMINE (H.T.) (J. H. Hill, 1925), F.3.—Golden yellow with orange bronze heart. The true Mrs. Aaron Ward colour. Pointed bud, longer than its parent. E.

BARBARA RICHARDS (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1929), 3.—Maize yellow and buff flushed warm rose; blooms large, full and beautifully formed. So far this variety does not appear to have lived up to its English reputation in Australia. Faint perfume. E.

BARONESS H. VON GEYR. (H.T.) (Leenders, 1928).—Inside of petals pale pink, outside slightly deeper. Similar to Madame Abel Chatenay. Blooms are full and hold colour well; growth vigorous and branching with good foliage. Slight fruit scent. E.

(190) BETTY SUTOR (H.T.) (McGredy, 1929).—Inside of petal flesh pink, outside deep pink after the style of Madame Abel Chatenay. The growth is vigorous and branching, while the plant appears to be free flowering. 60 petals. E.

E. PEMBERTON BARNES (H.T.) (Pemberton, 1929), 3.—Pale salmon blooms of good size and formation freely produced on vigorous plants. Suitable for exhibition and gardens. 65 petals. E.

FELICITY (H.T.) (Clarke Bros., 1919), F.3.—Rose pink with silvery suffusion. Large blooms, semi-double, and freely produced. E.

MRS. D. McKEE (H.T.) (A. Dickson), 2.—Pale creamy yellow, but almost white in this climate. A large, semi-double variety for exhibitors.

MRS. HAROLD BROOKS (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1931), 3.—A lovely free flowering red rose possessing great constitution, colour, scent and glorious foliage, making a large bush well adapted to form a hedge. E.

MRS. R. B. MOLONY (H.T.) (McGredy, 1925), 3.—Described by the raiser as a crimson carmine red, but in this climate it appears more at home amongst the carmine pink shades. The flowers are of splendid form, and are good enough for exhibition, while they are freely produced and scented. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

MRS. WAKEFIELD CHRISTIE MILLER (H.T.) (McGredy, 1909), 3.—Soft blush shaded salmon, outside of petals vermilion rose. Very large, loosely built blooms. A fine bedding sort. Scentless. E.

MRS. W. T. SUMNER (H.T.) (Clarke Bros., 1920), F.3.—Semi-double of splendid lasting and fragrant qualities. Carmine shading to rose pink; vigorous growth and free flowering. A fine large bloom. Sweet. E.

MRS. E. WILLIS (H.T.) (Weightman), F.2.—A New Zealand seedling from Madame Segond Weber. Beautiful long buds of delicate pink colour, semi-double. This is a lovely variety. Recommended. Tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

IVY MAY (H.T.) (Beckwith, 1925), F.3.—Pretty rose pink, running to amber at the base of the petals, flushed with gold on the outside of the petals, and at the edges. Fairly double; very sweetly scented. Evidently a seedling or sport from Ophelia or Madame Butterfly. E.

LADY PIRRIE (H.T.) (Hugh Dickson, 1910), 3.—Coppery salmon with the inside of petals apricot. The colour bleaches in the sun, but if picked in the bud and allowed to open inside the house will retain its exquisite charm much longer. This is a lovely semi-double variety, that cannot fail to please the ladies. H.M.Mt.S.

We can also supply a number of other varieties such as: Gwen Nash, Heinrich Eggers, Holland Beauty, Hugh Dickson, Irish Beauty, Irish Charm, James Gibson, Johannissauber, Judith Black, Madame Mallerin, Mev. C. van Marwyk Kooy, Mrs. A. Ward, Papa Gontier, Patience, President Deville.

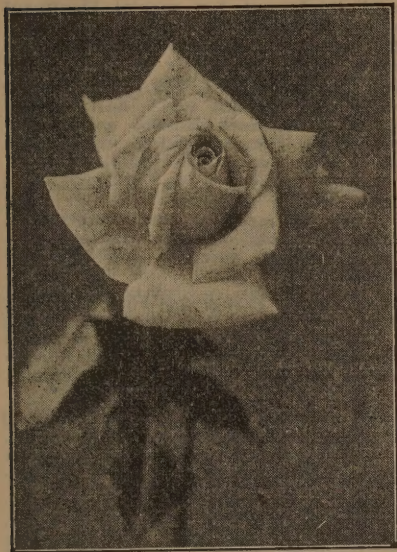
The following varieties are also available for exhibitors: August Noack, British Queen, Crusader, Dainty, Earl Haig, Georg Arends, Gladys Holland, Gloire de Chedane Guinoisseau, Gorgeous, Lady Ashtown, Madame C. Soupert, Mama Lamesch, Mavis, Mildred Grant, Mrs. C. Russell, Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury, Mrs. F. Hobbs, Mrs. T. Roosevelt, Natalie Bottner, Nellie Parker, Stately.

I thought you might like to know I have been very successful with your roses exhibited in the local flower shows.—Mrs. P.O.F., Goulburn. 9/4/32.

I received the parcel of roses and shrubs safely, and they opened up as fresh and nice as if they had only travelled a few miles. I am very pleased with them.—Mrs. C.T., Kaimkillenbun, Queensland. 2/6/32.

Send a list of varieties already grown and improvements will be suggested.

Pernetiana Roses



Souvenir de Claudius Pernet.

This new race takes its name from the renowned Hybridist of Lyons, Mons. Pernet Ducher. He commenced by crossing the Persian yellow with a Hybrid Perpetual (Antoine Ducher), and produced Soliel d'Or. From this variety and its close relative, Austrian Copper, we have had some of the loveliest coloured roses possible to conceive, but, so far, almost all of them have the weak foliage of both ancestors, with a particular liability to black spot. This disease causes premature defoliation, and in moist climates the shoots die back to the bud for lack of proper ripening. As Adelaide possesses the driest atmosphere of all the capital cities, these roses reach their fullest perfection in that place, and wherever Adelaide conditions are found, similar success may be expected. The divisions marked "P" are also quite satisfactory, while "M," having a rather moister atmosphere, is somewhat limited as to the number of varieties suitable. In "B" and "S" they are not satisfactory generally. Care should be taken when planting that they are not placed in moist positions, and that an extra supply of potash and phosphatic manures is allowed them. As a class, they do better on the Adelaide briar stock than when

dwarf worked on noisette. Only very light pruning should be practised, as it has been found in all climates that they resent heavy cutting. In addition to the decided break in colour, this class has introduced quite a new type of perfume. Until further classification is possible, it is all being grouped under the heading of fruit scent. As previously stated the dividing line between Hybrid Tea and Pernetiana is becoming very obscure. 1/6 each, 15/- per doz. Postage extra.

ANGELE PERNET (Pernet Ducher, 1924), 3.—Hardy and vigorous, nice shiny bronze green foliage, colour very distinct. Vivid orange yellow shaded fiery red, deep reddish apricot, outside of petals golden yellow. A lovely colour. Blooms are semi-double. Fruit scent. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

JULIEN POTIN (Pernet Ducher, 1927), F.3.—A rich golden yellow that grows deeper and more intense as the flowers mature. The buds are long and shapely and develop into large full flowers of beautiful form. Delightfully sweet scented. Growth upright with ample glossy bronzy green foliage and very floriferous. Recommended. This variety has improved wonderfully as regards flower but growth still leaves something to be desired. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

MARGARET MCGREDY (S. McGredy & Son, 1927), 3 or 4.—Flowers are large, full, of perfect form, and exhibition size, and are borne freely throughout the season. Medium habit of growth. So far the colour rarely reaches the orange scarlet described by the raiser but on local performance would be called deep cerise pink. 40 to 50 petals. A.B.H.M.Mt.P.S.

FEDERICO CASAS (P. Dot, 1929), F.3.—Bud very large, long pointed, red; flower very large, semi-double, open, very lasting, intensely fragrant, red and yellow, borne singly on long, strong stem. Foliage abundant, large, dark green. Growth vigorous, bushy; profuse bloomer. Fruit scent. A very beautiful variety. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

DAME EDITH HELEN (A. Dickson, 1925), F.3.—Pure glowing rose pink without any other shade. The blooms last splendidly, are quite full, and represent one of the highest standards so far attained in an exhibition bloom. In its first season this rose gave every indication of good growth and robust constitution, but later experience has shown it to die back badly in many coastal districts.

Pernetianas are a glorious advance in colour.

After comparing hundreds of experiences the variety is catalogued this year as one of pernetiana origin. It may therefore be expected to do well in zones like A.M. or P. In B. and S. clients are urged to make full enquiry before wasting time on a die back variety.

Prune lightly, do not over water, and single out for special treatment with wood ashes or potash applied to the soil.

A vigorous climbing sport is now available, and as these sports often do better than the dwarfs, it should be very welcome.

MEVROUW G. A. VAN ROSSEM (G. A. Van Rossem, 1926), F.3.—The flowers are heavily flamed and shaded dark orange and apricot on a dark golden yellow ground, the reverse of the petals is often dark bronze and nearly brown when the blooms are in the first stage. Very striking colour and promises well. Coming more into favour each season. A.B.H.M.Mt.P.S.

MADAME EDOUARD HERRIOT (Pernet Ducher, 1913), 2 or 3.—Coral red shaded with yellow and bright rosy scarlet passing to prawn red, but coral red shaded with yellow on the base. Flower of medium size, semi-double, green bronzed foliage. Growth vigorous, of spreading, branching habit, with many long thorns. This rose won "The Daily Mail" prize of £1000. Does moderately well in S. on standards. A.H.M.Mt.P.

FEU JOSEPH LOOYMANS (P. J. Looymans & Zonen, 1922), 3.—Flower yellow, with vivid apricot, giving a brilliant effect in the centre; large, fairly full; buds well formed, long and pointed, resembling "Sunburst." Growth strong, straight and bushy. Good on standards. The name is pronounced Fer Yoseph Looymarne, and it literally means a tribute to the late Joseph Looymans. Fruit. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

SOUVENIR DE GEORGES PERNET (Pernet Ducher, 1921), F.3.—Beautiful Orient red colour, the end of petals cochineal carmine, shaded with yellow, very large, full and globular, oval bud carried on erect stem. A vigorous grower of branching habit, with many long thorns and bronze-green foliage. Very good. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

(10) **CHARLES P. KILHAM** (Beckwith, 1926), 2 or 3.—Brilliant orange orient red, which, when fully open, fades to Lincoln red. The foliage is not liable to mildew so far, while the long stiff stems carry the flowers erect. 25 to 40 petals. Recommended. A rich and attractive colour. Fruit scent. E.

SOUVENIR DE CLAUDIUS PERNET (Pernet Ducher, 1922), F.3.—A glorified Constance without its red markings. The flowers are very large, full and of a rich sunflower yellow, and are borne on strong stems. It is quite distinct from other Pernetianas, as the wood is very hard and quite unlike the pithy, die-back shoots of so many of this type. This rose has improved wonderfully, and is of a richness of colour that would command attention anywhere. Lasts well when cut. A hot weather rose, and liable to ball in wet weather. Fruit scent. A.M.P.S.

MISS ROWENA THOM (Howard & Smith, 1928), 3.—Bud very large, long pointed, flower enormous, full double, opens perfectly; colour a blending of fiery rose and rosy mauve together with old gold; long, strong stems. Growth exceptionally vigorous, upright, profuse, continuous bloomer all season. Very promising indeed. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

GOLDEN GLEAM (Beckwith, 1926), 2.—Buttercup yellow with the outside petals flushed scarlet. Similar to Golden Emblem. The flowers are of medium size and carry about 25 petals. Free blooming and faintly fruit scented. The foliage is good and the growth very fair. A very pretty variety. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

LOS ANGELES (Howard & Smith, 1916), F.3.—Luminous flame pink, toned with coral and shading to gold. Large, fairly full blooms, of good shape. The dividing line between Pernetianas and Hybrid Teas is becoming difficult to determine. Fruit scent. A.H.M.Mt.P. and in some soils in S.

VILLE DE PARIS (Pernet Ducher, 1925), 3.—Sunflower yellow, slightly tinted orange, and somewhat after the style of *Souvenir de Claudius Pernet*. Faint tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. Our trials show this the best out of three similar sorts. The others are Mrs. Beckwith and Madame H. Pate.

ROSE BERKELEY (S. McGredy & Son, 1928), 3.—Deep rosy salmon pink suffused orange and running to an orange base. The flowers are large, full and beautifully shaped, with high pointed centre, and of exhibition size and quality. The foliage is large, dark green, leathery and mildew proof. 65 petals. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

AUTUMN (L. B. Coddington, 1928), F.2.—(Sensation x *Souv. de Claudius Pernet*). A medium sized double flower of burnt orange streaked with red. The colour is very changeable but has improved wonderfully since last season. The growth is upright and carries fairly good foliage. Autumn promises to be a very fine fancy colour in new roses. Strong fruit perfume. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

Treat all Pernetianas to a liberal ration of Wood Ashes.

PORTADOWN BEDDER (McGredy, 1929), F.2.—Outside of petals orange yellow, centre deep apricot. As the flower expands, the colour is golden yellow, with pinkish apricot edging. Medium growth of a bushy habit. A beautiful decorative. Fruit scent. 30 to 35 petals. A.M.P. Dies back badly in S.

LI BURES (P. Dot, 1928), F.3.—The plant is of good growth with ample shiny foliage. The blooms are produced on long strong stems and are a happy combination of yellow and deep red and rose. The flowers are delightfully fragrant and are freely produced. Very variable. 35 petals. E.

(20) **MARI DOT** (Pedro Dot, 1927), F.3.—Growth moderate with glossy green foliage. Flowers large, full, egg shaped, opening well in all weathers. Delightful fragrance. Colour crushed strawberry shading to pale lilac rose. A very beautiful colour and worth full points for this quality. 30 petals. A.M.P. Dies back badly in S. The name is correctly printed and is that of a man. The form for a woman would be Maria. The surname rhymes with "not."

FONTANELLE (E. G. Hill Co., 1927), F.2.—(Madame Butterfly x Scuv. de Claudius Pernet.) This is a large yellow rose with immense petals and beautifully formed flowers which are produced continuously and freely on stiff, erect stems. It is a poor grower in this climate but does better in A. & M.

GOLDEN EMBLEM (McGredy, 1917), F.3.—Colour cadmium, yellow, buds reddish gold. A great improvement on Rayon d'Or, the colour being richer and deeper, with larger and more perfect blooms, and, at its best, it surpasses Marechal Niel in shape and formation, and, with its wonderful colour, will be a telling decorative flower. The habit of growth is ideal, and stems are strong. Does best on standards. Fruit scent. A.H.M.Mt.P., and on standards only in S.

MABEL MORSE (McGredy, 1922), F.2.—Pure golden yellow of a most striking shade. The buds are of good shape, and open to semi-double flowers. Best on standards. Fruit scent. A.H.M.Mt.P.

MRS. A. R. BARRACLOUGH (McGredy, 1926), 3.—Soft carmine pink with a yellow base, a particularly attractive colour. The blooms are of splendid shape, with 25 to 40 superb petals forming an exhibition flower of the highest order. Growth very fair, but foliage not so good. Very highly recommended for exhibition. Faint tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

MRS. SAM MCGREDY (McGredy, 1929), F.2 or 3.—Flower on inside is coppery apricot, and on the outside a light Lincoln red. When fully opened blooms change to old gold and salmon. Altogether a very striking colour. Growth is medium and branching and foliage good. 30 petals. Very promising. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

WILLIAM ORR (McGredy, 1930), F.3.—Deep velvety crimson with a delightful sheen. The outer portion of the petals is of a much lighter shade. Flowers large, full and of perfect form. Fragrance exceptionally sweet and strong. Foliage dark green and mildew resistant. A garden, bedding and exhibition variety. Highly recommended. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

W. F. DREER (Howard & Smith, 1920), F.3.—Golden yellow, shaded peach and old rose. A really lovely semi-double variety of splendid growth, and very free flowering. Strongly perfumed and recommended as a show bloom or garden variety of the first grade. This is of the same parentage, and could be justly called a yellow Los Angeles. Tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

CUBA (Pernet-Ducher, 1926), F.3.—The long buds are almost scarlet, very heavily flushed orange and claret, with deep orange scarlet or Lincoln red on the back of the petals, and the inside of the petal is a rich velvety scarlet crimson with carmine towards the tips. Long buds carried on upright stems. crimson with carmine towards the tips. The open flowers are large, semi-double and globular. Very sweet scented. Very vigorous. Very free flowering. A very striking colour and worth a trial in all climates except B. and R.

LADY MARGARET STEWART (A. Dickson, 1926), 2.—An extremely variable colour, but may be described as carmine madder veined crimson on outside, with inside of petals showing apricot more or less flushed with orange and occasionally carmine. Sometimes the open blooms give a dominant colour of old gold. Moderate growth, good foliage, and a rich, fruity scent are other qualities. Petals vary from 40 to 85. Colour fades too quickly and growth must improve before it can reach a high place. Special attention is drawn to the name, as the initials are the same as Lady Maureen Stewart, and both must be written in full to prevent confusion. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

(30) **NORMAN LAMBERT** (McGredy, 1926), 3.—Outside petals cadmium yellow flushed tomato red; inside russet orange. A very dainty decorative rose of 24 petals. Foliage and growth appear good. Highly recommended as a decorative. Fruit. A.H.M.Mt.P.

DUCHESS OF YORK (Sandy Dickson, 1925), 2.—Strong, vigorous, free branching growth, with handsome light green foliage. Flowers large, very full and of fine form. Colour in the young stage deep golden yellow, with tangerine centre deepening as the flower ages to orange tangerine, with colour spreading from

- the centre of the flower and suffusing the whole flower to the outermost petals. Liable to die back unless on rich, volcanic or mineral soils, which tends to build up hard woody fibre in the branches. Fruit scent. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- SOUVENIR DE R. B. FERGUSON** (Ferguson, 1922), F.2.—A most distinct and attractive novelty. Rich coppery apricot, which varies considerably at different seasons. Blooms are large, and well formed, and keep their shape well. Fruit scent. A.B.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- DAZLA** (B. R. Cant, 1930), 2.—Bud long-pointed; flower nearly 6 inches across, semi-double, waved petals, brilliant orange scarlet, with golden base. Foliage dark green. Growth fairly vigorous. The richly coloured flowers carry 8 to 10 petals but fade rather quickly unless picked early and allowed to open in the house. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- ISOBEL** (McGredy, 1916), F.3.—A superb single variety, with wonderful colouring, described as carmine flushed with orange scarlet. In A.H.M. grows quite vigorously, but in B. and S. shows a tendency to die back in winter, due to its Pernetiana origin. Closes at night when cut, and is, therefore, a failure for decorative purposes. Tea.
- DUCHESS OF ATHOL** (Dobbie & Co., 1927), F.2.—Colour a vivid shade of orange, the petals being suffused with a glorious ruddy glow. A very promising variety except in B.R.S.
- MRS. BECKWITH** (J. Pernet Ducher, 1922), F.2.—Moderate grower, or erect branching habit, long bud, medium sized, fairly full flower; colour buttercup yellow, lighter on edges of petals, without any other shading. Superseded by Ville de Paris.
- COMTESSE DE CASTILLEJA** (C. Chambard, 1926), F.3.—Growth vigorous and erect, with free branching habit and beautiful mildew-resisting foliage, very free and continuous in bloom. Superb long bud. Colour orange flamed vermillion, passing to golden coral as the flower expands. The semi-double blooms are large, perfectly formed, and very highly perfumed. Moderate grower, fruit scent, and colour very variable. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- FRAU E. WEIGAND** (Weigand, 1928), F.2.—Deep golden yellow, with inside of petals striped red fading to light yellow. Centre crowded and confused. Growth good. 60 petals. A.M.P.
- JULES GAUJARD** (P. Ducher, 1928), F.2.—A splendid variety of a bright lilac rose colour, with good growth and free branching habit. We have no hesitation in recommending this rose, especially where pernetianas are at home. Fruit scent, 50 petals. A.M.P.
- (40) **MADAME HENRI PATE** (J. Pernet Ducher, 1929), 3.—Vigorous growth, resembling that of Ville de Paris. Large glossy foliage, immune from disease; very long bud opening well in all weathers. Colour pure golden sulphur yellow. Petals very large.
- MRS. S. PATON** (S. McGredy & Son, 1928), F.2.—Brilliant orange scarlet carmine, without any variation, running to an orange base. The flowers are fairly full, moderately large, and of fine form, with petals of heavy texture. The habit of growth is of ideal bedding type, very free flowering, vigorous, branching, and bushy, and the flowers are carried upright on long, stiff dark stems having few thorns. Pernetiana. 30 petals. Fades to pale pink. Promising. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- QUEENIE ROBINSON** (Easlea, 1924), F.2 or 3.—Orange cerise to rosy pink; a most attractive decorative rose of wonderful colouring; the flowers are produced in large clusters, semi-double and perpetual; beautiful foliage; vigorous growth. A beautiful decorative. Recommended. Fruit scent. E.
- WILLOWMERE** (Pernet Ducher, 1913), 3.—A large, full bloom in which shrimp pink is the ordinary colour, though liable to vary somewhat. Very subject to mildew. A.M.P.
- FLORENCE L. IZZARD** (McGredy, 1923), F.2.—Deep pure buttercup yellow, blooms semi-double, long and pointed, of fine substance. Faint fruit scent. A.H.M.Mt.P.
- FRAU MARGARET OPPENHEIM** (Felberg Leclerc, 1928), 3.—Deep carmine, with golden centre as the flower opens. The buds are long and pointed, and open to a loose decorative bloom of 12 to 20 petals. Very attractive. Growth and foliage good. A.M.P.S.
- EMMA WRIGHT** (McGredy, 1918), F.2.—A pure orange semi-double bloom which is quite distinct from any other variety. Good foliage. Tea. H.M.S.
- MARION CRAN** (S. McGredy & Son, 1927), 2.—Colour deep buttercup yellow, margined and flushed cerise and rosy-scarlet. Flowers are full, nice form and medium in size. Excellent as a bedding rose. Fairly good grower with bronzy medium in size. Variable but very beautiful colour. Growth has proved very disappointing here. 60 petals. A.H.M.Mt.F.

Disease resistance. An important quality in a Rose.

CECIL (B. R. Cant, 1926), 2.—Golden yellow single blooms produced in clusters. The habit is bushy and vigorous, while the foliage is disease resistant. A most attractive colour; 5 petals. Yellow stamens; fruit scent. Quite as outstanding amongst dwarfs as Mermaid is amongst climbers. A.H.M.Mt.

MADAME HENRI QUEUILLE (P. Ducher, 1928), F.2.—Salmon rose, with yellow shading at base of petals, the colour fading to a pretty shell pink as the blooms open. The growth is vigorous and branching, and carries a glossy green foliage. Strong tea perfume. 20 to 30 petals. On the authority of a leading French citizen in Sydney the pronunciation of the surname cannot be written in English. A.M.P. Dies back badly in S.

(50) **ARIEL** (Bees' Ltd., 1921), 3.—After the style of Independence Day, but the semi-double blooms are larger, better shape and sweetly scented. Sunflower gold stained with flame colour, which fades rather quickly. Mildew-proof. Fruit scent. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

SOUV. DE PIERRE GUILLOT (Guillot, 1928), F.3.—Colour in bud is coppery salmon with yellow base, fading to light salmon carmine as the flower opens. Growth vigorous and branching, with good foliage. Attractive colour, but not very full. 22 petals. A.M.P.S.

THE QUEEN ALEXANDRA (McGredy, 1918), 3.—Vermilion and orange, in a combination rightly described as "jazz." Does not seem to like standard stocks. Tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.

WILHELM KORDES (W. Kordes & Sohne, 1922), F.2.—Capucine red on golden yellow ground, gradually toning to golden yellow, striped with red when expanding, fairly full, of good form, carried on stiff stems. Fruit scent. E. A climbing sport is offered which should become most popular. A.H.M.Mt.P.

I received roses on Wednesday, the 18th inst. They arrived in first class order, and are a fine lot of plants. I must thank you for giving me the extras. I have a fine lot of roses out at present. On Wednesday a gentleman of this town was telling me that mine was the best he had ever seen, and he was eager to know where I got them, so I put in a word for your firm. I have a lot of people call to see my roses, and I am only too pleased to tell them who I got them from.—W.J.R., Midland Junction, W.A. 20/5/32.

I am very pleased to say that I won a first and second prize for roses at our Autumn show on the 27th April. I trust I will receive the same good plants as I have for the past three years, which in my opinion are the best in Australia.—W.J.R., Midland Junction, W.A. 2/5/32.

I enclose a cheque for your goods, received at Croydon. Allow me to express my complete satisfaction with the plants and their despatch. Your better service guarantees better roses.—Rev. J.T., Camperdown. 15/7/32.

I know there are a lot of your roses growing very successfully in this town, and I would like you to let me have a list of your recommendations for planting out here now, if you consider it is not too late in the season.—A.B., Mudgee. 26/4/32.

I planted 18 of your roses on the 10th April, and some of them have branches 18in. long (23rd May), and would be flowering had I not pulled the buds off. Another lot of 63 planted later are out in full leaf, branches a foot long on many of them.—D.A.C., Mitchell, Queensland. 23/5/32.

Climbing Roses

LARGE FLOWERING SECTION.



Roses in Botanic Gardens, Adelaide.

Attention is drawn to the use of tripods for climbing roses by means of which flat gardens may be given a more pleasing appearance. In these gardens also, a special feature is made of whole beds being planted of one sort. The effect is much better than mixing a number of different habits of growth in one plot. —Photo. by courtesy The Director, Botanic Gardens, Adelaide.

The varieties in this class are much more limited than the dwarf section, and, generally speaking, do not flower quite so freely, while some few sorts are spring blooming only. They differ in style of growth, some being rampant climbers quite capable of covering a wall up to 20 feet high; others, usually called "Pillar Roses," of more moderate growth, suitable for furnishing the supports of a pergola or archway. Except in a few instances, they do not flower the first year of planting, as all blooms are produced on the wood made the previous year.

For covering fences, arches, pergolas, walls, old trees and stumps, this large-flowered section is unsurpassed. The other sections listed are also useful for the same class of work, but will be described separately to prevent confusion. It is particularly important when ordering a climbing sport of a dwarf variety to distinctly write "Climbing" against the name, as there is no other way to distinguish it from its parent. Customers frequently experience disappointment in this respect by carelessness in ordering "Maman Cochet" and expecting a climber.

Prices: 1/6 each; 15/- dozen; 50 or more at the rate of £5/10/- per 100. Postage or freight extra.

The figures after the year of introduction refer to the habit of growth. (See page 54.)

BLACK BOY (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1919), F.6.—Deep velvety crimson, shaded blackish maroon, and overlaying fiery scarlet. The blooms are large, semi-double, and are produced on long, stiff stems. In addition to extraordinary vigour, it is sweetly scented, and has mildew-proof foliage. Reports from all

The word "Climbing" is an essential part of the name of climbing sports.

sources proclaim Black Boy as one of the finest varieties ever sent out from any country. The only weak point is that the flowers do not hold their shape well when picked. As this variety revels in the heat, it should not be planted in a cold, sunless position. E.

CLIMBING LAURENT CARLE (H.T.) (Rosen, 1923), F.5.—Good red climbing roses have always been scarce, and a strong-growing climbing sport of the justly popular "Laurent Carle" should prove a warm favourite. It is free flowering, mildew-proof, sweetly perfumed, and specially suited for pillar work. Don't overlook Climbing General MacArthur and Climbing Hoosier Beauty. They are all good. E.

MISS MARION MANIFOLD (H.T.) (Adamson, 1913), 6.—A Victorian-raised variety that more than holds its own with the imported kinds from the older established rose growing centres. It is a particularly vigorous climber, and right into winter it carries splendid big blooms of fairly full petalage and refined form. The colour is crimson scarlet and of a quality that does not easily fade or blue, while it is lightly Bourbon scented. The foliage is the weakest point, as it (like almost all other roses) is subject to black spot. Still, it stands easily ahead of many older varieties in the number of plants sold, showing, as it has been out some years, that the rose-growing community have proved the value of this excellent variety. For most effective results, mass several plants together. E.

COUNTRESS OF STRADBROKE (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1928).—A vigorous growing, free blooming climbing rose of exceptional merit, and worthy in every respect of a position beside varieties like Black Boy and Miss Marion Manifold. The flowers are large, full (averaging 40 petals), and of good shape, while, in addition, they possess a full rich fragrance of the sweet or damask type. The colour is a rich dark velvety crimson of a particularly vivid shade, and this brilliancy is maintained for a long period. It is only on very rare occasions that any trace of bluing is evident, and in respect of colour this variety is quite on a par with Lord Charlemont and Etoile de Hollande. As an extra quality, this variety has lovely foliage, and the young shoots are a picture, the reddish brown leaves harmonising beautifully with the dark green of the older growth. In some districts reports have indicated some constitutional weakness but in other places this is not apparent. It has not proved a perpetual flowerer which is a great disappointment, as in flower quality this variety stands alone. E.

CLIMBING ROSE MARIE (H.T.) (Pacific Rose Co., 1927), F.6.—The peach pink colour is quite new in this section while the shape of the blooms and rich sweet fragrance will ensure it a place in the very front rank of climbers. The growth is most vigorous and the clean mildew-proof foliage adds still another argument for its inclusion in every order for high-class climbing roses. Highly recommended as one of the very best. E.

CLIMBING RED RADIANCE (H.T.) (Pacific Rose Co., 1927), F.6.—The colour is a cerise red which is very telling under artificial light and particularly good in autumn and winter. In every other respect the bloom is similar to 'the parent with the same shape and rich fragrance. A vigorous climbing sport will be very welcome in New South Wales where all the Radiance family are so popular as it supplies quite a new colour in climbing roses. E.

CLIMBING MADAME SEGOND WEBER (H.T.) (Ardagh), 6.—This beauty is only just being appreciated at its proper value. Rosy salmon blooms very freely produced. Recommended as one of the very best. E.

CLIMBING CHATENAY (H.T.) (Easlea, 1916), F.6.—Madame Abel Chatenay has long occupied a high place in the N.S.W. National Rose Society's list of roses for garden decoration, and a climbing sport in salmon pink, fills a long-felt want. No further comment should be necessary. Faint tea. E.

CLIMBING HADLEY (H.T.) (Teschendorf, 1927), F.5.—The flowers are identical with the parent in rich crimson colour and sweet fragrance, while the very vigorous climbing habit shows the sport has been firmly fixed and may be depended upon to give satisfaction in respect of climbing growth. Highly recommended. E.

(10) **CLIMBING GOLDEN EMBLEM (Per.)** (Armstrong, 1928), 5.—A vigorous climbing sport from the well known dwarf. No further description should be necessary. This rich yellow climber should prove a welcome addition to zones A.H.M.Mt.P.

MERMAID (Hyb. of Rosa Bracteata) (Wm. Paul & Son, 1918), 6 or 4.—Flowers sulphur yellow, the deep amber stamens standing out prominently and throwing a rich shade of yellow over the whole of the blossom, of great size but single, produced continuously from early summer till late in autumn. Growth is good; the foliage most effective, the leaves being very large and massive, of a deep shining green, and the young shoots tinged with red. A very distinct and charming acquisition to the single-flowered roses; it is well suited for growing on walls, trellises, buildings, and pillars, also for forming large bushes in the garden. A beauty. E.

Countess of Stradbroke is a glorious red climber.

- CLIMBING LADY HILLINGDON (T.)** (Hicks, 1917), F.5.—A valuable addition to the really good climbing yellow roses. In the Portland Test Garden this variety produced 104 blooms per plant for a two years' test, and scored 88 1-3rd per cent. of marks. Tea. E.
- CLIMBING SUNBURST (H.T.)** (Stuart Low, 1914), F.6.—A particularly strong climbing sport that is just beginning to get well known. The semi-double flowers are even superior to the dwarf, and the long, shapely buds of deep yellow are its own recommendation. Tea. E.
- CLIMBING COLUMBIA (H.T.)** (Totty, 1923), F.6.—A vigorous climbing sport of this popular variety. The flowers are identical in the rich pink colour, shape, fragrance and lasting qualities with those of the parent, and will provide a new shade in climbers. Highly recommended. Climbing Mrs. George Shawyer should not be overlooked. Sweet. E.
- CLIMBING LOS ANGELES** (Howard and Smith, 1925), 5.—Probably no other rose has made such a stir in all except tropical countries. A climbing sport is therefore, sure of instant support, as flowers are generally of better quality on the climbing sports. The colour is rich flame pink with coral and gold shadings. It is a refined bloom of the highest order. Strongly recommended. A.H.M.Mt.P.
- CLIMBING MADAME EDOUARD HERRIOT** (Per.) (Ketten Bros., 1921), 5.—A vigorous climbing sport of this justly esteemed rose, flowering in great profusion. The coral red blooms are most distinct and beautiful. A.H.M.Mt.P.
- CLIMBING K. A. VIKTORIA (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1897), 5 or 6.—White roses are scarce in both dwarfs and climbers, and this sort will be much appreciated where variety of colour is desired. It is a variable performer, in some instances only moderate, in others a rampant grower. Tea. E.
- CLIMBING HOOSIER BEAUTY (H.T.)** (Western Rose Co., 1925), 5.—A vigorous climbing sport of the popular dwarf of this name. It is identical as regards its rich crimson bloom, and, being mildew-proof and deliciously fragrant, it is sure of a high place in the esteem of discerning rose growers. Highly recommended for pillars. E.
- CLIMBING GOLDEN OPHELIA (H.T.)** (Hage, 1925), 5.—A fine climbing sport of the pretty dwarf variety. The flowers are perfect in shape, and will prove a welcome addition to the yellow flowering climbing varieties. Tea. E.
- (20) CLIMBING SOUVENIR DE CLAUDIUS PERNET** (Per.) (Western Rose Co., 1928), F.6.—In the last two years fully 20 different climbing sports have been tested. Without hesitation we declare this variety and Climbing Rose Marie to be unexcelled. In this particular instance quite a new colour is provided in yellow climbers, and we predict a great future for this variety. Highly recommended. A.M.P.S.
- GEORGE DICKSON (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1912), F.6.—The blooms are full, fragrant, and of a deep velvety crimson, but in the Spring are distorted in shape and they are too heavy for the stalk. The plant is particularly liable to mildew. It is a rampant grower, taking up a large space, and should be grown as a climber or in a bed with the very vigorous canes pegged down. From an exhibitor's point of view it may be grown in all climates. Rich sweet scent.
- CLIMBING OPHELIA (H.T.)** (A. Dickson, 1920), F.6.—Genuine climbing habit and producing even better flowers than the parent. The only climber in this colour, which is salmon flesh shaded yellow. Recommended as one of the very best. Sweet. E.
- SACHSENGRUSS** (Saxony's Greetings), (H.T.) (Hozer & Klemm, 1912), 6.—Originally this came out as an H.P., but must be classed as a very vigorous climber almost continuously in bloom. The flowers are of immense size and perfect shape, and in colour delicate flesh shaded China rose. It is somewhat late in flowering, but an irresistible champion on the show tray when the date is right. E.
- CLIMBING RADIANCE (H.T.)** (H. J. Catt, 1928), F.6.—In so many countries of the world "Radiance" is the most popular Garden Rose, and now a real climbing sport is in commerce, we feel sure this new variety will become equally popular. In all other respects like its parent, producing carmine pink, sweetly scented blooms in great profusion. This is a strong grower; all the planted back plants have made good climbing growth. A decided acquisition. E.
- CLIMBING SOUV. DE GEORGES PERNET** (Per.) (J. Pernet-Doucher, 1927), 6.—A climbing sport of vigorous growth and very free flowering character producing large blooms of rich orient red colour similar to the parent variety. A valuable acquisition. Highly recommended. A.M.P.S.
- KITTY KININMONTH (H.T.)** (Alistair Clark, 1922), 6.—A brilliant climbing rose, producing huge semi-double decorative flowers, which are a bright carmine rose colour. This rose has enormous petals, and is perfectly even in colour. The flowers are freely produced all over the plant, on splendid stiff stems,

See the new Climbers in the Novelty List.

which show them off to great advantage. The plant clothes itself with splendid green, mildew-proof foliage, which by contrast enhances the telling effect of the immense flowers. Recommended. E.

CLIMBING GENERAL MACARTHUR (H.T.) (H. Dickson, 1923), F.6.—Perhaps no climbing sport of recent years will be so generally welcome as this, which possesses all the good points of the parent. Genuine, vigorous climbing growth. Recommended as a fragrant mildew-proof red climber. Sweet. E.

CLB. MABEL MORSE (Per.) (Moulden, 1931), F.5.—A reliable, very free blooming climber of the well-known dwarf variety. Although not so strong a grower as Climbing Golden Emblem, the brilliant golden yellow colour and beautiful exhibition form of the blooms should ensure its place as the best yellow climbing rose. It may also be treated like Climbing Belle Siebrecht as a strong growing bush rose, making a very fine specimen. Recommended for dry inland areas as it is liable to lose its foliage and die back under moist coastal conditions. A.H.M.Mt.P.

CLIMBING MRS. HERBERT STEVENS (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1922), 6.—A very vigorous, large, fairly full snow white flower, a sport from "Mrs. Herbert Stevens." This variety, which is very hardy, will prove superior for open ground culture to Climbing Niphetos. True climber. Needs no further recommendation. Mildews like the parent. Faint tea. E.

(30) FLYING COLOURS (Alister Clark, 1922), 6.—A hybrid from Rosa Gigantea that has won many admirers. It is a vigorous climber, producing large single flowers fully 5 inches across of a deep cerise. One of the first to bloom, and blooms for four months in the Sydney climate. Spring flowering only. E.

CLIMBING MAMAM COCHET (T.) (1907), 6.—A very vigorous sport from this established favorite. The colour is deep flesh suffused light rose. E.

CLIMBING WHITE MAMAM COCHET (T.) (Upton, 1907), 6.—Another locally-raised variety. The habit is most vigorous, almost too rampant, and in other respects the plant is quite equal to the parent dwarf, so well and favourably known. E.

CLIMBING MRS. AARON WARD (H.T.) (Alex. Dickson & Son, 1922), F.5.—A climbing sport of this distinct and esteemed variety. It is possessed of remarkable vigour and wonderfully free flowering characteristics. Quite first rate, and a most valuable addition to the climbing section of Hybrid Tea Roses. The colour is Indian yellow, shading to white at the edges. Tea. E.

CLIMBING SHOT SILK (H.T.) (G. Knight, 1931), F.5.—A new and welcome addition to the climbing section with variable coppery salmon pink blooms quite distinct from any other variety. The foliage is a rich glossy green, while the growth appears vigorous and healthy. Recommended. E.

CLIMBING MRS. G. SHAWYER, 6.—To the exhibitor the climbing sports are extremely valuable, as they invariably produce better blooms than the original dwarf parent. Mrs. G. Sawyer ranks as one of the very best pink show varieties, and a genuine vigorous climbing sport will be invaluable. Highly recommended. Tea. E.

NOELLA NABONNAND (H.T.) (Nabonnand, 1900), F.6.—Extra large, sweet-scented, almost single flowers, velvety crimson with a white eye. A very popular variety. E.

CLIMBING IRISH FIREFLAME (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1916), F.5.—A very uncertain variety as to its climbing habits. On transplanting some will refuse to climb at all, making instead a tall bush. The flowers are single, orange crimson, like the dwarf. Tea. H.M.Mt.S.

CLB. SOUV. DE H. A. VERSCHUREN (H.T.) (Howard & Smith, 1927), F.6.—Cadmium yellow, with long bud, semi-double flowers of good form, produced in spring and autumn, with an occasional summer crop when conditions are favourable. Some of the plants revert to dwarf, but where it does climb it is one of the most vigorous available. E.

CLIMBING J. J. L. MOCK (H.T.) (J. Timmermans, 1923), 6.—A climbing sport of the dwarf variety producing imperial pink flowers, identical with the parent. This variety is now climbing well and the growth number has been altered to 6. B.R.S.

(40) SOUV. DE LEONIE VIENNOT (H.T.) (Bernaix, 1897), 6.—Beautiful semi-double pink flowers shaded heliotrope and yellow. A wonderful grower with abundant foliage which, however, is liable to mildew. A profuse bloomer in spring, with a moderate crop later on. Recommended. E.

CLIMBING GEORGES SCHWARTZ (T.) (Knight, 1917), F.5.—For colour this is in a class by itself, being rich, buttercup yellow. It is variable in habit, and cannot always be depended on to climb. Some plants, worked from genuine climbers, showed only vigorous, bushy growth when transplanted, although they were of climbing growth in the nursery. Tea. E.

JESSIE CLARK (Hyb. Gigantea) (Alister Clark, 1915), 6.—Extra large single blooms of rich pink colour. A splendid grower with disease-proof foliage. The decorative qualities of this variety are regularly emphasised at Farmers' Show in August each year when it always wins universal approval. Spring blooming only. E.

Don't waste your time with poor sorts.

MRS. PHILLIP RUSSELL (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1927), F.5.—A vigorous Pillar rose of a wonderfully rich dark red colour that does not "blue." The finest colour of any rose at "Glenara," and, being free and perpetual, is sure to please. Semi-double. Recommended. E.

NORA CUNNINGHAM (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1920), 5.—A very fine climber; suitable for pillars, tripods, or trellises. Flowers are large, decorative, and semi-double in form. Colour is pure pink in spring, and becomes particularly vivid in autumn. E.

CLIMBING PERLE DES JARDINS (T.) (Henderson, 1889), F.6.—A very vigorous climber bearing large, full, tea-scented flowers identical with the parent dwarf. The colour is canary yellow deepening to straw yellow as the bloom ages. An excellent variety. E.

WAR PAINT (H.T.) (A. Clark, 1930), 6.—Flower rich bright fiery rose. The flowers are large and are produced very freely, making a splendid display on the plant. They are also delightful for indoor decoration, the colour being very radiant under artificial light. It has a great advantage over many climbers in that it flowers freely in the autumn. E.

MARGARET TURNBULL (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1931), 5.—A pillar rose of a new colour, salmon flushed yellow. Blooms well both in spring and autumn. Semi-double, but of good shape, particularly in the bud to three-quarter bloom. The growth is free and healthy, first class cut flower and decorative. Recommended.

SCORCHER (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1922), 6.—A climbing rose absolutely unique in colour, and a decorative type. The semi-double flowers, which are freely produced, may perhaps be best described as being of a true crimson colour. E.

CLIMBING CHATEAU DE CLOS VOUGEOT (H.T.) (Morse, 1920), F.5.—A most valuable climbing form of this very distinct and esteemed variety which is one of the darkest H.T.'s grown. Shows good climbing habit. Sweet. E.

AMY JOHNSON (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1931), F.4 or 5.—A very vigorous grower with good foliage and sweetly scented flowers of a lovely shade of pink. It may be used for pillars or as a large bush.

We can also supply a number of other varieties such as: Apeles Mestres, Australian Beauty, Clb. Caroline Testout, Clb. Devoniensis, Clb. Duchess of Wellington, Clb. Liberty, Clb. Lyon, Clb. Mme. Jules Grolez, Clb. Mrs. Henry Bowles, Clb. Mrs. H. Morse, Clb. Mrs. W. J. Grant, Clb. Papa Gontier, Clb. Paul Lede, Clb. Sunstar, Cloth of Gold, Daydream, Fortune's Yellow, Golden Vision, Joyce Fahey, Lamarque, Marechal Niel, Mary Warren, Madame Driout, Mrs. H. Dettman, Mrs. Norman Watson, Traverser, W. A. Richardson, W. C. Clark, Zephirine Drouhin.

Roses in Pots



In late spring we generally have a limited selection of the very best dwarf and climbing roses well established in pots. They are invaluable for the late planter, for extreme cold climate districts, and for replacing failures or unsuitable varieties. They are planted while in full growth, and receive no check as when leaves have to be clipped and branches cut back. Owing to extra weight, it is not advisable to forward by post, but are eminently suited for despatch by passenger and goods trains. When ample notice is given (say, by July at latest) clients may have their rose orders potted up for delivery in October, November or December, and the lengthening of the planting season is greatly appreciated by many unable to plant at the regular time. Prices, 1/9 each; 18/- per doz., freight extra.

Roses in pots are safe for late planting.

Dwarf Polyantha Roses

The list we offer is picked from over 100 varieties, and, for convenience, is divided into different types. Price, 1/6 each; 12/- dozen; £4 per 100. Postage or freight extra.



Orleans Type

A class of Miniature Roses producing their flowers in clusters, almost continuously throughout the season. Their dwarf, compact habit of growth makes them specially desirable for massing, dwarf hedges, edges to beds, or planting in beds of standards. Suitable everywhere.

MAMAN TURBAT.

GOLDLACHS (Golden Salmon) (Dwarf Poly) (de Ruyter, 1926), 1.—An intense fiery golden salmon of wonderful beauty. Flowers medium to large in size, produced in large full trusses. One of the most distinct and pleasing novelties for some years. Strong bushy growth of medium height. Fine healthy foliage. Syn. Orange Perfection. Highly recommended.

ORLEANS (Levasseur, 1909), 2.—Carmine suffused rose, white centre. A very free flowering variety, but the colour is inclined to get hard in hot weather.

MISS EDITH CAVELL (Meiderwyk, 1917), 1 or 2.—A scarlet crimson sport from Orleans, possessing all the parent's qualities. A particularly clear colour, and one that promises well in our climate. This must not be confused with the Edith Cavell, an Ivory White H.T. rose sent out some years ago. It is a genuine sport of Orleans; the colour burns somewhat in hot sun, but is nevertheless a most valuable acquisition. Highly recommended. Displaces Glory of Hurst, Perle des Rouges, Marechal Foch, Koster's Orleans, Verdun, and Erna Teschendorff.

GLORIA MUNDI (G. de Ruyter, 1929), 2.—Double, orange scarlet, borne in clusters. Growth not quite as good as Orleans, but quite satisfactory. Highly recommended.

IDEAL (Jan Spek, 1922), 1.—Flower beautiful dark crimson, at times scarlet; under glass the blooms are almost black. A sport from "Miss Edith Cavell," and in growth somewhat similar. Will burn slightly in very hot weather, but is easily the best dark Polyantha to date. Highly recommended.

ELLEN POULSEN (Poulsen, 1911), 2.—Brilliant pink; large, fairly full, sweetly scented.

MAMAN TURBAT (Turbat, 1911), 1.—China rose, shaded peach. This is a very beautiful variety.

FIREGLOW (K. Wezenberg & Son, 1929), 2.—Fiery orange red and one of the most brilliant colours seen amongst the Orleans type. It is aptly named but the individual flowers are somewhat smaller than Orleans. Highly recommended.

LADY READING (Van Kleef, 1921), 2.—A red sport from Ellen Poulsen combining all the qualities of the parent with a richer colour.

These are the pick of 100 varieties.

- RUFUS (A. J. & C. Allen, 1925), 1.—Pure crimson with an occasional white stripe on the outer petals.
- JEANNIE SOUPERT (Soupert & Notting, 1913), 1.—White with pale pink, flushing.
- ORANGE KING (Wm. Cutbush & Son, 1924), 1.—Small blooms of a distinct orange shade freely produced in large trusses.
- MRS. R. M. FINCH (Finch), 2.—An attractive seedling from Orleans Rose, producing large trusses of rosy pink blooms continuously throughout the season. It won a certificate at the Rose Trials conducted by the R.H.S. at Wisley, England.
- CHATILLON (A. Nonin, 1923), 1 or 2.—Bright pink semi-double flowers, very freely produced. A good variety. An improved Orleans.
- LOCARNO (De Ruyter, 1926), 2.—A deep orange scarlet sport of "Orleans." A fine bedding or forcing sort. Good.
- PAUL CRAMPEL (Kersbergen, 1930), 2.—This variety flowers with the same scarlet orange colour as the well-known Geranium bearing the same name. There are so many of the same type that continued testing must be carried out to decide which is the one worth retaining.
- SALMONEA (P. J. Oosthoek & Co., 1927), 2.—A fine shrimp pink variety, very striking. Colour good.
- CORAL CLUSTER (Murrell, 1921), 1.—A coral pink sport from Orleans. A lovely colour, but fades to white in hot sun. Should be tried.
- WHITE ORLEANS (Van der Bom, 1924), 1.—A pure white sport of this well-known variety. As there has been no white variety in this type, this should prove a decided acquisition. Good clean colour.
- MARINUS, 2.—After the style of Ideal, but even better. The dark red colour extends almost to the base of the petals. Orleans type of growth. Recommended.
- E. N. WARD (Kershaw, 1919), 3.—Warm pink, sometimes tipped with carmine. Does well in cool climates where the colour is richer.
- DISTINCTION (E. Turbat, 1927), 2.—A fixed sport from the fine variety "Joseph Guy." Rose neyron pink passing to deep rose pink with brighter centre. Good colour but trusses are not large.
- FRANC LEDDY (G. de Ruyter, 1927), 2.—Extraordinary fine carmine lake colour, very shapely flowers of fine habit. Attractive colour. Very large trusses. Good.

Polyantha Roses as Standards

In the past there have been many enquiries for the Orleans type of rose in Standard form, but as the Adelaide briar on which Standards are usually worked did not suit this class of rose they have rarely been available in satisfactory standard form. For many years we have been experimenting for a suitable stock and after nine years trial offer a selection of the best kinds as Standards grown on one of the stocks we have found most suitable. These Standards are rather thin in the stem in the early stages but develop quicker than a briar and make huge heads after a few years' growth. In the early stages it is advisable to stake the plant to prevent injury during high winds. Further developments may be expected with this new stock in the near future. The following varieties are available in Standard form at 4/- each, 45/- per dozen:—

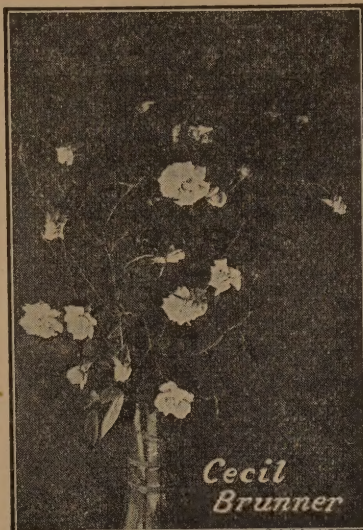
Alice Amos
Borderer
Chatillon
Distinction
Ellen Poulsen
Evelyn Thornton
Fireglow
Franc Leddy
Goldlachs
Ideal

Kirsten Poulsen
Locarno
Lady Brisbane
Maman Turbat
Maude E. Gladstone
Madame C. Brunner
Miss E. Cavell
Orleans
Salmonea
Salmon Spray

Do not mix types for hedges.

Cecil Brunner Type

The varieties in this section are the perfectly shaped Miniature Roses, borne in small bunches, and especially useful for buttonholes, posies and other decorative work. They are not so suitable for bedding as the Orleans type, but should not be left out of any collection. Successful in all climates. 1/6 each; 12/- doz.; postage extra.



CECIL BRUNNER (Ducher, 1880), 1.—Delicate salmon pink, with coppery centre.

TIP TOP (Lambert, 1909), 1.—Golden yellow, tipped with cerise; lovely miniature buds and blooms of perfect form and finish, borne erect. A gem.

GEORGE ELGER (Turbat, 1913), 1.—Golden yellow, passing to clear yellow when open.

PERLE D'OR (Dubreuil, 1884), 1.—Nankeen yellow with orange centre.

ETOILE LUISANTE (Turbat, 1918), 1.—Coral and carmine, base golden yellow; orange red bud. Medium size and splendid shape; quite distinct from other Polyanthas. Very pretty little buds borne on long sprays.

The roses and plants that I received from you are doing very well indeed, and never have I had such strong well rooted plants as the ones I got from you. The packing, too, was all that could be desired.—Miss E.L., Brixton, Queensland. 11/7/32.

The roses I got from you last year have done splendidly, in spite of one of the hottest and driest summers for years.—L.S.H., Roma, Queensland. 26/4/32.

The roses which I received from you last April arrived in splendid condition and are all doing well. They were undoubtedly the best rooted roses which I have received from any nursery.—S.L., Albert. 27/7/32.

Roses received from you last week in splendid order. They are about the best I have planted for a long time, and I have about 100 in my garden.—H.G.E., West Wyalong. 14/7/32.

Your roses are wonderful, and I have had such good results this Autumn with them all.—Miss H.K., South Grafton. 9/6/32.

Order early for delivery when suitable.

Miscellaneous Sorts

In this list the varieties are of very varied shape of flowers and habits of growth, and while splendid effects may be gained by massing one sort, it is very inadvisable to mix varieties unless perfectly certain the styles and habits will harmonise. May be planted anywhere. 1/6 each; 12/- doz.; postage extra.



ALICE AMOS.

ALICE AMOS (Jan Spek, 1922), 1.—Single flowers of a beautiful cherry pink with white eye, borne in large trusses. Growth strong. "Tip Top x Seedling." Awarded Certificate of Merit. A dwarf American Pillar. This variety has attracted a lot of attention in the nursery. Highly recommended for beds and low hedges.

KIRSTEN POULSEN (Poulsen, 1924), 3.—A seedling from "Orleans Rose," producing medium size single flowers of a beautiful bright scarlet colour with golden anthers, borne erect on strong stiff stems of upright growth. Excellent for decorative work, as the flowers retain their original colour and remain fresh for several days; quite distinct. Quite large for a polyantha.

SALMON SPRAY (Grant, 1923), F.4.—Colour rich salmon pink, reverse of petals carmine, borne on sprays. Sweetly scented, and lasts well in water. The colour fades in spring and summer. Mildew-proof foliage.

BORDERER (Alister Clark, 1918), 1.—Pink, copper and amber colours, very free flowering and splendid foliage. Dwarf growing and particularly well suited as to its name.

YVONNE RABIER (Gouchalt & Turbat, 1911), 2.—Pure white, semi-double.

RODHATTE (Poulsen, 1912), 1.—Cherry red, large and semi-double.

LEONIE LAMESCH (Lambert, 1900), 3.—Copper red, shaded yellow.

SUNSHINE (Cutbush, 1928), 1.—Buds are orange with red markings, and fade to a pale salmon as blooms age. Dwarf grower of a striking colour.

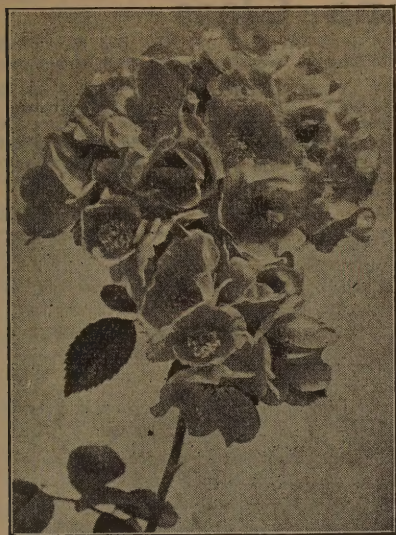
ROBIN HOOD (Hyb. Musk) (J. H. Pemberton, 1927), F.4.—Colour bright cherry red; flowers in large clusters; height, 4.5 feet. Very free and continuous blooming. Shrub habit. A most interesting type. Very much like Orleans but with disease proof foliage. Well worth a trial.

EVELYN THORNTON (Bees' Ltd., 1919), 1.—Shell pink, deepening to salmon and lemon, with orange shading, a combination of tints pleasing beyond measure; growth vigorous, perpetual blooming. In strong sunlight the colours fade to white, but it still remains clean and attractive. Quite an acquisition.

FELICIA (Hyb. Musk) (Pemberton, 1928), F.4.—A perpetual flowering cluster rose with china pink blooms shaded yellow at centre. The blooms are two to three inches across, borne four to six in a truss, and in addition to an attractive colour are wonderfully perfumed with a sweet musk scent. Semi-climber.

BRITANNIA (The Burbage Nurseries, 1929), 2.—Rich crimson with white centre and yellow stamens. It might justly be described as a dwarf Hiawatha. Growth vigorous and erect, foliage bright green.

For late planting book early.



THE BEACON.

Climbing Multi- flora or Rambling Roses, Etc.

These are spring or early summer blooming sorts only. They have a stiffer habit of growth, and, as a class, are much more liable to mildew and black spot than the Wichuraianas, and must therefore give way to the better foliaged kinds. 1/6 each; 12/- doz.; postage extra.

TAUSENDSCHON (Thousand Beauties) (Schmidt, 1906), 5.—Pink, turning to bright rose and carmine as the flower expands; produced in large trusses of from ten to fifteen blooms; sweetly scented and very attractive. This variety gives an autumn crop of blooms as well. It is a hybrid, and while showing the habit of the multiflora, has more distinct flowers and is much more resistant to disease. E.

CLIMBING MADAME CECIL BRUNNER (Ardagh), 6.—This sterling rose has proved a welcome acquisition in climbers. It is a strong, vigorous grower, and blooms profusely all the year round, often producing sprays with 70 or 80 coppery pink flowers on one branch. Excellent for hedge. This variety is out of place amongst the Multiflora Roses, as it is not liable to the diseases mentioned, and would be much more at home in the ordinary climbing list only that its flowers are the small Polyantha type. E.

CLIMBING ORLEANS (Levavasseur, 1913), 5.—A strong climbing sport of the favourite dwarf; scarlet, with a white eye, blooming in clusters. E.

PROSPERITY (Hybrid Musk) (Pemberton, 1919), 6.—A perpetual flowering rose. Colour, white, tinted pink in bud. Form, rosette; flowers produced on extra large clusters. Blooms well into autumn. A distinct advance. Should be tried.

THE BEACON (Wm. Paul & Son, 1922), 5.—Bright fiery red, with white eye, as in American Pillar; single and semi-double, produced in large clusters; handsome foliage. Recommended. E.

MRS. F. W. FLIGHT (Cutbush, 1907), 6.—Lovely pink, with white centre; semi-double and fair size, produced in enormous trusses. Splendid for arches, pergolas, etc., and fine for decorating. E.

VEILCHENBLAU (Violet Blue) (Schmidt, 1908), 5.—Seedling from Crimson Rambler; lilac to bluish purple; blooms produced in trusses. E.

PROMISE (F. Cant., 1929).—A single salmon pink rose, with large clusters of yellow stamens.

CRIMSON RAMBLER.—See Excelsa in next section.

If the variety desired is not listed write for details.

Wichuraiana Class

Named after the celebrated botanist, Wichura, who accompanied the German Expedition to China and Japan in 1859-61.

The varieties in this section are all climbers, and are particularly suitable for rockeries, sloping banks, old stumps, pillars, pergolas, or arches. Their long canes are very flexible, and they conform to the shape of the object covered much better than the Climbing Multiflora types. Most of the varieties have small, very shiny foliage and large clusters of small to medium flowers in spring. 1/6 each; 12/- doz.; postage extra. Suitable in all climates.



Paul's Scarlet Climber

EXCELSA (Walsh, 1908), 6.—Bright scarlet; double flowers produced in clusters; thick, glossy foliage; very attractive variety; large flowering. Much more satisfactory than Crimson Rambler, as it does not mildew as a rule.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER (Paul & Son, 1916), 5.—Vivid scarlet, shaded bright crimson; medium-size, semi-double blooms. A particularly bright colour, but spring blooming only.

AMERICAN PILLAR (Van Fleet, 1902), 6.—The single flowers are of a lovely shade of pink, with a clear white eye, are two inches across, and are produced in huge clusters resembling a bouquet. The charming feature of this rose is that it flowers on the basal growths, so that it may be used either for creating bold masses in the garden (pegged down) or for the pergola.

DOROTHY PERKINS (Perkins, 1902), 6.—Rich, soft rose, produced in large clusters. An American introduction of great merit. Mildews badly.

HIAWATHA (Walsh, 1904), 6.—A rambling variety of great beauty, bearing large trusses of single flowers; colour, deep crimson shading to almost white in the centre of the blooms, with rich golden anthers; remaining a long time in flower for this class; late flowering. Mildews.

EMILY GRAY (B. R. Cant, 1918), 6.—Golden yellow, double flowers; said to be the best yellow in the class.

Summer pruning should be lighter than in winter.

- BUSH FIRE** (Alister Clark), 6.—A first-rate crimson variety which is superior to many others of the same colour.
- SHOWER OF GOLD** (Paul & Son, 1910), 6.—Vigorous grower, glossy foliage; large trusses of double yellow blooms.
- SILVER MOON** (Van Fleet, 1910), 6.—Extra large single flowers silvery white. Very vigorous climber.
- ROMEO** (Walter Easlea, 1919), 6.—Flower deep red, double and of perfect form; resembling a miniature Liberty. Excellent for buttonholes and florists' work. A grand addition to the fast-growing ramblers.
- ILE DE FRANCE** (Aug. Nonin, 1924), 6.—Flower crimson red with white centre, large semi-double, produced in enormous trusses, most effective. Recommended as one of the best of this type.
- SANDER'S WHITE** (Sander & Sons, 1912), 6.—A very fine double variety. The best white.
- CHERUB** (A. Clark, 1923), 6.—A Climbing Rose with good foliage and well formed salmon pink flowers. It also flowers in autumn, making this variety one of the most distinct of its class.
- HEART OF GOLD** (Dr. W. van Fleet, 1924), 6.—Rich crimson single flowers with white centre, but showing a cluster of yellow stamens, which accounts for the name. The blooms are often three inches across, and are freely produced in spring. Foliage good. Highly recommended for a spring blooming climber.
- DR. W. VAN FLEET** (Van Fleet, 1910), 6.—A very fine, large-flowered, semi-double light pink variety. Not known yet or it would be higher up.
- JACOTTE** (Barbier & Co., 1920), 6.—Vigorous climbing growth, foliage deep glossy green, flower brilliant coppery salmon on saffron yellow, tinted coppery red, very free flowering, semi-double.
- DR. HUEY** (Capt. G. Thomas, Junr., 1914), 6.—For its class this has quite large flowers; semi-single, and borne in clusters of three or four on good stems. The colour is dark crimson maroon of great brilliancy. Spring blooming only. This will become one of the favourites when better known. Lasts well when cut. Highly recommended.
- ALBERTINE** (Barbier, 1921), 6.—Salmon pink, with copper shades. Flowers are double and are freely produced in the Spring.
- REFRESHER** (Alister Clark, 1928), 6.—This rose carries large trusses of the most beautiful single white flowers that completely cover the whole plant in early Summer. The foliage is luxuriant and healthy. The growth is wonderfully vigorous and the whole plant suggests a White American Pillar to which is a fine companion for fences or pillars.
- LORETTO** (A. Clark, 1923), F.6.—A Pillar Rose of distinct colouring, suggesting crimson overlaid with carmine. Sweetly scented. Disease-proof foliage. Flowers well in spring and autumn.
- ROYAL SCARLET HYBRID** (Chaplin, 1926), 6.—Related to and slightly deeper in colour than Paul's Scarlet Climber. Rather smaller than the parent. E.
- GLENN DALE** (Dr. W. Van Fleet, 1927), 6.—A vigorous hardy climber. Large lemon flowers fading to white, borne singly and in clusters of up to 15 semi-double blooms. Recommended.
- BONFIRE** (Turbat, 1929), 6.—Very vigorous climbing growth with light green foliage. Clusters of 20 to 25 dazzling scarlet double flowers. Flowers two weeks before Excelsa.

Moss Roses

This section thrives best in the colder districts; about Sydney they bloom only in the spring. Most of them are beautifully mossed and very attractive. 1/6 each; 15/- doz.; postage extra.

ZENOBI (Paul, 1892), 3.—Pink.

CAPTAIN BASROGER, 3.—Crimson.

WHITE BATH (Salter, 1810), 3.—Pure white, large and full.

Surface watering encourages Black Spot.

Botanical Species and Varieties

1/6 each; 15/- dozen; postage extra.

THE CHEROKEE ROSE (*Rosa laevigata*).

SINICA ALBA, 5.—Large, pure white, single flowers and bright, shining foliage. A strong climber, or may be grown as a large bush. E.

SINICA ANEMONE (Schmidt, 1895), 5.—Silvery pink, single blooms, shaded with rose. A very beautiful climbing variety, flowering freely when two or more years old. Garden origin. E.

RAMONA (—), 5.—Identical with Sinica Anemone in all respects except the flowers, which are a rosy red. E.

BANKSIAN ROSES

In China the root bark of these roses is collected for dyeing and strengthening fish nets, and it is claimed it renders the net invisible to fish.

BANKSIA ALBA (Kerr, 1807), 6.—Pure white, small sweet scented flowers in bunches.

BANKSIA LUTEA (Damper, 1823), 6.—Similar to above, but yellow.

BANKSIA FORTUNEI (Fortune, 1850), 6.—Pure white, large flowers, quite distinct from *B. alba*.

OTHER BOTANICAL SPECIES

Recommended for large gardens only, or for hybridists in search of new types.

AUSTRIAN COPPER, 4.

ROSA BRACTEATA, 4 or 5.

(The Macartney Rose).

ROSA BRUNONII, 6.

ROSA HUGONIS, 3.

ROSA LUCIDA, 2.

ROSA MOYESII, 4.

PERSIAN YELLOW, 2.

ROSA INDICA.

This variety is known under the various names of:—Lady Brisbane, Cramoisi superieur and Crimson monthly. It is an ideal variety for hedges, being compact in growth and quite continuous in its blooming. It may be clipped when necessary and treated in the same way as an ordinary shrub hedge. It is becoming increasingly popular and is highly recommended for low ledges and borders. Price, 1/6 each; 12/- doz.; £4 per 100; postage extra.

The 100 roses I have had from you are doing splendidly and have taken many a prize at the Royal, so I am very proud of them, as I attend the garden myself.—Miss L.H., Burwood. 18/9/32.

The roses you sent me are beautiful, and I have not lost one plant of the 38. I am very pleased with them. Mrs. E.F., Warwick, Queensland. 28/9/32.

Your catalogue, which has been lent me by a friend, appears to be a sincere effort to give honest advice, and as such is much appreciated.—W.D., Bega. 14/7/32.

I am pleased to say all the parcels of roses have arrived in splendid condition and are giving entire satisfaction.—T.P., Charters Towers, Queensland. 14/6/32.

The roses arrived safely and in good order. I am pleased to say they have all taken. The others you sent for new clients are very well pleased, and I will possibly be sending for a few more later.—G.B.R., Ipswich, Queensland. 24/5/32.

Our recommendations are the result of extensive investigations.

Standard Roses

30 inch and 36 inch stems, 4/- each; 45/- doz., except where otherwise marked; postage or freight extra. The heights given are approximate only, and indicate the length of the original cutting, and do not include the length of head from the point of budding. Standards are particularly scarce this season and there will not be sufficient to go round. The moral is to order early.

Angele Pernet.
Aspirant M. Rouyer.
Betty Uprichard.
Briarcliff.
Busybody.
Capt. F. S. H. Cant.
Caledonia.
Chas. P. Kilham.
Chateau de Clos
Vougeot.
Columbia.
Dame Edith Helen.
E. G. Hill.
Elegante.
E. N. Perkins.
Eliz. of York.
Ethel Somerset.
Etoile de Hollande.
Fascination.
Federico Casas.
Frances Gaunt.
Frau Karl Druschki.
Freiburg II.
Gaiety.
General MacArthur.
Georges Schwartz.
Golden Dawn.
Golden Emblem.
Golden Ophelia.
Gwen Nash.
Hadley.
Hoosier Beauty.
Hugo Roller.
Irish Elegance.
Irish Fireflame.
Jonkheer J. L. Mocl
Joyous Cavalier.
Julien Potin.
K. A. Viktoria.
K. of K.
Lady H. Maglona.
Lady Hillingdon.
Laurent Carle.
Li Bures.
Lord Charlemont.
Lorraine Lee.
Los Angeles.
Mabel Turner.
Mabel Morse.

Madame Abel Chatenay.
Madame Butterfly.
Madame Edouard Herriot.
Madame Jules Bouche.
Madame P. S. du Pont.
Madame Segond Weber.
Maman Cochet.

Mrs. Dunlop Best.
Mrs. George Shawyer.
Mrs. Harold Brocklebank.
Mrs. H. Winnett.
Mrs. Herbert Stevens.
Mrs. Lovell Swisher.
Mrs. Mackellar.

Mrs. S. McGredy.
Mrs. W. C. Egan.
Mrs. W. E. Lenon.
Nellie Parker.
Oliver Mee.
Ophelia.
Peggy Bell.
Pres. Hoover.
Pres. Jac Smits.
Radiance.
Rapture.
Red Radiance.
Red Letter Day.
Rev. F. Page
Roberts.
Rhea Reid.
Rosa Berkeley.
Rose Marie.
Roselandia.
Richard E. West.
Sensation.
Shot Silk.
Sunburst.
Sunny South.
Souvenir de Claudius
Pernet.
Souvenir de Georges
Pernet.
Souvenir de H. A.
Verschuren.
Souvenir de Madam
Boullet.
Souv. de M. de Zayas
Souvenir of Stella Grey.
Talisman.
Ville de Paris.
Una Wallace.
W. E. Chaplin.
White Ensign.
White Maman Cochet.
W. F. Dreer.
William Orr.



Margaret Dickson Hamill.
Margaret McGredy.
May Wettern.
McGredy's Scarlet.
Mev. G. A. Van Rossem.
Miss Rowena Thom.
Molly Sharman Crawford.
Mrs. A. R. Waddell.
Mrs. Bryce Allen.

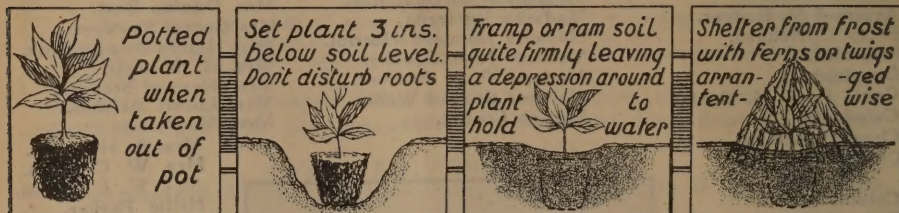
For Polyantha Roses in Standard Form, see end of Orleans Section.

Always place the stake on the Northern side. This provides protection from sunburn.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING.

1. PLANTS FROM POTS.—There is a prevalent idea that all plants grown in pots should have the roots disentangled when being planted. Most emphatically we state that this is a frequent cause of failure, as very many plants resent disturbance of this nature. Leave the ball of soil intact, placing it about three inches lower than the surface of the prepared hole, then fill in fine soil and tramp quite firmly. Stake, tie, and water



well, and cover with a loose surface of dry soil after the water has soaked away. A mulching of dry leaves or grass will prevent evaporation, and a few ferns or twigs stuck in the ground will shade the stems against sunburn in summer planting, and provide a protection against frost when the work is done in winter. This precaution should never be omitted with evergreen plants. All tender evergreens should be planted when the ground is warm and moist, preferably in early autumn or late spring. When planted at this time and protected from frost through the first winter many plants may be acclimatised and successfully grown which otherwise would succumb to the first heavy frost if planted in the cool weather.

It has been found necessary to stress the fact that, when planting, plants must be taken out of the paper pots in which they are despatched. In a number of cases we have found that clients have planted pot and all and as the paper is heavily waterproofed, it prevents moisture from the surrounding soil reaching the roots. Failure in such cases is certain.

2. Plants from the Open Ground (generally deciduous trees and shrubs) should have any bruised roots removed by a clean cut, and planted at the same depth as in the Nursery. Firm planting is absolutely essential, and one good watering should be given as an extra means of settling the soil well round the roots.

PRUNING.—This is a most important work in connection with shrubs and also certain kinds of trees, and by its omission many plants are frequently spoilt. The pruning induces a much better shape, and tends to make the plant more floriferous, thus increasing the decorative value in the garden. When pruning for shape, trees which have an upright habit of growth should not have the leading shoot touched in any way, but the pruning should be confined to keeping the lateral branches in proper proportion to the rest of the tree. Where it is desired to make a low spreading plant, all upright shoots should be cut back regularly, which induces side growth, and the plant will gradually assume the desired circular form of head. With shrubs the golden rule is to prune after flowering, as by this means the following crop of bloom is safeguarded. Some plants which produce their flowers on the end of the current season's growth, such as Cassias, Lagerstroemias, and Poinsettias, are best pruned in winter to the main stem, after the method of pruning grapes. It must be noted, however, that Hydrangeas

Never disturb the roots of plants from pots.

Lagerstroemia



Before Pruning.

After Pruning.

The first illustration gives a good idea of correct and incorrect pruning. The framework had been formed by the pruning indicated in the middle of the picture, but the following winter the cuts were wrongly made at the top. As the flowers are produced on the ends of the growths made the same season the cutting should be hard back to the main framework. This ensures good shape, long stems and good blooms.

must be cut early in autumn and Poinsettias after the flowering at the end of the winter months. The non-flowering shrubs should be pruned back as soon as the growth begins to get out of proportion, and they should be regularly cut to the desired shape.

SUITABLE SORTS.—A very great deal of investigation has been carried out in order to ensure that growers may be able to select the plants most suited for their particular climates. The dominating factors, generally speaking, are frost and heat. In a few instances, with plants like Azaleas and Rhododendrons, the soil must be free from lime and artificial manures. A careful study of the various climates, as described, will soon show the particular possibilities of each garden or portion of a garden. For instance, the letters after a description giving the key to the climates, also indicate by their omissions the conditions to avoid. Thus a variety marked A. B. M. P. S., means the plant can survive the moist heat of Brisbane, the dry heat and cold of Adelaide or Melbourne, but is unsatisfactory or will not live at all in the greater cold of Hobart. Those sorts marked H. Mt. require the cold winter conditions obtaining in those districts and will not thrive where mild winters prevail. Contrary to these might be mentioned some sorts of Hibiscus which delight in the moist, even and high temperature of B. & S., but yet are quite unsuitable for

If in doubt, write for advice.

Evergreen Hibiscus



Before Pruning.



After Pruning.

Cut back all hardy evergreen shrubs after flowering. Pruning consists of cutting out any dead or weak wood and shaping the plant. Tender evergreens like Hibiscus, Acalyphas or other subtropical subjects are best pruned just before the spring growth commences, as frost will then not injure the young growths.

the hotter but drier conditions of A., as this dry atmosphere nearly always carries with it cool or cold nights. Where there is any difficulty in determining what to plant, we will, on receipt of full particulars of situation, soil, frost, rainfall, wind, etc., make out a list of suitable varieties for individual positions. It is always advisable to mention what class of plants or trees do well, such as "Cold enough for Cherries," "Oranges thrive," "Tender annuals flower right through winter uncut by frost," etc.

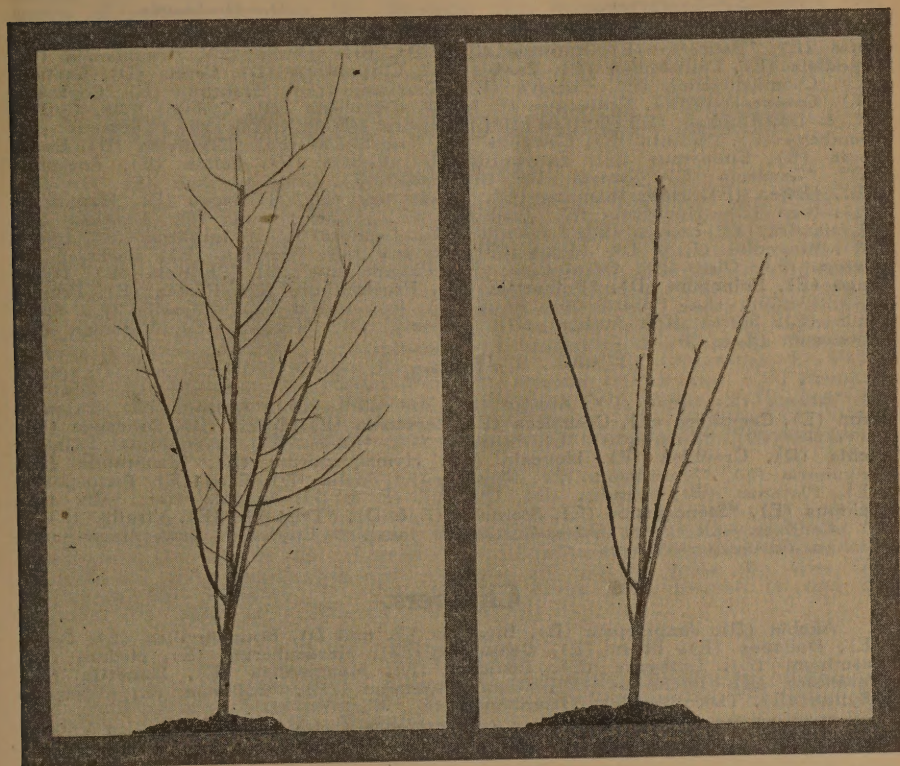
PLANT NAMES.—One is repeatedly met with the impatient "Why can't they give plants common names and drop those long tongue-twisting words." The reply is that Gardening, as a daughter of Botany, is a science, and must needs use a scientific language in order to be universally understood. If common names were relied on there would be endless confusion, as each nation would have a different word for the one plant, and some even two or three, as in the case of the "English May." This name is applied in different districts in England to Crataegus, Spirea and Viburnum. A peculiar case of common names being inadvisable is shown in "Cape Gooseberry." This plant is not a gooseberry, and comes, not from South Africa, but from Peru.

The better way is to reveal the origin of each botanical term and show the many interesting and instructive meanings.

TIME OF FLOWERING.—In response to many requests, we are indicating the main seasons of flowering for the various trees and shrubs mentioned in this list. Owing to the great diversity of climate, it is not possible to state any one month, as a tree which flowers in November in Sydney may not possibly be in bloom until January in a mountain

Prune after flowering for most shrubs.

Double Flowering Peach



Before Pruning.

After Pruning.

After forming the main framework of branches, pruning of these trees consists of cutting back to the main stems all the laterals after each flowering. The length and number of main branches must be determined by the vigour of the tree.

climate. Growers should, however, be able to get some idea as to the contrasts which will appear in the garden from the flowering times indicated.

VARIETIES ARE LEGION.—The old idea of a Nursery was a place where any plant might be bought; but this collecting of varieties is strictly the work of a Botanic Garden. Since the advent of Industrial Courts and high wages, it is incumbent on nurseries generally to reduce varieties to a minimum and grow only the very best sorts. Further, by specialising in one or two directions it is possible to improve the quality, properly maintain the stock of proved varieties, and ensure that novelties of excellence are procured at the earliest possible date.

Carnations, Dahlias, Chrysanthemums, Ferns, House Palms, Fruit Trees, etc., are not grown by us, but will be procured from reliable sources at current prices, if desired.

Prune flowering peaches differently.

Adelaide and Perth Zones

Suitable Shrubs.

E.—Evergreen.

Abelia (E), Abutilon (E), Aloysia (D), Amygdalus (D), Arduina (E), Bambusa (E), *Bauhinia (E), Berberis (E & D), Brachysema (E), Brugmansia (E), Buddleia (E), Callistemon (E), Cantua (E), Caryopteris (D), Cercis (D), Cestrum (E), Chamaelaucium (E), Choisya (E), Chorizema (E), Clianthus (E), Coprosma (E), Cotoneaster (E), Crataegus (E & D), Croton (E), Cydonia (D), Cytisus (E & D), Daphne (E), Deutzia (D), Diervilla (D), Diosma (E), Diplacus (E), Dombeya (E), Duranta (E), Eleagnus (E), Eriostemon (E), *Erythrina (D), Escallonia (E), Euonymus (E), Exochorda (D), Felicia (E), Feijoa (E), Forsythia (D), *Gardenia (E), Genista (D), Goldfussia (E), Graptophyllum (E), Grevillea (E), Hakea (E), Habrothamnus (E), *Heliotrope (E), *Hibiscus (E), Hypericum (E), Inga (E), *Iochroma (E), Jasminum (E), Lagerstroemia (D), Lantana (E), *Lasiandra (E), Laurus (E), Lavandula (E), Leonotus (E), Ligustrum (E), Linum (E), Magnolia (E & D), Malus (D), Myrtus (E), Nandina (E), Nerium (E), Ochna (E), Olea (E), Osmanthus (E), Philadelphus (D), Photinia (E), Plumbago (E), Poinciana (D), *Poinsettia (D), Prostanthera (E), Protea (E), Prunus (D), Psidium (D), Punica (D), Rhus (D), Rosmarinus (E), Russelia (E), Spartium (E), Spirea (D), Syringa (D), Tamarix (D), *Tecoma (E), Veronica (E), Viburnum (E & D).

D.—Deciduous.

Trees.

Acacia (E), Acer (D), Agonis (E), Angophora (E), Arbutus (E), Calodendron (E), Camphora (E), Casimiroa (E), Ceratonia (E), Cercis (D), Dracaena (E), Erythrina (D), *Eucalyptus (E), Eugenia (E), *Ficus (E), Fraxinus (D), Gleditschia (D), Grevillea (E), Hovenia (D), Hymenosporum (E), *Jacaranda (D), Lagunaria (E), *Macadamia (E), Magnolia (E), Melia (D), Olea (E), Pittosporum (E), Platanus (D), Populus (D), Quercus (E & D), Robinia (D), Salix (D), Schinus (E), *Stenocarpus (E), Sterculia (E & D), *Tristania (E), Virgilia (E).

Conifers.—All except Abies, Crytomeria japonica, Cupressus Lawsoniana aurea, Ginkgo, Retinospora, Taxus.

Climbers.

Akebia (D), Ampelopsis (D), Bignonia (E. and D), Bougainvillea (E), Cobaea (E), Dolichos (E), Ficus (E), Gelsemium (E), Hardenbergia (E), Hedera (E), Jasminum (E), Lathyrus (E), Lonicera (E), Mandevilla (E), Manettia (E), Passiflora (E), Phaseolus (E), Rhynchospermum (E), *Solanum (E), *Stigmaphyllon (E), Tasconia (E), *Thunbergia (E), Wistaria (D).

*Require protection from frost till established and are best planted late in season when frosts are over.

Brisbane Zones

Suitable Shrubs.

Abutilon (E), Acalypha (E), Ardisia (E), Arduina (E), Bauhinia (E), Begonia (E), Brachysema (E), Browallia (E), Brugmansia (E), Brunfelsia (E), Buddleia (E), Callistemon (E), Cantua (E), Cassia (E), Cestrum (E), Choisya (E), Christia (E), Croton (E), Dombeya (E), Doryanthes (E), Duranta (E), Eleagnus (E), Erythrina (D), Eugenia (E), Eupatorium (E), Feijoa (E), Gardenia (E), Graptophyllum (E), Grevillea (E), Habrothamnus (E), Heliotropium (E), Hibiscus (E & D), Hydrangea (D), Inga (E), Iochroma (E), Jasminum (E), Justicia (E), Lagerstroemia (D), Lasiandra (E), Ligustrum (E), Mackaya (E), Murraya (E), Mussaenda (E), Nandina (E), Nerium (E), Ochna (E), Plumbago (E), Plumieria (D), Poinciana (E), Poinsettia (D), Psidium (E), Punica (D), Rondeletia (E), Russelia (E), Senecio (E), Sesbania (D), Spartium (E), Strelitzia (E), Tamarix (D), Tecoma (E).

Trees.

Agonis (E), Angophora (E), Backhousia (E), Calodendron (E), Camphora (E), Casimiroa (E), Castanospermum (E), Dracaena (E), Erythrina (D), Eucalyptus (E), Eugenia (E), Ficus (E), Grevillea (E), Harpephyllum (E), Hovenia (D), Hymenosporum (E), Jacaranda (D), Lagerstroemia (D), Lagunaria (E), Macadamia (E), Melia (D), Olea (E), Populus (D), Pittosporum (E), Salix (D), Schinus (E), Stenocarpus (E), Sterculia (D & E), Syncarpia (E), Tristania (E).
Conifers.—Araucarias, Podocarpus (E), Pinus insignis (E), Juniperus (E), Taxodium (D), Cupressus (E).

Carefully select according to climate.

Climbers.

Antigonon (D), Bauhinia scandens (E), Beaumontia (E), Bignonia (D and E), Bougainvillea (E), Canavalia (E), Dolichos (E), Ficus (E), Gelsemium (E), Jasminum (E), Lonicera (E), Mandevilla (E), Passiflora (E), Passolus (E), Quisqualis (E), Rhynchospermum (E), Solandra (E), Solanum (E), Stephanotis (E), Stigmaphyllon (E), Tacsonia (E), Thunbergia (E), Wistaria (D).

Hobart and Mountain Zone

Suitable Shrubs.

Abelia (E), Acer (D), Aloysia (D), Amygdalus (D), Aucuba (E), Benthania (D), Berberis (E and D), Boronia (E), Buddleia (E), Callistemon (E), Caryopteris (D), Ceanothus (E and D), Cerasus (E and D), Ceratostigma (D), Choisya (E), Clethra (E), Clianthus (E), Coprosma (E), Cotoneaster (E), Crataegus (E and D), Cydonia (D), Cytisus (E and D), Daphne (E), Deutzia (D), Diervilla (D), Edwardsia (E), Eleagnus (E), Eriostemon (E), Escallonia (E), Euonymus (E and D), Exochorda (D), Felicia (E), Forsythia (D), Genista (E), Grevillea (E), Hakea (E), Hibiscus syriacus (D), *Hydrangea (D), Hypericum (E), Ilex (E), Jasminum (E), Kerria (D), Laurus (E), Lavandula (E), Leptospermum (E), Ligustrum (E), Magnolia (E and D), Malus (D), Melaleuca (E), Myrtus (E), Nandina (E), Olea (E), Osmanthus (E), Philadelphus (D), Photinia (E), Pittosporum (E), Prunus (D), Punica (D), Rhamphiolepis (E), Rhododendron (E), Rhus (D), Rosmarinus (E), Sambucus (D), Spartium (E), Spiraea (D), Syringa (D), Tamarix (D), Telopea (E), Veronica (E), Viburnum (E and D), and all Conifers except Araucaria excelsa and A. Cunninghami.

Trees.

Acacia (E), Acer (D), Aesculus (D), Amygdalus (D), Arbutus (E), Betula (D), Castanea (D), Catalpa (D), Cercis (D), Chionanthus (D), Crataegus (E and D), Eucalyptus (E), Fagus (D), Fraxinus (D), Gleditschia (D), Koeleruteria (D), Liquidambar (D), Liriodendron (D), Magnolia (E and D), Melia (D), Olea (E), Paulownia (D), Platanus (D), Populus (D), Pyrus (D), Quercus (E and D), Robinia (D), Salix (D), Tilia (D), Ulmus (D).

Climbers.

Akebia (D), Ampelopsis (D), Bignonia Guilfoylia (D), Clematis (D), Gelsemium (E), Hardenbergia (E), Hedera (E), Jasminum (E), Lathyrus (E), Lonicera (E), Passiflora (E), Tacsonia (E), Wistaria (D).

* In positions sheltered from frost and fairly moist.

Melbourne Zone

Suitable Shrubs.

Abelia (E), Abutilon (E), Acacia (E), Acer (D), Aloysia (D), Amygdalus (D), Arduina (E), Aucuba (E), Azalea (E), Bambusa (E), Benthania (D), Berberis (E and D), Boronia (E), Brugmansia (E), Buddleia (E), Callistemon (E), *Camellia (E), Cantua (E), Caryopteris (D), Ceanothus (E and D), Cerasus (E and D), Ceratostigma (D), Cercis (D), Chamaelaucium (E), Choisya (E), Chorizema (E), Clianthus (E), Coprosma (E), Cotoneaster (E), Crataegus (E and D), Crotilaria (E), Cydonia (D), Cytisus (E and D), Daphne (E), Deutzia (D), Diervilla (D), Diosma (E), Diplacus (E), Doryanthes (E), Duranta (E), Edwardsia (E), Eleagnus (E), Eriostemon (E), *Erythrina (D), Escallonia (E), Euonymus (E), Exochorda (D), Feijoa (E), Felicia (E), Forsythia (D), Genista (D), Gordonia (E), Grevillea (E), Hakea (E), Habrothamnus (E), *Heliotropium (E), *Hibiscus (E and D), Hydrangea (D), Hypericum (E), Ilex (E), Inga (E), *Iochroma (E), Jasminum (E), Kerria (D), Lagerstroemia (D), Lantana (E), Lasiandra (E), Laurus (E), Lavandula (E), Leptospermum (E), Ligustrum (E), Linum (E), Magnolia (E and D), Malus (D), Melaleuca (E), Myrtus (E), Nandina (E), Nerium (E), Ochna (E), Olea (E), Osmanthus (E), Philadelphus (D), Photinia (E), Pittosporum (E), Plumbago (E), Podalyria (E), Poinciana (E), Prostanthera (E), Protea (E), Prunus (D), Psidium (E), Punica (D), Rhododendron (E), Rhus (D), Rosmarinus (E), Russelia (E), Sambucus (D), Sesbania (D), Spartium (E), Spirea (D), Strelitzia (E), Syringa (D), Tamarix (D), *Tecoma (E), Telopea (E), Veronica (E), Viburnum (E and D), Westringia (E).

Carefully study the Climate Map.

Trees.

Acer (D), Acacia (E), Agonis (E), Angophora (E), Arbutus (E), Calodendron (E), Camphora (E), Castanea (D), Catalpa (D), Cercis (D), Dracaena (E), *Erythrina (D), *Eucalyptus (E), *Eugenia (E), Fagus (D), Ficus (E), Fraxinus (D), Gleditschia (D), Grevillea (E), Hymenosporum (E), *Jacaranda (D), Koelreuteria (D), Lagunaria (E), Liquidambar (D), Liriodendron (D), Macadamia (E), Magnolia (E and D), Melia (D), *Metrosideros (E), Olea (E), Paulownia (D), Pittosporum (E), Platanus (D), Populus (D), Pyrus (D), Quercus (E and D), Robinia (D), Salix (D), Schinus (E), Sterculia (D), Tilia (D), *Tristania (E), Ulmus (D), and all Conifers.

Climbers.

Akebia (D), Ampelopsis (D), Bignonia (E and D), Bougainvillea (E), Clematis (D), Cobeia (E), Dolichos (E), Ficus (E), Gelsemium (E), Hardenbergia (E), Hedera (E), Jasminum (E), Lathyrus (E), Lonicera (E), Mandevilla (D), Passiflora (E), Phacelus (E), Rhynchospermum (E), Tacsonia (E), Thunbergia (E), Wistaria (D).

*In warm spots only and planted in late spring to escape damage by frost.

Rockhampton Zone

Suitable Shrubs.

Abelia (E), Acalypha (E), Aloysia (D), Ardisia (E), Arduina (E), Bambusa (E), Bauhinia (E), Brugmansia (E), Brunfelsia (E), Callistemon (E), Cassia (E), Cestrum (E), Crotalaria (E), Cuphea (E), Cyphomandra (E), Doryanthes (E), Dracaena (E), Duranta (E), Erythrina (D), Eugenia (E), Euphorbia (E), Feijoa (E), Gardenia (E), Graptophyllum (E), Grevillea (E), Habrothamnus (E), Heliotropium (E), Hibiscus (E and D), Hydrangea (E), Hypericum (E), Iochroma (E), Jasminum (E), Justicia (E), Lagerstroemia (D), Ligustrum (E), Mackaya (E), Melaleuca (E), Murraya (E), Nandina (E), Nerium (E), Ochna (E), Olea (E), Pittosporum (E), Plumbago (E), Plumieria (E), Poinciana (E), Poinsettia (D), Psidium (E), Punica (D), Rondeletia (E), Rosmarinus (E), Russelia (E), Sesbania (D), Spirea Reevesiana (D), Strelitzia (E), Tecoma (E), Toxicophlaea (E)

Trees.

Acacia podalyriaefolia (E), Backhousia (E), Bambusa (E), Camphora (E), Castanospermum (E), Ceratonia (E), Dombeya (E), Eleocarpus (E), Erythrina (D), Eugenia (E), Ficus (E), Grevillea (E), Harpephyllum (E), Hovenia (D), Jacaranda (D), Lagunaria (E), Macadamia (E), Melia (D), Robinia (D), Schinus (E), Sterculia (D and E), Tamarix (D).

Climbers.

Akebia (D), Ampelopsis (D), Antigonon (D), Bauhinia scandens (E), Beaumontia (E), Bignonia (D and E), Bougainvillea (E), Canavalia (E), Cobeia (E), Dolichos (E), Ficus (E), Gelsemium (E), Hardenbergia (E), Hedera (E), Heeria (E), Hoya (E), Jasminum (E), Lathyrus (E), Lonicera (E), Manettia (E), Medeola (E), Passiflora (E), Phaseolus (E), Quisqualis (E), Rhynchospermum (E), Solandra (E), Solanum (E), Stephanotis (E), Tacsonia (E), Thunbergia (E).

Conifers.

Araucarias Bidwillii and Cunninghamii, Cupressus Funeris, C. Knightii, C. Lambertiana Aurea, C. Sempervirens, C. Torulosus, Podocarpus elatus, Taxodium distichum.

Sydney Zone

Suitable Shrubs.

Abelia (E), Abutilon (E), Aloysia (D), Amygdalus (D), Arbutus (E), Arduina (E), Artemisia (E), Aucuba (E), Azalea (E and D), Backhousia (E), Bambusa (E), Bauhinia (E), Benthamia (E), Berberis (E and D), Boronia (E), Brachysema (E), Browallia (E), Brugmansia (E), Brunfelsia (E), Budd-

Our recommendations are the result of extensive investigation.

leia (E), Callistemon (E), Camellia (E), Cantua (E), Caryopteris (D), Cassia (E), Cerasus (E and D), Cercis (D), Cestrum (E), Chamaelaucium (E), Choisya (E), Clanthus (E), Coprosma (E), Cotoneaster (E), Cataegus (E and D), Cuphea (E), Cydonia (D), Cytisus (E and D), Daphne (E), Deutzia (D), Diervilla (D), Diosma (E), Diplacus (E), Dombeya (E), Doryanthes (E), Dracaena (E), Duranta (E), Edwardsia (E), Elaeagnus (E), Eriostemon (E), Erythrina (D), Escallonia (E), Eugenia (E), Euonymus (E), Eupatorium (E), Euphorbia (E), Exochorda (D), Feijoa (E), Felicia (E), Forsythia (D), Gardenia (E), Genista (E), Goldfussia (E), Gordonia (E), Graptophyllum (E), Grevillea (E), Habrothamnus (E), Hakea (E), Heliotropium (E), Hibiscus (E and D), Hydrangea (D), Hypericum (E), Ilex (E), Inga (E), Iochroma (E), Jasminum (E), Justicia (E), Kerria (D), Lagerstroemia (D), Lantana (E), Lasiandra (E), Laurus (E), Lavandula (E), Leonotis (E), Ligustrum (E), Linum (E), Magnolia (E and D), Malus (D), Melaleuca (E), Montanoa (D), Murraya (E), Musa (E), Mussaenda (E), Myrtus (E), Nandina (E), Nerium (E), Ochra (E), Osmanthus (E), Philadelphus (D), Photinia (E), Pittosporum (E), Plumbago (E), Plumieria (D), Podalyria (E), Poinciana (E), Poinsettia (D), Prostanthera (E), Protea (E), Prunus (D), Psidium (E), Punica (D), Rhododendron (E), Rhus (D), Rondeletia (E), Rosmarinus (E), Russelia (E), Sambucus (D), Senecio (E), Sesbania (D), Spartium (E), Spiraea (D), Strelitzia (E), Syringa (D), Tamarix (D), Tecoma (E), Telopea (E), Toxicophlaea (E), Veronica (E), Viburnum (E and D).

Trees.

Acacia (E), Agonis (E), Angophora (E), Backhousia (E), Bauhinia (E), Calodendron (E), Camphora (E), Casimiroa (E), Castanospermum (E), Catalpa (D), Ceratonia (E), Ceratopetalum (E), Cercis (D), Erythrina (D), Eucalyptus (E), Eugenia (E), Ficus (E), Fraxinus (D), Gleditschia (D), Grevillea (E), Harpephyllum (E), Hovenia (D), Hymenosporum (E), Jacaranda (D), Koeleruteria (D), Lagunaria (E), Liquidambar (D), Liriodendron (D), Macadamia (E), Magnolia (E), Melaleuca (E), Melia (E), Metrosideros (E), Olea (E), Paulownia (D), Pistacia (D), Pittosporum (E), Platanus (D), Populus (D), Pyrus (D), Quercus (E and D), Robinia (D), Salix (D), Schinus (E), Stenocarpus (E), Sterculia (E), Syncarpia (E), Tilia (D), Tristania (E), Tupidanthus (E), and practically all Conifers.

Climbers.

Akebia (D), Ampelopsis (D), Antigonon (E), Bauhinia scandens (E), Beaumontia (E), Bignonia (E and D), Bougainvillea (E), Canavalia (E), Clematis (D), Cobea (E), Dolichos (E), Ficus (E), Gelsemium (E), Hardenbergia (E), Hedera (E), Hoya (E), Ipomea (E), Jasminum (E), Lathyrus (E), Lonicera (E), Mandevillea (E), Manettia (E), Passiflora (E), Quisqualis (E), Rhynchospermum (E), Solandra (E), Solanum (E), Stephanotis (E), Stigmaphyllon (E), Tacsonia (E), Thunbergia (E), Wistaria (D).

The rose plants arrived in splendid order and I am very pleased with them. They are so beautifully strong, and if they do not grow it will not be the fault of the plants.—Miss E.R., Warwick, Queensland. 20/6/32.

We have had some wonderful blooms from the rose plants we got from you. I took three prizes at a flower show on Saturday.—Mrs. M., Grenfell. 9/5/32.

Out of the 50 roses you sent me I have only lost one, E. Pemberton Barnes, which I think is really splendid, you sent me such beautiful plants.—Mrs. H.J.M., Rockhampton, Queensland. 2/6/32.

I would be greatly favoured if you will supply me with a copy of this season's rose catalogue. I have always had first-class results from my roses that I have purchased from you.—C.G., Wentworthville. 17/5/32.

Let us help you make a safe selection for your climate.

SPECIAL ITEMS

This list is not confined to new trees or plants, but is written to draw attention, also, to the worth-while varieties which are not receiving the attention due to their worth. Each year we import novelties from many different countries and are testing out scores of varieties to determine their suitability to Australian climates and their value to gardeners generally. The experience gained in this respect is always at the call of our clients and we will gladly comment on any variety when desired. Plants not in stock will be procured if at all possible, and when exchange rates return to normal, varieties not procurable in Australia will be imported on a commission basis.

E—Evergreen. D—Deciduous, while the approximate height in feet at maturity follows.

AESCHYNANTHUS GRANDIFLORUS, E.3.—A tender dwarf shrub producing on the end of arching branches flowers of a red and orange colour. Suitable for climates like B.R.S. only. 2/- each.

ARONIA ARBUTIFOLIA, D.6.—A dwarf growing deciduous shrub closely related to the *Pyrus* or Pear family. Valued for the coloured foliage and bunches of attractive red berries freely produced during the Autumn months. Suitable for all except tropical climates. 2/- each.

ASTERS (Perennial).—The following have been selected from a large collection recently imported by us and promise to be a big improvement on most of the older sorts. 1/- each.

Maggie Perry.—Large flowers of a delightful shade of soft mauve.

Maid of Athens.—A robust growing variety, stout pyramidal heads smothered with large circular flowers of a rose pink shade. A very fine variety.

Mons.—Large, deep rose coloured flowers.

October Dawn.—Very large circular flowers of a pretty shade of bright lilac and mauve.

Robinson, V.C.—Fine bushy habit, long sprays of semi-double flowers, a pretty shade of rich blue.

Royal Blue.—This variety is considered to be the finest blue yet introduced. The stout branching stems are smothered with large rich purple blue flowers with golden yellow disc.

AUCUBA JAPONICA, E.—This low growing evergreen shrub is usually grown for its variegated foliage, but its beauty as a berry bearing subject is not generally known. This is possibly due to the fact that the male and female flowers are produced on different plants and unless both are grown in close proximity a crop is not set. We offer plants of each sex (grown from cuttings) and commend the berry bearing plant highly for the large rich red fruit. Where clients are already growing a plant which does not berry, we suggest they send us a spray of bloom when we will send the proper mate to ensure fertilisation. H.M.Mts. or in shady spots in S.

Male (or pollen bearing) plants (green foliage), 2/- each.

Female (or berry bearing) plants (green foliage), 2/- each.

BERBERIS AGGREGATA PRATTII.—A compact semi-evergreen shrub, growing 4-5 feet high and producing masses of yellow flowers and coral red berries in large clusters, and beautifully tinted autumn foliage. Hardy in all except the tropical climates, 2/- each.

BERBERIS THUNBERGII ATROPURPUREA, D.4.—A compact bushy shrub which carries deep purple red foliage the greater part of the year. The autumn colours are intensified and accompanied by purplish crimson berries. This is one of the richest coloured dwarf shrubs available, and is hardy in all cool climates. 2/- ea.

BERBERIS WILSONII, E.3.—A specially selected type, which is slightly dwarfier, but more profuse in its berry-bearing qualities than the parent type. Raised from cuttings, as seed varies too much to perpetuate our selection. 2/- each.

BOUGAINVILLEA MRS. BUTT. This is one of the real floral treasures imported several years ago. It came to us from America under the name of B. "Crimson Lake" or "Panama," but is now generally known in England under the name given above. According to the "Gardeners' Chronicle" it was discovered in a priest's garden near Cartagena, Columbia, by Mrs. R. N. Butt, wife of the Manager of the Colonial Bank, Trinidad.

In foliage it is quite distinct from all other varieties, while the colour of the bracts is carmine crimson. The plant is most profuse in bloom, and the flowering season extends over a long period. Until thoroughly tested for ability to stand cold, it can only be recommended for climates similar to Brisbane, Rockhampton and Sydney. 5/- each.

BRUGMANSIA SANGUINEA, E.3.—A unique flowering specimen producing reddish orange tubular blooms, after the style of the old Angel's Trumpet. It is not new, but has been neglected for a considerable time. Liable to injury from severe frosts, and therefore, only recommended for climates like B.R.S. 2/6 each.

Many new plants are being tested.

- BRUNFELSIA CALYCINA, E.6.**—An exceedingly rare form of this beautiful family, producing large flowers of lavender blue, which change to a paler shade as the flowers age. Slow growing, but worth waiting for. B.R.S. 3/6 each.
- CERASUS JAPONICA APPLE BLOSSOM, D.20.**—This fine flowering cherry was imported from Japan some years ago under a number, and is apparently unnamed in its own country. In our opinion it is one of the best and produces large, beautifully formed, semi-double flowers of a lively shade of pink. It has been named by us Apple Blossom pending the discovery of the correct name, if any. Suitable for cold climates and Sydney hills. 2/- each.
- CLERODENDRON UGANDENSE, E.4-6.**—A recent introduction producing numerous beautiful blue blooms which have given it the name of the "Butterfly Flower." The outer section is pale blue with a darker centre. The flowering season is quite prolonged for a shrub, but, as the name indicates, it is only suitable for climates with mild winters such as B.R. & S. 2/6 each.
- CORNUS KOUSA, D.20.**—This tree is sometimes known as *Benthamia japonica* and produces rather small flowers in bunches, with large bracts of a creamy white colour. These bracts really constitute the beauty of this plant, although the autumn leaves are also very attractive. Hardy in all except tropical climates. 2/- each.
- CORNUS FLORIDA RUBRA, D.10.**—This is a red bracted form of the ordinary "Dog Wood," and an outstanding variety for the shrubbery. It is quite hardy, and will stand cold with impunity. Highly recommended. 3/6 each.
- CRATAEGUS HODGINSII, E.12.**—The earliest orange red fruiting variety to mature. Well worth growing for its masses of fruit, which are most distinct. Hardy. 2/- each.
- CRATAEGUS ROGERSIANA FLAVA, E.10.**—Another early fruiting variety, which is almost covered in the autumn months with golden yellow berries. Recommended. 2/- each.
- CUPRESSUS LAMBERTIANA ERECTA AUREA, E.12.**—A distinct and beautiful golden cypress which originated in our own nursery. The habit is upright, and the colour richer than in any other variety. It is recommended that this variety be not allowed to grow higher than 10 or 12 feet. 4/6 each.
- CYTISUS CORNISH CREAM, D.6.**—Very delicate cream and yellow flowers similar in other respects to the other varieties. 2/- each.
- CYTISUS DAISY HILL, D.6.**—Cream ground flushed with bright rose. In other respects like the ordinary dwarf Broom. 2/- each.
- CYTISUS FIREFLY, D.6.**—Yellow ground flushed bronzy crimson. 2/- each.
- CYTISUS LILAC TIME, E.5.**—Another improved variety, raised in Melbourne, and one which promises to be the forerunner of a new range of colours. The plant is vigorous and branching, and is covered with masses of lilac pink blooms, which pass to clear pink with age. 2/- each.
- CYTISUS LORD LAMBOURNE, D.6.**—Vivid scarlet crimson wings, a pale cream standard. Very handsome contrast. 2/- each.
The above mentioned *Cytisus* are suitable for A.H.M.Mts.P.S. zones.
- CYTISUS VOSSII, D.20.**—A form of the English Laburnum with extra long sprays of typical yellow flowers. Considered to be one of the finest of this type. Suitable for all cold and temperate climates. 2/6 each.
- ESCALLONIA DONARD SEEDLING, E.5.**—A vigorous, free flowering evergreen, producing large sprays of pale pink flowers, which are very decorative. Hardy. 2/6 each.
- ESCALLONIA EDINBURGH, E.5.**—A vigorous, free flowering evergreen, producing carmine pink flowers, which have a reverse of a darker colour. Recommended. Hardy. 2/6 each.
- ESCALLONIA MACRANTHA INGRAMI ROSEA, E.6.**—A very beautiful hybrid form with a tall graceful habit and producing long sprays of pale pink flowers. The plants are hardy and will prove a welcome addition to the evergreen shrubbery. 2/- each.
- FEIJOA CHOICEANA, E.10.**—This and the following variety are selected seedlings from the new fruit commonly known as Pineapple Guava. They form attractive evergreen flowering shrubs bearing curious red and white flowers, followed later by large fruit of delicate flavour. This particular variety has a fruit about the size of a large hen's egg, 3 in. by 2½ in. As it does not set very well when planted by itself, it is recommended to plant two varieties together for best results. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/6 each.

Oleanders are specially suited for dry climates.

- FEIJOA SUPERBA, E.10.**—In all respects except shape of fruit identical with previous variety. In this sort, however, the fruit is almost round. Both kinds are recommended as distinctly unusual and beautiful fruiting shrubs. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/6 each.
- FICUS BELLINGERI, E.40.**—An attractive evergreen tree, of noble proportions. Suitable for specimens or avenues where other planting is not likely to be carried out. Recommended as the best variety of Ficus for stock feed. 2/- each.
- FUCHSIA SOUV. DE HENRY HENKEL, E.3.**—A hybrid variety, producing long tubular blooms after the style of Gartenmeister Bonstedt, but lighter colour. 1/6 each.
- HIBISCUS AGNES GALT, E.8.**—A new variety from Honolulu, and said to be their largest flowered Hibiscus. The cerise shading to old rose blooms are freely produced and specimens measured in the nursery have exceeded 8in. across. The growth is compact and the foliage must be considered as tender and suitable only for semi-tropical climates like B.R.S. 2/- each.
- HIBISCUS APPLE BLOSSOM, E.10.**—A variety somewhat after the style of Ruth Wilcox, producing medium sized flowers of a pleasing shade of pink. 2/- each.
- HIBISCUS WILDERS WHITE, E.8.**—Another variety from Honolulu, and the nearest approach to a pure white evergreen Hibiscus to date. In the bud stage there is a faint flush of pink on the outside of the petals. The foliage is distinct, and the growth compact. Tender. 2/- each.
- HYDRANGEAS (NEW).**—We have again imported several new varieties and collected the best imported by other growers, and offer a list which, in our opinion, comprises all the best of the newer kinds. We draw special attention to "Nixe" as being one of the most outstanding varieties ever introduced, and can thoroughly recommend this for depth of colour. If planted in soil from which the iron has been omitted, this variety will show the richest red of any variety so far introduced. No colours are mentioned, as unless they are grown in iron free soil, the colours will vary from pink through mauve to blue, in direct proportion to the amount of iron the plants are able to absorb.
- Caroline.**—Immense heads, and very large individual pips. A very fine variety. 3/6 each.
- Deutschland.**—Dwarf and compact grower, with large flowers, of good colour. 2/6 and 3/- each.
- Highland's Blue.**—Large, compact heads of good colour. A particularly fine variety. 3/6 each.
- Liebling.**—Very large truss, with large individual flowers. 2/6 and 3/- each.
- Nixe.**—When grown in iron free soil, is the best red we have yet seen. 3/- each.
- Odin.**—Very large fringed flowers, with good colour. 2/6 and 3/- each.
- Paris.**—Recommended to us as one of the best of the newer varieties, but so far, has not flowered here. 2/6 and 3/- each.
- Queen Mary.**—Very large heads and pips, and a good clear colour. 2/6 and 3/- each.
- Rochambeau.**—This is one of the very latest sorts, and so far, has not flowered with us, but is described as a very deep red in iron free soils. 3/- each.
- Rouget de Lisle.**—One of the most intense in either pink or blue. 2/6 and 3/- each.
- Viking.**—Dwarf, compact grower, with very large fringed flowers, which are sometimes semi-double. 2/6 and 3/- each.
- ILEX J. C. VAN TOL, E.10.**—A particularly fine berry-bearing form of the ordinary English Holly. We offer grafted plants to ensure the plants are identical with the parent. H.M.Mts.S. 2/6 each.
- ILEX PYRAMIDALIS, E.10.**—This variety is credited with being the most profuse berry-bearing sort, and our experience appears to confirm this claim. H.M.Mts. 2/6 each.
- LAGERSTROEMIA HELIOTROPE BEAUTY, D.8.**—A local seedling resembling the popular Eavesii, but several shades darker in colour. Recommended as a very fine variety. 2/6 each.
- LEPTOSPERMUM ROTUNDIFOLIUM, E.6.**—A large flowered single pink variety rivaling the Geraldton Wax plant in size and beauty. In addition, the plants are hardier. 2/6 each.
- LEPTOSPERMUM SANDERSII, E.6.**—A New Zealand hybrid producing large single pink flowers with deeper centre. It is a free flowering, winter blooming variety, and should prove very acceptable for that reason. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/6 each.
- LONICERA HECKROTHII, D.**—Bright carmine red with yellow and buff markings at the end of the tube. This variety is very fragrant and is recommended as being well worth while. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2/- each.

Satisfied Clients are our Best Advertisement.

MALUS ARNOLDIANA, D.10.—This is one of the new Flowering Apples, which has pale pink flowers produced in bunches during the spring months. H.M.Mts. 2/6 each.

MALUS IOENSIS, D.15.—A distinct species from America, producing quite large flowers for the type, 1½ in. to 2 in. across, and some four to six in each corymb. The flowers are pink, and are produced in the spring, being followed by quite large fruit during the autumn months. H.M.Mts.S. 2/6 each.

MELALEUCA LATERITA, E.10.—The Robin Red Breast bush. An evergreen native shrub from Western Australia, producing flowers similar to the Bottle Brush, with a very attractive brick red colouring that is quite distinct. 2/- each.

PITTOSPORUM RHOMBIFOLIUM, E.15.—A native of New South Wales and Queensland and valued on account of its bushy growth and large clusters of orange berries which are produced after the flowering is over. In its native habitat, trees sometimes reach up to ninety feet high, but this could only be expected where there was rich soil and generous treatment. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2/- each.

RETINOSPORA OBTUSA CRIPSII, E.12.—A comparatively dwarf growing conifer, developing a very rich golden yellow colour, and easily one of the best yellow shrubs available. It is of fairly compact growth, and where a golden leaved, dwarf tree is desired, this would be one of the best varieties available. A.H.Mts.P.S. 3/6 each.

SALIX MULTINERVIS, D.10.—A narrow-leaved form, which produces on the bare, slender branches in Spring small catkins similar to the Pussy Willow, but even more graceful. As it is not so tall, this should prove a better variety for small gardens. 1/6 each.

SALIX VITELLINA AUREA PENDULA, D.30.—A weeping form of the golden basket willow. In the winter the bare yellow stems make a distinct break among other trees. Will grow where all other willows thrive. 1/6 each.

SOLANDRA NITIDA, E.—A very rare and beautiful climbing plant offered we believe for the first time in Australia. The deep yellow flowers are fully one foot in length and open to a wide mouth six to eight inches across from which the popular name of Golden Cup is taken. The plants are very susceptible to frost injury and require a warm sheltered position in the B.R. & S. climates. 2/6 each.

STRANVAESIA DAVIDIANA, E.10.—One of the recent introductions from China and unique owing to the fact that though evergreen it produces attractively coloured autumn foliage usually only associated with deciduous subjects. After the white flowers have been produced there is a crop of attractive red berries. The flowers are not unlike the small forms of Photinia, while the plant itself is hardy in all climates except possibly B. & R. 2/6 each.

SYRINGA.—In addition to the varieties offered last year, we have introduced the following sorts which are now offered by us for the first time. They should prove welcome additions to the cold climates where other Lilacs are successful.

Jan Van Tol, D.8.—Extra large single white flowers in large trusses. 2/6 each.

Le Notre, D.8.—Deep red buds opening to large double heliotrope flowers. 2/6 each.

President Fallieres, D.8.—Bud reddish lilac, opening to light blue, double flowers.

A very large flowering variety and one of the very best. 2/6 each.

Vauban, D.8.—Dark buds opening to soft mauve double flowers. 2/6 each.

VIBURNUM RHYTIDOPHYLLUM, E.8.—An evergreen shrub producing unusually large leaves, which are dark green above and rusty colour beneath. When the plants reach flowering age they produce large clusters of creamy white flowers in the spring which are later followed by red berries in the autumn. For cool and mountain climates. 2/6 each.

VIOLET ROSINE.—Single flowers, a warm shade of bright rose pink. Vigorous 3d each, 2/6 doz.

The plants arrived in wonderful condition, and I must certainly compliment you on the way you have of packing them for transit, as they never went back one iota.—S.E.A., Canley Vale. 12/1/32.

Last June we purchased some three and a half dozen rose plants from your nursery. Of these two failed to survive, but the remainder are now doing wonderfully well and compare more than favourably with plants purchased elsewhere.—T.L.B., Warren. 29/3/32.

Coral Trees for coastal planting are worth while.

TREES AND SHRUBS

GENERAL LIST.

E.—Evergreen.

D.—Deciduous.

The numbers following give the average height in feet at maturity for plants grown in ordinary soil, and must be taken as a rough guide only. When not specified the variety may be considered as hardy in all Australian climates.



Footpath Gardening at Five Dock.

In many suburbs the garden beauty and interest finishes at the front fence. In this progressive suburb the garden idea is carried right to the kerb. When the menace of straying cattle is removed this form of street beautification might be enhanced by the abolition or reduction in height of all front fences and all side fences forward of the building line.

			s. d.	
ABELIA.—(After Dr. Abel, a noted physician). Summer.				noted
longituba, E.4.—Pretty dwarf shrub from China, producing soft rose pink tubular flowers	1	9		
rupestris, E.4.—Pink and white flowers	1	9		
uniflora, E.4.—Lilaceous pink flowers with a large orange blotch	1	9		
ABERIA.—(After Mt. Aber in Abyssinia).				
caffra, E.12.—Kaffir Apple. A thorny plant used for tall hedges. A.B.M.P.R.S. Plants in pots	1	9		
ABUTILON (An Arabic Name).—These hardy and showy shrubs are commonly known as "Chinese Lanterns." Regular pruning after flowering will ensure compact growth, and in varie-				
gated sorts any branch reverting to green foliage should be cut away as soon as noticed, as otherwise the whole plant may return to its original green colour. Spring to Autumn. A.B.M.P.S.				
Boule de Nieve (Ball of Snow)				
E.6.—Pure white				1 9
Emperor, E.4.—Dark crimson				1 9
Rosaeflorum, E.6.—Rosy pink				1 9
Souvenir de Bonn, E.10.—Foliage regularly margined silvery white, flowers orange, veined scarlet				1 9
Sydney Belle, E.6.—Rich yellow, with large blooms of good shape				1 9
vexillarium variegata, E.3.—Small dull crimson flowers with yellow edged petals. Variegated foliage and prostrate growth usually				1 9

"The garden should be the best room in the house."

ACACIA. Wattle.—Some of the original varieties were armed with spines, and this prompted the name "Akazo" (to sharpen), from which we get the name of one of the most extensive genus of plants known. The Australian varieties are all evergreen, and included amongst them are some very beautiful subjects. They should be pruned after flowering, and careful watch kept on branches and trunk for borers, which, if not checked, will ultimately kill the tree. Unless otherwise mentioned, suitable for all climates.

Accola, E.20.—A very beautiful narrow leaved variety. Early and one of the best 1 6

Baileyana, E.20.—Named after the late Mr. F. M. Bailey, Government Botanist of Queensland, but commonly known as Cootamundra Wattle. It is said that it will not flower in Brisbane or Perth, but it does well in all other divisions. It is the best variety for garden purposes. The plant is beautiful either in silver leaf or golden bloom. Winter 1 0

cyanophylla (blue leaved), E.20.—A tall growing variety with drooping branches and long pendulous spikes of bloom. Spring. A.B.M.P.S. 1 6

dealbata (Dealbatus, white-washed) E.30.—The branches appear as if dusted with chalk. This variety is grown in the South of France for the cut flower trade, and is sold as "Mimosa." Also called the Tasmanian Silver Wattle. Lemon yellow flowers. Winter 1 0

decurrens, variety mollissima, E.30.—A popular form of the well-known Black Wattle of the Sydney district, but valuable because the blooms are produced in the Summer .. 1 0

decurrens, variety normalis, E.30.—The Queen Wattle of New South Wales, producing typical yellow flowers in the Spring months 1 0

elata (Tall), E.30.—One of the finest Wattles for street planting. Commonly called Cedar Wattle. Summer 1 6

podalyriaefolia (Podalyria leaved), E.20.—The Queensland Silver Wattle. One of the very best, with beautiful silvery foliage and large, deep yellow flowers. Has the longest period of flowering of any Wattle. In great demand for the cut flower trade. Strongly recommended. Winter. A.B.M.P.R.S. 1 0

pyncnantha, Golden Wattle, E.30.—The leaves of this wattle are much broader than in other varieties. Though found also in Victoria and part of N.S.W., it is sometimes known as South Australian Wattle. A.H.M.Mt.P. 2 0

spectabilis (Showy), E.10.—A good variety where space is not sufficient for the larger growing sorts. Spring 1 0
We can also supply the following varieties: aneura, cult-triformis, discolor, glaucescens, longifolia, prominens, saligna 1 6

ACALYPHA (Akalepe, a nettle), marginata, E.6.—The Fijian Fire plant. A handsome foliaged shrub, with brown red leaves margined crimson. Very susceptible to frost. B.R.S. 2 0

ACER. Maple.—In olden times when pikes and lances were the order of the day, Maple wood was greatly used, and it was given its botanical name, "Acer," meaning hard or sharp, in particular reference to its use for the weapons mentioned. In this class are some of the most beautiful foliage trees grown. The flowers are quite insignificant.

campestris, D.30. The English Maple.—H.M.Mt.S. 2 0

ginnala, D.15.— Particularly vivid in Autumn, with its reddish brown foliage. H.Mts. 2 6

negundo, D.40. Box Elder. Light green leaves. H.M.Mt.S. ... 2 0

negundo argentea variegata, D.20.—A silver leaved form of Acer negundo. H.M.Mt.S. 2 6

platanoides, D.50. Norway Maple.—Foliage turns orange in autumn. H.M.Mt.S. 2 0

polymorphum (poly, many, morphum, a shape), D.20. Japanese Maple.—A beautiful tree for hedges or specimens; specially recommended where rich Autumn foliage is desired. H.M.Mt. and in sheltered places in Sydney. Seedlings 2 0

We can supply the following varieties of Japanese Maples in seedlings: atropurpureum, dissectum atropurpureum, Osakazuki. 2/6 and 3/6 each. Also a small list of grafted varieties at 6/- each.

Other Maples in stock include the following: colchicum aureum 2/6, negundo aurea 2/6, pseudo platanus 2/-, Leopoldi 2/6, Virginicum rubrum 2/6, Virginicum Vieri laciniatum 2/6. H.M.Mt.

Ceratostigma is a fine introduction.

- ADHATODA.**—(Its native name).
duvernoia, E.S.—A rather tender evergreen shrub producing terminal bunches of white flowers in Summer. B.R.S. 2 0
vasica, E.S.—A compact growing shrub bearing flowers somewhat similar to the previous variety but with purple markings on the otherwise white flowers. B.R.S. 2 0
- AESCULUS.**—A name originally given to a species of oak which bore an esculent fruit (*esca*-food), but which is now applied to the inedible horse chestnut. It is a most beautiful ornamental tree for cool climates. Spring
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- Callistemon Salignus**
- hippocastanum* (Hippus, a horse; castanon, a chestnut. The nuts were formerly used in Veterinary medicine, hence the name.), D.40.—White flowers. H.Mt. 2 0
 Striped, showing the habit of this variety to produce occasional red flowers.
- AGONIS.**—(Agon, a gathering or collection, referring to the number of seeds.)
flexuosa (flexible), E.30. — A hardy tree from Western Australia with a pleasing weeping habit and attractive white flowers. Summer. A.B.H.M.P.S. 2 0
- ALOYSIA.**—(Named in honour of a Spanish Queen.). Now known as *Lippia*.
citriodora, D.8. Lemon scented verbenas. The plant requires to be pruned every winter in order to be kept bushy. Summer 1 6
- AMYGDALUS.**—(Amyssos, to lacerate, referring to the corrugated seeds.)
persica (Persian), D.10.—Double flowering Peach. These fine spring flowering shrubs should be pruned quite differently from the fruiting varieties, as flower alone is wanted. After the bloom is over, prune hard back to bare main branches. We can supply in pink, red, white, and striped. Spring. A.H.M. Mt.P.S. 1 9
- Lady Lyle*, D.10.—A flowering almond, with beautiful large pale pink flowers 2 0
- New Winter Flowering Peaches**, D.10.—Commence flowering about the end of July or early August, and are finished when the ordinary varieties come into bloom, thus prolonging the blooming season. The colours available are red and pink, and are worthy of a place in any garden where the blossoms are not injured by heavy frost. A.M.P.S. 1 9
- Pollardi*, D.15.—A single pink flowering variety, blooming before the double flowered peaches. Very attractive in early Spring. A.M.P.S. 1 9
- ANDROMEDA.**—(Named after the daughter of Cepheus, who was rescued from the sea monster by Perseus).
japonica, E.3.—Dwarf shrub allied to the *Erica* and *Rhododendron* families, and requiring moist shady positions and peaty soil. The white bell shaped flowers in long spikes are very attractive. H.M.Mts. Spring . 2 6
- ANGOPHORA.**—(Aggos a vessel, phero to bear, alluding to the shape of the fruit.)
lanceolatus, E.40.—The so-called "red gum" of the Sydney district. The bark is reddish pink, and the young shoots provide the red "gum tips" which in recent years have become so popular for decoration. A.B.M.P.S. 1 0
- ARBUTUS.**—In Celtic "Arboise" means sour, stringent fruit, and it is generally considered to be the origin

Where seasons are mentioned, they refer to flowering periods.

- of this name. Unedo is said by Pliny to have been so-called from unum edo, "I eat one" but never a second.
- unedo, E.10.**—Irish Strawberry Tree.—White flowers, resembling Lily of the Valley, followed by red fruits. Recommended as a splendid evergreen. In warm climates this plant is only a shrub, but in colder temperatures grows to a small tree. Autumn. A.H.M.Mt. P.S. 2 0
- ARDISIA.**—(Ardes, a point. The anthers are like tiny spears.)
- crenulata** (Full of Notches), E.2.—A beautiful pot plant producing crimson berries in winter. B.R.S. 2 0
- ARDUINA.**—Pietro Arduini, Curator of the Botanic Gardens, Padua.)
- bispinosa grandiflora** (Two spined, large flowered), E.6.—Cape plum. Strongly scented white flowers followed by edible fruit. Dark green leaves. Makes a compact shrub, very suitable for shrubbery or large border. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0
- ARTEMISIA.**—Artemis, one of the names of Diana. Wormwood. Sometimes called "old man."
- argentea, E.4.**—Strong smelling silvery foliage and yellow flowers. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 1 0
- ASH.**—See Fraxinus.
- AUCUBA.**—(The native Japanese name.)
- japonica aurea, E.6.**—The Gold Dust Tree.—Beautiful golden variegated foliage. Should be grown in shade to preserve the full beauty of the leaves. Only the plants producing female flowers will berry, and then only if a pollen-bearing plant is close by. H.M.Mt., or in sheltered spots in Sydney 2 0
- BACKHOUSIA.**—After James Backhouse of York.
- citriodora, E.18.** A native of Queensland.—This tree promises to be the foundation of an extensive industry in this country, as its leaves provide an oil containing 93 per cent. citral, which is used to flavour Lemon Oil, and is an important constituent of Violet perfume. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0
- BAMBUSA.**—(Bambos its Indian name.)
- Alphonse Karri, E.6.**—A dense growing variety with yellow and green striped stems ... 2 0
- arundinacea, E.40.**—This is a tall giant Bamboo which is put to so many uses in its native home. It forms dense clumps and is particularly drought resistant when once established. Owing to the difficulty of cutting out the growing points, the price of this variety could never be reduced below the figure quoted. A.B.M.P.R.S. 5 0
- Arundinaria Hindsii, E.15.**—A slender growing ornamental variety of Bamboo suitable for tubs or specimens 2 0
- Arundinaria Hindsii graminea, E.10.**—A small-leaved form of the preceding variety .. 2 0
- Arundinaria Simoni, E.15.**—A strong erect variety with handsome deep green foliage 2 0
- auricoma, E.2.**—An extremely dwarf golden foliaged variety suitable for hedges and dwarf specimen plants 2 0
- japonica, E.12.**—A free growing green leaved variety forming elegant specimens and providing excellent stakes for the flower garden 2 0
- We can also supply *Bambusa quadrangularis*, *Arundinaria tricolor*, and *Phyllostachys ruscifolia*, 2/- each.
- BAUHINIA.**—Named in honour of two brothers, John and Casper Bauhin, both famous botanists in the 16th century. The twin leaves on these plants make this name very appropriate. Spring.
- alba, E.12.**—A beautiful white flowering tree, rather tender except in warm climates. B.R.S. 2 0
- Hookeri, E.30.**—The Mountain Ebony of Queensland, producing white flowers edged with crimson 2 6
- purpurea, E.12.**—Large rosy purple flowers; beautiful, A.B.P.R.S. 2 0
- BEAUCARNEA.**
- recurvata, E.10.**—A *Dracaena* like plant with long, recurving leaves and useful for pedestal or pot culture. B.R.S. 2 6
- BEECH.**—See *Fagus*.
- BEGONIA.**—(Mons. Begon was a French Patron of Botany.) Although Begonias are generally listed as bush house plants, the tall tree-growing varieties are extensively planted in the garden, and are therefore listed here with Shrubs. They require shelter from strong winds and partial shade but are hardy in all climates except Hobart. M. & Mt. if planted in frost free positions. Spring to Autumn.
- carnea, E.6.**—Large pale green leaves and great bunches of rosy pink flowers 1 0
- corallina, E.6.**—Leaves edged red, flowers rich scarlet 1 0

Where no climate is indicated, hardy everywhere.

- | | s. | d. | | s. | d. |
|--|----|----|---|----|----|
| Credneri , E.3.—Leaves bronzy green, downy. Pink flowers | 1 | 0 | The flowers are yellow, followed by red berries | 1 | 6 |
| Ingrami , E.3.—Medium sized shiny green foliage with bunches of pleasing pink flowers which are produced in great profusion | 1 | 0 | Wilsonii , E.3.—Golden yellow flowers in Summer followed by red berries in Autumn. Requires pruning to keep it bushy | 1 | 9 |
| lucerna , E.6.—One of the large leaved type and after the style of President Carnot or Smithii. The flowers are rich red and are produced in large pendant sprays | 1 | 0 | We can also supply the fol-
2/-, polyantha 2/-, and yun-
nanensis, 2/-. | | |
| metallica , E.3.—A fairly large leaved sort producing bunches of soft pink flowers | 1 | 0 | BETULA .—(The Celtic name was Betu. If this is pronounced "beat you" the common name of "Birch" be- comes quite patent). H.M.Mt. | | |
| President Carnot , E.6.—One of the earliest tall growing varieties producing huge bunches of rosy pink flowers. The leaves are green spotted with silver on top with a dark reverse | 1 | 0 | alba , D.30.—Very graceful trees with more or less drooping habit. In Autumn the leaves turn yellow and the contrast with the white trunks is very effective. From | 2 | 6 |
| Smithii , E.6.—Bronze foliage, thickly spotted white, large pink flowers | 1 | 0 | purpurea , D.30.—A reddish purple leaved form of the preceding variety and prized as one of the best of the dark foliaged English trees. From | 5 | 0 |
| BENTHAMIA (George Bentham, a most distinguished English botanist).—Spring. | | | BIRD OF PARADISE FLOWER .—See Poinciana. | | |
| fragifera (Strawberry fruited.) | | | BORONIA .—After Francis Borone, an Italian servant of Dr. Sibthorp, who was killed whilst collecting plants in Greece. Spring. H.M.Mt.P.S. | | |
| E.12 .—Himalayan Strawberry Tree. The flowers are creamy pink, two inches across, and are followed by scarlet fruit. Recommended. H.M.Mt.S. .. | 2 | 0 | elator , E.3.—A very bushy variety producing rosy red flowers during the Spring months | 2 | 6 |
| BERBERIS .—The Barberry (Berberis is its Arabian name). A.H.M.Mt.P.S. | | | | | |
| aquifolium , E.6.—Hardy evergreen suitable for the coldest climates, flowers yellow. Spring | 1 | 9 | | | |
| Darwinii , E.6.—Dark shining foliage, with rich orange clusters of flowers. Spring . | 2 | 0 | | | |
| Fortunei , E.5-6. — An erect growing variety with large pinnate foliage. Yellow flowers in Autumn | 2 | 0 | | | |
| japonica , E.10.—A hardy evergreen shrub with extra large prickly foliage and producing in Spring yellow flowers followed by purple berries . | 2 | 0 | | | |
| sargentiana , E.6.—Yellow flowers, followed by sprays of black berries. Long, yellow thorns and beautiful autumn foliage | 2 | 0 | | | |
| stenophylla , E.3-4.—Large quantities of small yellow flowers in Spring | 1 | 9 | | | |
| stenophylla brilliant , E.6.—Long, graceful shoots producing large sprays of bright yellow flowers, followed by rich autumn coloured foliage. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. | 2 | 0 | | | |
| Thunbergii , D.4.—The foliage of this variety turns to a purplish red in Autumn. | | | | | |



Browallia Jamiesonii.

megastigma (Large stigma), E.4.—The sweet scented brown Boronia. Should be cut hard back after flower-

Always advise if substitutes are acceptable.

ing and well watered through the growing season .. 2/- & 2 6
BOTTLE BRUSH.—See *Callistemon*.
BRACHYCHITON.—See *Sterculia*.
BRACHYSEMA.

lanceolatum.—The Swan River Pea Bush. A hardy evergreen shrub of 3 to 4 feet, with attractive silvery grey foliage, and bright scarlet pea-shaped flowers, clustered close to the branches, in Winter and early Spring. A very desirable shrub that thrives in the most exposed of situations 2 0

BROOM.—See *Spartium*.

BROWALLIA.—(John Browallius, a friend of Linneus.)

Jamiesoni (Jamieson's), E.6.—Orange and yellow. Blooms in great profusion. Will not stand severe frosts. Spring and Summer. B.R.S. 1 9

BRUGMANSIA.—Professor S. T. Brugmans was a botanical author. Angel's Trumpet.

Knightii (Knight's), E.10.—Large white flowers. Spring and Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. . 2 0

BRUNFELSIA.—Otto Brunfels was first a monk, then a physician, and later a botanist. This is a choice free flowering shrub, and quite uncommon. Very compact growth. Spring and Summer. B.R.S.

americana, E.6.—White flowers 2 0

latifolia (Broad leaved), E.6.—Lavender flowers with white eye 2 0

BUDDLEIA.—(In honour of Adam Buddle, an English collector, whose dried plant specimens are still preserved in the British Museum. Spring and Summer.)

Davidii, E.10.—Dark purple. An improved form of *Magnifica* 1 6

magnifica, E.10.—Dark purple . 1 6

nanhoensis, E.5.—Heliotrope. A dwarf growing form of *Veitchiana* 1 6

Veitchiana, E.10.—The flower resembles English lilac, and is strongly scented 1 6
 Distinctive shrubs producing beautiful long spikes of bloom. The pruning after flowering should never be neglected.

We can also supply *B. alternifolia*, 2/-, *B. Fallowiana*, 2/-, and *B. globosa*, 2/-.

BUXUS (pykno, dense, referring to the wood which is used for various instruments). Box.

aurea variegata, E.2.—A golden variegated form suitable for low specimens or rockery planting 2 0

sempervirens, E.3.—The well-known dwarf hedge plant so long associated with old English gardens, doz. 4 6

CALLISTEMON (Kalos, beautiful; *stemon*, a stamen.) Bottle Brush.—A most appropriate name. These are excellent for planting near water, but will thrive splendidly in dry positions. Very attractive when used as a hedge. Spring. A.B.M.P.S.

acuminata, E.8.—Larger blooms and richer colour than *lanceolatus* 1 9

coccinea, E.15.—Scarlet 1 9

lanceolatus, E.10. (Lance leaved).—Scarlet 1 9

linearis, E.10.—Scarlet 1 9

salignus, E.30.—A tall variety producing creamy flowers. Its main charm, however, is the very beautiful young growths of bronzy red which are quite as attractive as flowers 1 9

speciosus, E.10.—Very showy red flowers 1 9

CALODENDRON (Kalos, beautiful; *dendron*, a tree).—The plant fully justifies its name. It is one of the finest of the African Flora. Specially suitable for avenues or single specimens in lawns.

capense, E.40.—The magnificent "Cape Chestnut." Large panicles of flesh coloured flowers. Highly recommended. Summer. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0



CAMELLIA.—(After George Camellus or Kamel.) Compact, slow growing shrubs, eventually attaining to ten or twelve feet, and valued for their profusion of bloom in the winter. M.S. In Adelaide they require protection from heat.

Angelo Cocchi—White striped

Aspasia.—White, pink stripes . 2 6

Bonomiana.—White occasionally marked pink 2 6

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Candidissima. — Large pure white	2	6	are not at all like the ordinary Spirea. Summer. A.H.M. Mt.P.S.	1	6
C. H. Hovey.—Dark crimson .	2	6	CASIMIROA. — (After Cardinal Casimiro Gomez.)		
Countess Callina.—Pure white .	2	6	adulis, E.20. — The Mexican Apple. An uncommon fruiting tree, native of Mexico, and suitable for A. B. M. P. S. zones. The trees bear when about 7 years old, and the fruit is described as having a delicious pear-like taste. It is quite distinct from the ordinary well-known apple, and belongs to a totally different family	2	0
Dryade.—Rose	2	6	CASSIA.—Kasia was its old Greek name. artemisioides, E.8.—A native shrub well worthy of cultivation. It is a dwarf, compact habit, with graceful foliage and yellow flowers abundantly produced. Winter.	1	9
Great Eastern.—Bright red. Semi-double	2	6	Candolleana (de Candolle), a very prominent botanist), E.10.—One of the best yellow flowering shrubs. Will not stand too much frost. Requires pruning after flowering to improve the shape of the plant. Autumn.	1	9
Harriet Beecher Sheather. Salmon pink	2	6	didymobotrya, E.6.—A particularly fine-foliaged and robust growing Cassia. The heads		
Isabella.—White, late flowering	2	6			
Lady Parker.—Deep rose	2	6			
Lady St. Clair.—Pale pink ..	2	6			
Metallica.—Purplish red	2	6			
Mrs. A. M. Hovey.—Pink with white blotch	2	6			
Pressi.—Crimson	2	6			
Prince Frederick William.—Light pink	2	6			
Red Waratah.—Bright red	2	6			
Sasanqua.—Single pink. A small foliaged, rather smaller flowered variety than the ordinary single camellia. The plant is of a bushy, compact habit and when in bloom is an attractive shrub. One of its greatest charms is that the flower is not so stiff and formal as the usual type, but a really graceful bloom. We can also supply Single White, Single Red, and Snowflake double white	2	6			
White Waratah.—White with yellow stamens	2	6			
Wrightii.—Deep rose	2	6			
CAMPHORA (The Arabic Name).—This tree produces the camphor of commerce. A.B.M.P.R.S.					
officinalis, E.50.—One of our very best evergreen trees; much hardier in cold climates than generally supposed. For a tall hedge or dust break on main road it is unsurpassed. May be grown everywhere, but in very dry districts requires water occasionally	1	6			
CANTUA.—(Cantu is the Peruvian name). A.B.M.P.S.					
dependens, E.6.—A handsome shrub from Peru. The foliage is small, and the trumpet-shaped flowers are pale pink at the base, shading to a rich crimson cerise. They are borne in clusters of 5 or 6, and hang downwards in most graceful fashion. Requires pruning to keep it bushy. Spring.	2	0			
CAPE CHESTNUT.—See Calodendron.					
CAPE HONEYSUCKLE.—See Protea.					
CAROB TREE.—See Ceratonia.					
CARYOPTERIS. — (Literally "Winged Fruit.")					
mastacanthus, D.4. The Blue Spirea.—Blue flowers which					



Catalpa Speciosa.

of blooms are larger than other Cassias, and the plant keeps in flower a much longer time. Brought from Egypt by the "Diggers." Spring to Autumn. B.R.S. .. 2 0

Berries are just as attractive as flowers.

CASTANOSPERMUM (Castanon, a chestnut; sperma, a seed. The seeds taste like chestnuts).—A large, spreading tree with fine foliage.

australis, E.30. The Moreton Bay Chestnut.—Flowers saffron. Summer. A.B.P.R.S. 1 9

CASUARINA.—(From a supposed resemblance to the drooping feathers of the Cassowary (Casuarus).

Cunninghamiana, E.40.—Scrub She Oak or River Oak. Valuable trees for river planting or avenues. The wood is greatly esteemed by bakers and is an excellent fire wood 1 9

glaucia, E.50.—Belar. May be used for similar purposes as the preceding 1 9

CATALPA.—The Indian name. Summer. **speciosa**, D.20. (Beautiful).—White and purple. H.M.Mt.S. 1 6

CEANOTHUS.—A name of doubtful application. Spring. H.M.Mts.S.

Conquete, D.6.—Light blue .. 2 0

divaricatus, E.10.—Covered with blue flowers in Spring 2 0

Marie Simon, D.8.—A similar type to C. Gloire de Versailles, with the exception that the blooms are pink .. 2 0

Veitchii, E.4.—Blue 2 0

CEDAR.—See Cedrus, Juniperus, or Melia.

CEDRELA.—(A variation of Cedrus, the Cedar).

Toona, D.50.—A magnificent fast growing tree for warm climates. It provides an extremely valuable timber, but it was squandered in the early colonising days. In some instances it was used for packing cases. A.B.M. P.R.S. 2 0

CELTIS.—(The name used by Pliny for the Lotus. The association is obscure).

australis, D.40. — Commonly known as the Nettle Tree. This native of southern Europe is not receiving the attention due to itself for its valuable ornamental qualities. It is very suitable for single specimens or avenues. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0

CERASUS.—Said to be called after a town in Pontus in Asia.

lauro-cerasus, E.20. — Cherry laurel or English Laurel. A fine hedge plant. Spring. H.M.Mt.S. 1 6

lusitanica, E.20. — Portugal Laurel. H.M.Mt.S. 1 9

CERASUS JAPONICA.—Japanese flowering Cherries. Spring.

hizakura, D.10. — Semi-double rosy pink flowers 2 0

J. H. Veitch, D.10.—Rosy pink 2 0

Mt. Fuji.—Semi-double white . 2 0

Sieboldtii rosea superba, darker than J. H. Veitch 2 0

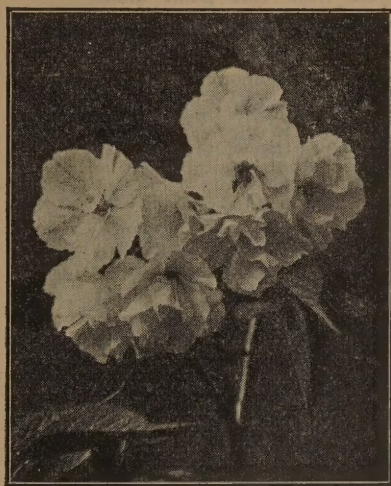
In all of these varieties the foliage is worth growing for its Autumn tints, a fact which is often overlooked. H.M.Mt., and on heavy hill land may be tried in Sydney.

CERATONIA.—(Keraton, a horn or pod.)

siliqua (Podded), E.20.—Carob Tree, or St. John's Bread. Requires a hot, dry climate. The pods and seeds make good cattle fodder 1 9

CERATOPETALUM (Keras, a horn, and petalon, a petal).

gummiferum, E.30.—The popular Christmas Bush; one of the very best evergreens. After flowering fully one-third of the plant should be pruned back, and, if manured the succeeding season, the flower will be greatly improved. Where the colour is not naturally rich, it may be improved by lightly scattering a handful of powdered iron sulphate on the soil in September. In October or November the plants must not



Flowering Cherry.

suffer from drought, otherwise the bloom will fall. Summer. S. from 1 9

CERATOSTIGMA.—

willmottiae, D.5.—A rare and beautiful shrub discovered in China by Mr. E. H. Wilson in 1908. It is allied to Plum-bago and produces deep sky blue flowers over a long season. This is a very welcome addition to the list of blue

Crataegus Carrieri is a beautiful tree.

- flowering shrubs. Highly recommended. Hardy everywhere 1 6
- CERCIS.**—The Scriptural Judas Tree is *Siliquastrum*. Spring.
- canadensis* (Canadian), D.20.—Pale red. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 0
- siliquastrum*, D.20.—Red. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 0
- CESTRUM.**—(An old Greek name.)
- nocturnum* (Night flowering), D.8.—Greenish white flowers in Summer. A.B.P.R.S. 1 9
- CHAMAELAUCIUM.**—A name of doubtful origin.)
- uncinatum*, E.5.—The Geraldton Wax Flower. Autumn to Spring. It requires a well-drained position, and is frequently killed by over watering in winter. A.M.P.S. 2 6
- CHINESE HAWTHORN.**—See *Photinia*.
- CHINESE LANTERN.**—See *Abutilon*.
- CHIMONANTHUS.**—(Cheimon winter, anthose a flower).
- fragrans*, D.6. — Any shrub which flowers during the winter months should be valuable from this point alone. In addition the yellow blooms are exceedingly fragrant as the name indicates. H.M.Mts.S. 2 0
- CHOISYA** (In honour of M. Choisy, a Swiss botanist.).
- ternata* (Arranged in threes, a reference to the leaves), E.4. —A pretty white flowered dwarf shrub, suitable either for hot or cold climates. Spring 2 0
- CHORIZEMA.**—(Choros, a dance; zema, a drink.)
- cordata*, E.3.—A dwarf, free flowering shrub, native of Western Australia. The orange and red pea-shaped flowers are borne on long spikes produced in great profusion. A.M.P.S. 1 6
- ilicifolia*, E.3.—Similar to the previous variety, but the spikes are longer, and lend themselves to decoration more readily. A.M.P.S. 1 6
- CHRISTIA.**—Synonymous with *Strophanthus capensis*.
- grandiflora*, E.5.—Peculiar red and yellow flowers. Summer. B.R.S. 2 0
- CHRISTMAS BUSH.**—See *Ceratopetalum*.
- CISTUS** (Kiste, a box, the shape of the seed vessels.) Rock Rose.
- ladaniferus maculatus*, E.4.—Large white flowers, with a brown spot near the base of each petal 2 0
- Sunset*, E.3.—Large cerise pink flowers, freely produced in the Spring. Hardy 1 9
- CITHAREXYLUM.**—(Kithara a lyre and, Xylon wood.) Fiddlewood.
- subserratum*, E.30.—An uncommon tree producing sprays of white flowers. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0
- CLETHRA.**—(A Greek name meaning a ladder.)
- alnifolia*, D.5.—Smaller in all its parts than *C. arborea*. Profuse flowering 2 0
- arborea* (Tree-like), E.12.—The Lily of the Valley Tree. H.M.Mt. Summer 2 0
- CLIANTHUS.**—(Kleios, glory; anthos, a flower.) Spring
- punicus*, E.6.—New Zealand Glory Pea. Pink. Requires pruning to keep it shapely and growing well. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 1 9
- COPROSMA.**—
- Baueriana*. — Splendid hedge plant for hot, dry climates or sea front 1 6
- CORAL TREE.**—See *Erythrina*.
- CORNUS.**—(Cornu a horn, referring to the tough wood.) Dogwood.
- Amomum*, D.10.—A vigorous growing large shrub producing rather inconspicuous white flowers, followed by blue berries and attractive Autumn foliage. H.M.Mts.S. 2 0
- COTONEASTER.**—(Literally Quince-like). Spring.
- Hardy plants which give a pleasing effect when covered in berries. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- applanata*, D.8.—Small white flowers, succeeded by bunches of bright red berries. A good berry-bearing subject 2 0
- divaricata*, D.5.—White flowers in spring, followed by red berries and beautiful autumn foliage. Spreading habit of growth. Hardy 2 0
- Francheti*, E.8. — Handsome arching, canes heavily laden with orange-red berries in Autumn and Winter 1 9
- pannosa*, E.10.—Long slender branches covered with silvery foliage, and producing white flowers followed by red berries in autumn. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2 0
- CRATAEGUS.**—(Kratos, strength; referring to the extreme hardness of the wood.) Commonly called hawthorn or May, but as *Spirea* is also called "May," it leads to much confusion. Customers will avoid delay if they definitely state the correct name when ordering. Spring. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.

Note the variability in colour of *Eucalyptus ficifolia*.



**CRATAEGUS
CRENULATA**

- | | s. | d. |
|--|----|----|
| arkansana, D.20.—White flowers and large red berries .. | 2 | 0 |
| arnoldiana, D.15.—White flowers and red berries | 2 | 0 |
| azarolus, D.12.—A more compact form of C. Carrieri, producing clusters of white flowers, followed by bright red berries like small apples. Hardy | 2 | 0 |
| Canbyi, D.20.—White flowers, dark crimson berries | 2 | 0 |
| Carrieri, D.18.—Large fruit. Very showy, and with good autumn foliage. Highly recommended | 2 | 0 |
| cordata, D.20.—A graceful foliaged variety valued for its autumnal tinted leaves. One of the best for Autumn foliage | 2 | 0 |
| crenulata, E.8.—Bears red berries in winter. Makes a very fine hedge | 1 | 6 |
| crus-galli (Cock's Spur), D.8.—Flowers white, tinged red. Lovely Autumn foliage and red fruit | 2 | 0 |
| Gibbsii, E.15.—White flowers, succeeded by large crops of scarlet berries in Autumn. A hardy evergreen small tree | 2 | 0 |
| Layii, D.8.—White flowers and extra large crimson berries .. | 2 | 0 |
| Mexicana, D.10.—Glossy green foliage and large yellow fruit. In some climates it is almost evergreen | 2 | 0 |
| oxyacantha, D.12. (Sharp thorned).—Double crimson .. | 2 | 0 |

- | | s. | d. |
|--|----|----|
| oxyacantha, D.12.—Double pink | 2 | 0 |
| oxyacantha, D.12.—Double white | 2 | 0 |
| pyracantha angustifolia, E.8.—White flowers in spring followed by orange berries in autumn | 1 | 6 |

We can also supply the following varieties:—Coccinoides (D), cuprea (D), Douglasii (D), fecunda (D), persists (D), and Rogersiana (E). 2/- each.

CREPE MYRTLE.—See Lagerstroemia.

CRICKET BAT WILLOW.—See Salix coerulesa.

CROTALARIA.—Krotalon, a castanet; the seeds rattle in the pods if shaken.)

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| laburnifolia, E.8.—A unique shrub, producing spikes of greeny yellow blooms, which bear a distinct resemblance to small birds suspended by their beaks from the branch. A.B.M.P.R.S. | 2 | 0 |
|---|---|---|

CUPHEA.—(Cuphos, curved, referring to the seed pods). Summer. B.R.S.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| lorullensis, E.4.—Yellow and red | 1 | 6 |
| platycentra, E.2.—Cigar flower. —Red, tipped white | 1 | 6 |



Cytisus Stenopetalus.

CYDONIA.—(Cydon, in Crete, the native place of the Quince). Spring. s. d.
japonica (Japanese).—Flowering Quince. This is the spring flowering shrub, commonly known as "Japonica." As Japan has many native plants similarly designated, it is most confusing to use only the least important name.

nivalis , D.4.—White	1 6
nivea extus coccinea , D.4.—White and pink flowers on the same branch	1 6
rosea , D.4.—A pleasing pink ..	1 6
rubra grandiflora , D.4.—A rich bright red	2 0
Simonii , D.4.—Large semi-double crimson flowers in Spring. Hardy	2 0
Vermilion , D.4.—Vermilion scarlet flowers of a particularly bright shade in Spring. We can also supply C. Winter Cheer, each	2 0
Suitable for all climates except B. and R. Prune after flowering.	

CYPHOMANDRA.—("Kypthoma," a hump; referring to the shape of the anthers).

betacea, E.10. (Beet-like).—The Tree Tomato. The fruit is edible. Plant requires to be well staked to prevent wind blowing it over. B.R.S. 1 6

CYTISUS.—Originally found in Cynthus.

Andreana, E.4. Crimson and yellow.—A very pretty flower like the yellow broom in shape. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 1 6

Andreana Smithii, D.4.—Bronzy crimson flowers, darker than C. Andreana. A very beautiful, hardy, spring flowering shrub 2 0 |

fragens, E.4.—A dwarf, compact, yellow flowering shrub with fragrant pea-shaped flowers. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 1 6

laburnum, D.12.—Common Laburnum. Yellow. May be grown everywhere except B and R. 1 6
 This plant takes several years to flower. Spring.

stenopetalus, E.10.—A quick-growing shrub similar to *Cytisus fragrans*, but flower heads are much larger. Blooms the first year. Spring. For new varieties see Special Items. 1 6

DAPHNE.—The Nymph of Grecian fable.

odora, E.3.—White flowers, from 3 6

rubra, E.3.—Red, flowers earlier than the white. By planting both varieties a longer period of flowering may be obtained 5 0
 Suitable everywhere except B. & R.

They dislike excessive wet, but do best in a moist, shady position. Winter.



Diervilla Amabilis.

DEUTZIA.—(After J. Deutz, a Dutchman.). Wedding Bells. Spring.

candidissima flora plena, D.4.—Double white 1 6 |

gracilis, D.2.—Double white, very dwarf grower 1 6 |

rosea flora plena, D.4.—Double pink 1 6 |

Pride of Rochester, D.4.—Double white flowers. The lower side of outer petals pink 1 6 |

Free flowering shrubs, valuable for their blooming in early spring when other flowers are scarce. A.H.M. Mt.P.S.

DIERVILLA.—Discovered by Mons. Dierville. (Syn. Weigela.) Spring.

Abel Carriere, D.6.—Rosy crimson 1 9 |

amabilis, D.6.—Light Pink ... 1 9

candida, D.6.—Pure white ... 1 9

conquete, D.6.—Large pink ... 1 9

Eva Rathke, D.6.—Dark crimson 1 9 |

Gloire de Bouquets, D.6.—Dark rose 1 9 |

styriaca, D.6.—Lovely deep pink tubular flowers. New .. 1 9

Hardy and beautiful Spring flowering shrubs. Suitable to all climates except B.R.

DIOSMA.—(Dios, divine; Osme, odour. Some authorities declare the claim open to challenge. The leaves were used by Hottentots with grease to anoint their bodies.)

ericoides (Erica-like), E.4.—White 2 0 |

Very compact, dwarf, flowering shrub with scented foliage. A.H. M.P.S.

Never plant without removing the paper pot.

**Diplacus hybrids**

DIPLACUS.—(Dis, two; plakos, a capsule.) s. d.

hybrida, E.3.—Orange buff flowers which, if used by themselves, make a very fine decoration. Summer. A.M.P.S. 1 6

puniceus, E.3.—Flowers similar to above, but dark Italian red in colour, Summer. A.M.P.S. 1 6

DOMBEYA.—(A French botanist, J. Dombey, is responsible for this name.)

Dregiana, E.12.—Pure white, sweet scented blooms which have a great attraction for bees. Autumn. A.B.P.R.S. 2 0

Mastersi, E.12.—White. Larger blooms than the preceding variety, but flowers are not so abundantly produced. Autumn. A.B.P.R.S. 2 0

spectabilis, E.15.—A pretty pink variety similar to Mastersi, but flowering in early Spring. B.R.S. 2 0

DORYANTHES.—(Dory, a spear; Anthos, a flower. In allusion to the long, straight flower stems.)

excelsa, E.12.—Gigantic Lily. Handsome native plant with red flowers on long spikes; also known as "Gynea," "Spear Lily," "Torch Lily," etc. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0

Palmeri, E.15.—The Giant Spear Lily. Large spikes of crimson flowers which bend over with their weight. B.R.S. 2 0

DORYPHORA.—(Literally "spear bearing." The soft wood was favoured because it was easily worked with stone axes.)

sassafras, E.30.—A native tree with masses of attractive

white flowers and aromatic foliage. B.R.S. 2 0 s. d.

DOUBLE APPLE.—See Malus.

DOUBLE APRICOT.—See Prunus Mume.

DOUBLE CHERRY.—See Cerasus.

DOUBLE PEACH.—See Amygdalus.

DOUBLE PLUM.—See Prunus.

DOUBLE QUINCE.—See Cydonia.

DRACAENA.—(Drakaina, a dragon.) The milky juice when dry becomes a hard gum, very like the resinous substance called Dragon's blood. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S.

australis, E.8. 1 9

Draco, E.10.—The Dragon Blood Tree of the Canary Islands. It has very distinctive leaves and is valuable where a foliage contrast is required. 2 0

stricta, E.20.—Commonly known as Palm Lily and valuable for positions where a foliage contrast is desirable 1 9

DURANTA.—(Castor Durantes, a physician to Pope Sixtus V.) A.B.M.P.R.S.

alba, E.8.—White flowered variety sometimes used alternately with the blue for hedges, but as it is of slower growth, it is not recommended for the purpose. Summer 1 6

Plumieri, E.8.—Lavender flowers followed by yellow berries. This is a favourite hedge plant in Sydney, but makes



Hibiscus. Unexcelled for warm coastal climates.

- a good subject for the shrubby as well. Summer 1 6
- variegata**, E.8.—A golden margined form which is the best variegated form in this family to date. Suitable for specimens or hedges 1 9
- EDWARDSIA**.—(Sydenham Edwards, draughtsman for the Botanical Magazine.)
- microphylla** (Micros, small; phyllon, a leaf.), E.12.—A very fine, yellow flowering shrub from New Zealand, where it is known as "Kowhai." Spring. H.M. Mt.S. 2 0
- ELAEAGNUS** (Eleagnos, a wild olive. The fruit somewhat resembles an olive).
- japonica macrophylla aurea variegata**, E.10.—This, being interpreted, means a Japanese variety having large golden variegated leaves. Spring 2 0
- ELDERBERRY**.—See *Sambucus*.
- ELEOCARPUS**.—(Elai, the olive, and carpus fruit.)
- cyaneus** (Blue), E.20.—A striking native tree, producing clusters of white fringed flowers, followed by blue berries, which give it the name of Blue Berry Ash. A.B.M. P.R.S. 2 0
- ELM**.—See *Ulmus*.
- ENGLISH LAUREL**.—See *Cerasus lauro-cerasus*.
- ERIOCEPHALUS**.—(Erion, wool and Kephale, a head.)
- africanus**, E.3.—A semi-trailing shrub with silvery foliage and white flowers showing a little red in the centre. Winter. A.B.M.P.S. 1 6
- ERIOSTEMON**.—(Erion, wool, and stemon, stamen; referring to the appearance of the stamens.)
- nerifolium** (Oleander leaved), E.3.—A beautiful native shrub with long spikes of white flowers. Does best in shady places. 2 0
- ERYTHRINA**. (Erythros, red.)—Coral Tree. A.B.M.P.R.S.
- Blakei**, D.8.—A small growing species somewhat after the style of *crista-galli* and producing long sprays of deep red flowers. Summer. 2 6
- crista-galli** (Cockscomb), D.8.—Deep scarlet. A most unique shrub. Summer 1 9
- indica**, D.30.—This is the well-known Indian Coral Tree. and is a native of tropical New South Wales, Queensland, North Australia and Asia. This Coral Tree is largely seen round Sydney flowering in winter. The Illawarra Flame Tree (*Sterculia acerifolia*) is frequently called "Coral Tree," which causes much confusion. Winter 1 9
- speciosa**, D.15.—The Coral Trees are indispensable because of their brilliant red flowers offering such a contrast to surrounding foliage. The ordinary *Erythrina indica* grows too large for small gardens, but this variety is recommended as being dwarfer in habit and much more brilliant when in bloom in late Winter 2 0
- ESCALLONIA**.—(Escallon, a Spanish traveller in South America.)
- macrantha** (Large flowered.), E.6.—Pink; recommended for hedges, quick growing, and hardy everywhere except B. & R. Summer 1 9
- montevideensis** (Monte Video), E.10.—White flowers in bunches on long stems. Autumn. 1 9
- EUCALYPTUS**.—(Eu, well; Kalypto, covered. Referring to the cap sealing the flower envelope.)
- botryoides** (botrys, a bunch of grapes; oides like), E.60.—One of the best for planting for shelter trees 1 0
- calophylla**, E.20. Large, with heads of creamy white flowers 1 6
- calophylla rosea**, E.20.—A beautiful rosy pink flowering gum blooming earlier than the Scarlet West Australian, Summer. 1 6
- citriodora**, E.75. Lemon scented Gum.—A very valuable essential oil is being distilled from the leaves of this variety. It promises to provide a new industry in this country 1 6
- corynocalyx**, E.100. Sugar Gum. Largely planted for fodder and shelter purposes. Not suitable for moist climates. 1 0
- ficifolia** (Fig-leaved), E.15.—The scarlet Gum of Western Australia. This variety is the leading feature in King's Park, Perth. Prof. E. H. Wilson, Assistant Director of the Arnold Arboretum, describes the Scarlet Gum as follows:—"California and other parts of the world enjoying a similar climate, are indebted to Western Australia for the red-flowered *Eucalyptus ficifolia*, truly a jewel beyond price among lesser trees. Had Western Australia given no other treasure to the world than this exquisite gem, it would

The dwarf *Grevilleas* are beautiful shrubs.

LAGERSTROEMIA.



Heliotrope Beauty

indica rubra

indica alba

indica rubra

Eavesii

flos reginae

Heliotrope Beauty

FLOWERING SHRUBS.



{ *Cerasus japonica*
 { Apple Blossom
 { *Malus Parkmanii*
 { *Cerasus japonica*
 { Mt. Fuji
 { *Cerasus japonica*
 { Sieboldii rosea superba

Ceanothus Veitchii
Malus aldenhamensis
Rondeletia amoena
Diervilla styriaca

} *Cerasus japonica*
 J. H. Veitch
Malus rosea flora plena
Cistus ladaniferus maculata
Cerasus japonica hizakura

a. d.
be entitled to a warm place in the affection of all flower-lovers." Summer. 1 6

Special attention is drawn to the fact that in this variety, *E. calophylla rosea* and *sideroxylon rosea*, there is only one known means of propagating, viz., by seeds. As it is quite impossible to control the bees and wind in the distribution of pollen, it can never be guaranteed that these varieties will always flower true to the colour of the parent trees. White flowers will occasionally be produced on a small proportion of the young plants, and varying shades of orange, scarlet and crimson on the balance. The greatest care is taken in procuring seed, but we cannot give any guarantee, and make all sales subject to the above uncertainty.

It is advisable to shelter these two varieties from frost until established.

globulus, E.150.—The Tasmanian Blue Gum.—Highly esteemed in other countries for its invaluable service in absorbing water from swamps and preventing the breeding of mosquitos which carry malaria 1 0

sideroxylon rosea, E.30.—The pink flowering iron bark. A graceful tree of drooping habit suitable for specimens or avenues. The flowers are borne amongst the foliage. A.M.Mt.P.S. 1 6

We can also supply the following varieties:—
corymbosa, *Maideni*, *melliodora* and *microcorys* at 1/- each. *caesia*, *eremophylla*, *erythronema*, *macrocarpa*, *maculata*, *pyriformis*, *Stricklandi*, *tetraptera* and *torquata* at 1/6 each.

The *Eucalyptus* listed here present some peculiarities regarding climate. *Calophylla rosea* and *ficifolia* are not suitable for Brisbane, while *citriodora* is a native of Queensland. All three varieties are susceptible to heavy frost in the young stages, but if sheltered the first two or three winters, may be grown in all except the coldest Australian climates.

EUGENIA.—(After Prince Eugene, of Savoy.)

Luehmanni, E.10. A beautiful tall shrub.—The best of the *Eugenias*. The young leaves are a lovely pink on opening, changing to purple and then green. Makes a splendid hedge. Spring. B.R.S. 2 0

myrtifolia (Myrtle leaved), E.20.—A tall shrub with richly coloured young foliage. The berries are reddish purple, and somewhat pear shaped. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0

pendula, E.15.—Rich red foliage when young, and purple berries. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0

Smithii, E.20.—The Native Lilly Pilly; makes a splendid tall hedge 2 0

Ventenatii, E.40.—Weeping Lilly-pilli. An extra tall growing variety with drooping branches, giving quite a distinct appearance with its graceful foliage and habit. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0

EUONYMUS (Eu, good; Onoma, a name literally of good repute.)

europaeus, D.10.—Produces a richly coloured red berry with an orange seed coat and coloured autumn foliage. Hardy 1 9

japonica, E.10.—The large growing variety valued chiefly for its red berries in Autumn 1 9

japonica aurea, E.6. A golden-variegated form 1 9

latifolius albus, E.4. 1 9

latifolius aurea, E.8. 1 9

Hardy evergreen variegated shrubs which are indispensable in cold climates. Hardy everywhere except B. & R.

EUPATORIUM.—(Mithridates Eupator, King of Pontus.)

ianthinum, E.4.—Large heads of dark lilac flowers in Spring. B.R.S. 2 0

megalophyllum, E.5.—A taller growing variety with larger leaves and larger heads of bloom like a huge *Ageratum*. Spring 2 0

EUPHORBIA.—(Euphorbus, physician to the King of Mauritania.)

jacquinaeflora, E.4.—A low growing tender shrub producing reddish flowers in small bunches in Winter. Suitable only for the B.R.S. climates where frosts are mild 2 6

splendens, E.4.—Suitable for rock work or a very dry situation. Very prickly. Bright crimson flowers. Spring to Autumn. A.B.M.P.R.S. 1 9

EXOCHORDA.—

grandiflora, D.6, Pearl Bush.—Considered one of the most beautiful white flowering shrubs in cultivation. Hardy everywhere except B.R. Spring 1 6

macrantha, D.6. Larger flowers than *grandiflora* 1 6

FABIANA.—(After F. Fabiano, a Spaniard).

imbricata, E.3.—A curious Heath-like plant producing masses of white flowers. H.M.Mts. S. 2 0

Jacarandas in bloom are beautiful.

**Exochorda Grandiflora.**

- s. d.
- FAGUS.**—(Phago, to eat; a reference to the edible seeds.)
- sylvatica** (Silva a wood. Literally woods loving), D.50.—Common Beech. H.M.Mt. ... 2 0
- sylvatica purpurea**, Purple Beech, D.30. — Leaves in Spring are red, changing to a deep purple. Seedlings only available which vary very slightly in depth of colour. H.M.Mt. 3 6
- FEIJOA.**—(Named in honour of J. da Silva Feijo.)
- Sellowiana**, E.10. — A unique flowering and fruiting shrub, native of South America. The red and white blooms are quite attractive in spring, and are followed in the autumn with a green but very finely flavoured fruit, which is just coming into prominence. One fruit thoroughly ripened will scent the whole house. Highly recommended. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0
- FELICIA.**—(Felix, happy.)
- angustifolia** (Narrowly leaved), E.2.—Lilac flowers of a very cheerful appearance. Suitable for all climates except B. & R. Late Spring 1 6
- FICUS.**—(The Latin word for the Fig.)
- australis**, E.60.—Port Jackson Fig. A.B.M.P.R.S. 1 9
- australis variegata**, E.10.—Golden variegated form of the Port Jackson Fig suitable for small lawn specimens or large tubs in mild climates. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 6
- elastica**, E.40.—One of the rubber trees of commerce 2 6
- Henneana**, E.20. — Commonly known as the Cedar Fig of Queensland and suitable for avenues or single specimens. In this climate it is often deciduous. B.R.S. 2 0
- Hillii**, E.30. A beautiful variety.—Specially suitable for tall hedges or street planting. Usually sold as F. Nitida. A.B.P.R.S. 1 9
- macrophylla**, E.60. — Moreton Bay Fig. A.B.M.P.R.S. 1 9
- Parcelli**, E.15.—A silver variegated form found originally in Fiji and named after a celebrated plant collector. B.R.S. 2 6
- FIG.**—See Ficus.
- FLAME TREE.**—See Sterculia.
- FLOWERING CYPRESS.**—See Tamarix.
- FORSYTHIA.**—(Named in honour of Wm. Forsyth.)
- intermedia**, D.6.—Rather upright growing shrub producing yellow flowers in Spring. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 1 6
- viridissima** (very green), D.8.—A hardy shrub bearing clear yellow bell-shaped flowers. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 1 6
- FRANGIPANNI.**—See Plumieria.
- FRAXINUS.**—(The original Latin word for the Ash.)
- americana**, D.30. — American Ash. Beautiful Autumn foliage 1/6 2 6
- excelsior aurea.**—Golden Ash. From 2 6
- nigra**, D.40.—A very vigorous growing variety with rather darker stems than others of the family. Autumn foliage is reddish brown 2 0
- Ornus**, D.30.—The Manna Ash. A dense round headed tree producing in Spring large feathery heads of white flowers followed in Autumn by golden autumn foliage ... 2 0
- oxycarpa**, D.30. — The desert Ash. A shapely tree, particularly suitable for the cooler country districts. It is one of the first to break into leaf in the spring, and holds its yellow autumn foliage well into the winter. H.M.Mt.S. 2 0
- Very valuable ornamental and timber trees, particularly suited for specimens and avenues, but must not suffer from drought. Not suited to B. and R.
- GARDENIA.**—(Dr. Garden, an American.)
- globosa**, E.15.—Large single white flowers and fine glossy foliage. Spring. A.B.P.R.S. 2 0
- intermedia**, E.3. Very free flowering.—Pure white and very fragrant. Spring. A.B.P.R.S. 2 0

Lilacs should be more extensively planted.

s. d.

magnifica, E.4.—Very large, white, scented flowers. Used for hedges in Japan, and recommended for similar treatment in Australia. Spring. A.B.P.R.S. 2 0

radicans, E.2.—A dwarf growing variety producing double white flowers in Summer. A.B.P.R.S. 2 0

GENISTA.—(In Celtic "Gen" is a small bush.) This was the emblem of the Plantagenets (*Planta genista*).

aetnensis, E.6. — Mt. Etna Broom. A strong growing variety with pendulous branches clustered with bright yellow flowers in November and December. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 1 6

monosperma pendula, E.6.—The weeping white Broom. Spring. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 0

GLEDITSCHIA (*Gleditsch*, a German botanist). The Honey Locust. Spring.

tricanthos (Three spined), D.50.—White 1 6

By constant clipping it may be used as a thorny hedge. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

GOLDFUSSIA.—(Dr. Goldfuss, Professor at Bonn.)

anisophylla, E.3. — Lavender Bell-shaped flowers contrasting well with bronzy foliage. Spring. A.M.P.S. 1 9

GORDONIA.—(Named after Mr. Gordon, a London nurseryman.)

anomala, E.10.—A very rare flowering shrub classed by some botanists as *Camellia axillaris*. It produces large creamy white flowers in Winter. H.M.Mt.S. .. 2/- & 2 6

GRAPTOPHYLLUM. — (*Grapho*, to write; *phyllon*, a leaf. Referring to the marking on the leaves of some species.)

Earlii, E.6. — A pretty red flowering Queensland shrub. Summer. A.B.P.R.S. 2 0

GREVILLEA.—(Right Hon. C. F. Greville, a patron of botany.)

Banksii Fosterii, E.6.—A richly coloured dwarf form of the Silky Oak. The flowers are rich crimson, produced over a long season. Summer. B.R.S. 2 0

linearis, E.6.—A bushy growing variety producing mauve-pink flowers in Spring 2 0

robusta, E.40. — Silky Oak. Orange. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. 1 6

rosmarinifolia, E.5.—Another native shrub worth while. The foliage is a silvery green, somewhat like rosemary, and the flowers rosy red with pale cream centre. Spring . 1 9



s. d.

GUAVA.—See *Psidium*.

HABROTHAMNUS (*Habros*, gay; *thamnos*, a shrub.)

elegans, E.6. — Showy scarlet flowering shrub, nearly always in bloom. A.B.M.P.R.S. 1 6

HAKEA.—(After Baron Hake). Pin-cushion flower.

eucalyptoides (*Eucalyptus* like.)

E.8.—A West Australian shrub bearing crimson flowers with cream anthers. Recommended. Spring. A.M.P.S. 1 6

HARPEPHYLLUM.

cafrum, E.40.—A tall evergreen tree of noble appearance which is of special value for planting on large lawns or for avenue purposes. In its native home it is known as Kaffir plum, and reaches a height of 30 to 40 feet. An excellent specimen may be seen in the Sydney Botanic Gardens. B.R.S. 2 0

HAWTHORN.—See *Crataegus*.

HELIOTROPIUM. (*Helios*, the sun; *trope*, twining. It is generally considered that the flowers are always facing the sun.) The juice of the leaves mixed with salt was used in early days to remove warts. Cherry Pie. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S.

Aureum, E.2.—Golden leaves and pale blue flowers 1 6

Lord Roberts, E.3.—One of the best of the dark flowered *Heliotropes* 1 6

Pink or blue colour in *Hydrangeas* is determined by soil.

	s.	d.
President Garfield, E.2.—Light mauve or purple	1	6
Priapo, E.3.—Dark blue	1	6
Swanley Giant, E.3.—A very large type. Dark	1	6
HIBISCUS. — (Virgil's name for the Marsh Mallow.)		

HIBISCUS.—Evergreen Type.

These particularly free-flowering shrubs are great favourites in Sydney and Brisbane, and are extensively used for hedges. They are all susceptible to frost, and may require sheltering the first winter in colder climates. Summer and Autumn.

Aureole, E.8.—Golden apricot, suffused pink, rosy carmine eye. Growth moderately bushy. B.R.S.	2	0
Camdeni, E.8. Single red.—This variety is the one usually seen about Sydney. A.B.P.R.S.	2	0
Conqueror, E.6. Buff yellow, crimson base.—A very fine variety. A.B.P.R.S.	2	0
General Courteges, E.8. — A splendid scarlet, very large flower. A.B.P.R.S.	2	0
George Harwood, E.10.—Single pink, dark centre. This variety has a different style of growth to the other varieties, and it is not advisable to mix them when making a hedge. B.R.S.	2	0
Gloria, E.8.—Chinese orange, suffused and veined madder lake. Equal in size to any of the large-flowered older varieties, while the colour is magnificent. B.R.S.	2	0
Island Empress, E.6. Rich pink.—A double form of Island Queen. A.B.P.R.S.	2	0
Julius Camfield, E.8.—Single flowers of a rich crimson colour, with a dark maroon eye. Free flowering. B.R.S.	2	0
Lambertii, E.8. — Double crimson. B.R.S.	2	0
Madeline Champion, E.8.—Rich apricot with deep strawberry-red eye merging into a rosy white zone at base of petals. Much larger than Conqueror, which it resembles, but with more substance in the petals. Strong growing and compact habit. B.R.S. ...	2	0
Peachblow, E.8. — Semi-double flowers of a beautiful salmon pink colour. One of the best. B.R.S.	2	0
Rosy Morn, E.8.—Old Rose with deeper veination, with salmon old rose on reverse of petals. The flowers are not extra large, but the colouring is distinct from any other variety. B.R.S.	2	0
Rose Scott, E.8.—Single. Rose pink with dark eye. B.R.S.	2	0

	s.	d.
Tango Queen, E.8.—Beautiful coppery shade, darker than Conqueror. B.R.S.	2	0

We can also supply the following varieties:—Andersoni, Island Queen, Ruth Wilcox, 2/- each.

HIBISCUS.—Deciduous Type.

mutabilis alba. fl. pl., D.10.—Large double white. Autumn.	2	0
mutabilis rosea plena, D.10.—White turning to pink as the flower gets older. Autumn	2	0

HIBISCUS.—Syriacus Type.

Syrian, D.10. This type is suitable for both hot and cold climates. Summer.		
alba plena.—Double white, dark eye	2	0
Ardens.—Double violet rose ...	2	0
Boule de Feu.—Fiery red. Double	2	0



Hibiscus Syriacus.

Showing single and double types. Suitable for coldest climates.

Carneus plenus. — Semi-double light rose	2	0
Coelestis.—Azure blue. Single	2	0
de la Veuve.—Heliotrope. Single	2	0
Leopoldii. — Semi-double, deep carmine	2	0
monstrosus.—Large single white, red eye	2	0
punicus plenus. — Semi-double dark rose	2	0
Pompon Rouge.—Deep crimson, double	2	0
rubis.—Deep red, single	2	0
totus albus.—Pure white, single	2	0

Follow planting instructions carefully.

HIBISCUS.

s. d.

moscheutos.—Hardy herbaceous plants from North America which have been greatly improved in the last few years. They produce in Summer extra large single blooms 8 to 10 inches across in varying shades of white, pink and red. The plants die down in winter, shooting again in the

**Holmskioldia Sanguinea**

spring from the roots. These Hibiscus have been a special feature in Hyde Park, Sydney, also in the Melbourne Botanic Gardens. Hardy everywhere 2 0

HOLLY.—See Ilex.

HOLMSKIOLDIA.—(After T. Holmskiold, a Dane).

sanguinea, E.8.—An unusual shrub from India, bearing peculiar red flowers in Autumn. B.R.S. 2 0

HONEY LOCUST.—See Gleditschia.

HORSE CHESTNUT.—See Aesculus.

HOVENIA.—(After David Hoven.)

dulcis, D.20. — The Chinese Raisin. A tall tree from China, producing curious fruits which contain a sweet pulp. A.B.M.P.R.S. 1 9

HYDRANGEA.—(Hydor, water; angelon, a vessel. Referring to the shape of the seed vessel. Incidentally an

indication as to their successful cultivation, as they rejoice in moist positions.) Summer.

The problem of the colour in Hydrangeas has at last been solved. As is commonly known, while the whites remain quite unaffected, the other varieties may be pink, or blue, according to the soil in which they grow. In some instances it has been noted that both colours have been seen on the one plant. Scientists have investigated the question thoroughly, and we have pleasure in advising that to obtain the blue colour it is necessary to have the soil in an acid condition, also that iron must be present in sufficient quantity to affect the change in colour. In limestone country, or in soils in which lime has been freely used, which is the very opposite of an acid soil, the colour will be pink, as lime generally makes the iron in the soil insoluble.

To ascertain whether soil is acid, or alkaline, take a small sample from the position in which the Hydrangeas are to grow, and place it in a tumbler, pouring over it a wineglassful of muriatic acid. If the liquid fizzes and bubbles freely the soil may be considered alkaline; but if only feeble bubbles appear, or none at all, it may be considered as acid. Iron, if not naturally in the soil, may be added in the form of sulphate of iron, lightly sprinkled on the surface, at the rate of one handful to two square yards, and watered in.

Adelaide.

Ajisai, E.6.—Distinct type, different to other varieties, due to the edges of the petals incurving in an unusual manner.

Amaranthe.

Baroness Schroder.

Blue Prince.

Botaniste Peltreau.

Colonel Durham.

D. Ingamells.

Domotoi.

Elmar.

Etincelant.

F. Mathes.

General Valhubert.

Germaine Moulliere. White.

Gertrude Glahn.

Goliath.

Heiderose.

Helge.

Kremhild.

La Marne.

Lancelot.

Le Cygne. White.

Madame A. Riverain.

Madame de Vries.

Madame Fouchard.

Madame Legou.

Madame Moulliere. White.

Madame Phillipe de Vilmorin.

Marie Mathes.

Matador.

Mons Ghys.

Mrs. Blandy.

Lasiandra Edwardsii is an improvement.

Mrs. Chas. Mills.
Mrs. H. J. Jones.
Mrs. W. D. Cartwright.
My Ideal.
Neidersachsen.

paniculata grandiflora. Quite different to the ordinary varieties, having longer spikes of white bloom and more suited to cold climates. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.



Hakea Eucalyptoides

Parsifal.
Pasteur.
Peer Gynt.
Professor Dubois.
Rubis.
Rhinegold.
Satinette.
Sensation.
Sir Trevor de Baudry.
Splendour.
Triumph.
W. Pfitzer.
Yvonne Cayeux.

The above list is the cream of over eighty sorts, nearly all recently imported. Second rate and inferior kinds have been discarded.

Except where marked the colours of these varieties are pink or blue, according to soil. All varieties suitable for B.M.P.S. In Adelaide they require shady, moist positions. 2/- and 2/6 each.

HYMENOSPORUM.—(Hymen, a membrane; sporos, seed.)

flavum, E.30. A yellow flowering native tree similar to

Pittosporum.—Very pretty. s. d.
Spring. A.B.M.P.S. 1 9

HYPERICUM.—(An old Greek name.)
Pretty dwarf shrubs. Summer.

Moserianum, E.3.—Yellow 1 9

Moserianum tricolor, E.3.—Yellow flowers and variegated leaves. Suitable for Rockeries 1 9

patulum Henryii, E.4.—Rich yellow flowers in summer. Recommended 1 9

ILEX.—(A name given by Virgil to the Holly Oak.)

The Hollies are particularly valued for their berries, and the failure of some varieties to set seed is a matter for some concern. It should be mentioned that some Holly plants produce male flowers only, some female blooms, while others produce both on the same plant. The first will never seed; the second only when a pollen-bearing plant is near enough for cross-fertilisation; while the third may always be depended on for a crop. We have limited numbers of grafted plants of the last-named type, but except when specially ordered, seedlings of the ordinary green variety are supplied, which may be one of the above types.

aquifolium, E.15. English Holly.—H.M.Mt. and the heavy hill soil round Sydney 1 9

aquifolium.—Special line of layers or grafts from proved berry-bearing trees 2 6

alba marginata, E.10. Silver Holly.—Grafted plants. H.M. Mt. 2 6

aurea variegata, E.10. Golden Holly.—Grafted plants. H. M.Mt. 2 6

cornuta, E.15. Chinese Holly.—H.M.Mt.S. 2 0
Most beautiful evergreens in their proper climates.

ILLAWARRA FLAME TREE.—See *Sterculia*.

IMPATIENS.—(The name means "impatient," referring to the irritable nature of the seed pods, which discharge their seeds when touched.)

Roylei, E.4.—A soft wooded plant belonging to the Balsam family. The flowers are soft mauve produced through the warm months. B.R.S. 1 6

INDIAN HAWTHORN.—See *Raphiolepis*.

INGA.—(Its native name in South America.) Summer.

portoricensis (Porto Rico), E.6.—White Tassel Flower. B.R.S. 2 0

pulcherrima (Most beautiful), E.6.—Red tassel flower. A.B. M.P.R.S. 2 0

Rhododendrons are killed by lime.

- s. d.
- IOCHROMA.**—(Ion, violet; chroma, a colour.) Summer.
- fuchsioides**, E.8.—Large drooping clusters of orange scarlet flowers. Tender. B.R.S. ... 2 0
- tubulosa**, E.8. — Blue tubular flowers. A.B.M.P.R.S. 1 9
- W. V. Seymour**, E.8.—Bunches of royal purple flowers. A.B. M.P.R.S. 1 9
- JACARANDA.**—(The Brazilian name.) **mimosaeifolia**, D.30. Lavender bell-shaped flowers in Spring. Splendid for avenue or street planting. It is one of the glories of the North Coast country. Susceptible to frost in young stages, and should be planted when frosts are over. A.B.M.P.R.S. ... 1 9
- JAPONICA.**—See *Cydonia*.
- JASMINUM.** — (Ysmyn, its Arabic name.)
- fruticans**, E.8. — Yellow. A shrubby variety, sweetly scented and suitable for any Australian climate. Spring 2 0
- grandiflorum**, E.10.—White. May also be grown as a climber. Spring 2 0
- primulinum**, E.6. Semi-double yellow.—A fine subject for the shrubbery. Spring 2 0
- sambac**, E.8.—Large white; suitable only for warm climates. Summer. B.R.S. 2 0
- JUDAS TREE.**—See *Cercis*.
- JUSTICIA.**—(J. Justice, a Scotch horticulturist.)
- magnifica**, E.4.—Pink flowers of curious shape. B.R.S. Requires shade in Adelaide. Spring 1 6
- KERRIA.**—(After M. Kerr, of Ceylon.) Synonymous *Corchorous*.
- japonica**, D.4.—Single yellow flowers in early Spring 1 9
- japonica fl. pl.** D.4.—Double yellow 1 9
- KOELREUTERIA.**
- paniculata**, D.12. — A hardy deciduous tree from China, the foliage colouring yellow in Autumn. It bears large trusses of small yellow flowers in Summer. A.H. M.Mt.P.S. 1 6
- KURRAJONG.**—See *Sterculia*.
- LABURNUM.**—See *Cytisus*.
- LAGERSTROEMIA.** — (Magnus Lagerstroem, friend of Linnaeus) Crepe Myrtle. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S.
- Eavesii**, D.8.—Mauve. Extra good variety 2 6
- flos-regina**, D.12.—Bright pink,
- s. d.
- long spikes. It is known as "The Pride of India." The best pink variety 2 0
- indica rubra**, D.20.—Bright red 2 0
- indica alba**, D.8.—White 2 0
- Highly recommended. They require pruning hard back to the trunk each winter.
- LAGUNARIA.**—
- Patersoni**, E.30.—Norfolk Island Hibiscus. A tall-growing, pink flowering tree specially suited for sandy soils and sea shore planting. Summer. A.B.M. P.R.S. 2 0
- LANTANA.**—(An ancient name for *Viburnum*.) These hybrid varieties are very showy plants and, except in Brisbane, do not, as a rule, produce fertile seed. Consequently, there is no danger of their becoming a pest.
- Chelsea Gem**, E.4.—Orange and red.—Very showy 1 0
- Drap d'or**, E.4.—Yellow 1 0
- Sellowiana**, E.4.—Mauve 1 0
- Snowflake**, E.4.—Pure white 1 0
- These are the pick of the Lantanas. They are very useful for bedding purposes as they require very little attention, and flower nearly all the year. A.M.P.S.
- LASIANDRA.**—(Lasios, woolly; aner, an anther.) Summer and Autumn. A.B.M.P.R.S.
- Edwardsii** E.5.—A new variety raised in Victoria. Of compact growth, and has larger flowers than *macrantha*, and a bushier habit of growth. 2 0
- Edwardsii robusta**, E.6.—A compact evergreen shrub, producing flowers midway between *L. grandiflora* and *L. Edwardsii* for size, but more blue as to colour 2 0
- macrantha grandiflora**, E.6. Extra large flowers of deep purple.—The best of the varieties, and one which can be strongly recommended. 2 0 & 2 6
- microphylla**, E.4.—A small leaved type with rosy purple flowers in Spring 2 0
- rosea**, E.6. Pink.—Very free flowering. B.R.S. 2 0
- LAURUS.**—(Laur, green—Celtic.) **nobilis**, E.20. Sweet Bay.—The *Daphne* of the ancient Greeks and consecrated by them to priests and heroes. The leaves provided the true Crown of Laurels. A.H.M. Mt.P.S. 2 0
- LAURUSTINUS.**—See *Viburnum*.
- LAVANDULA.**—(Lavo, to wash; referring to lavender water.) The varieties are hardy everywhere except B. & R. Summer.

Lonicera nitida makes an excellent hedge.

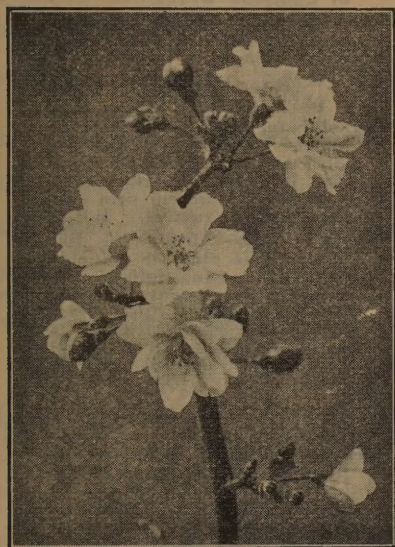
	s.	d.		s.	d.
<i>dentata</i> (toothed leaves), E.3.—Purple flowers. Makes a good hedge	1	0	regular clipping to maintain the bright yellow colour. Pot grown plants, 1/- each. From May to August, open ground plants are available at 6/- doz.		
<i>Munstead dwarf</i> , E.1.—A dwarf, compact variety, used for beds and rockeries	1	0	The pot grown plants provide, as far as possible, immunity from planting losses, and are worth the difference in cost, as a patched hedge is never as good as one where plants are all uniform size.		
<i>apica</i> (Spike), E.2.—Common lavender	1	0	<i>pubescens</i> . (Downy.) — The small leaved privet. The variety mostly used for hedges.	per doz.	2 0
<i>stoechas</i> , E.3.—French Lavender, dark purple	1	0		per 100	12 6
<i>Vera</i> , E.2.—A form of the common English Lavender, reputed to contain more oil, and therefore more fragrant	1	0			
LAVENDER .—See <i>Lavandula</i> .			LILAC .—See <i>Syringa</i> .		
LEONOTIS .—Lion's Tail.			LILLY PILLY .—See <i>Eugenia</i> .		
<i>leonurus</i> , E.4.—A dwarf evergreen shrub bearing spikes of dark orange flowers. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S.	1	6	LIME OR LINDEN TREE .—See <i>Tilia</i> .		
LEPTOSPERMUM .—(Leptos, slender; sperma, a seed.)			LINUM (from <i>linon</i> , the old Greek name.)		
<i>citratum</i> , E.8.—A local coastal N.S. Wales variety of Tea Tree, producing sprays of white bloom, but valued most for the citral contained in the leaves. In this respect it compares favourably with <i>Aloysia</i> and <i>Backhousia</i> , both of which have similar lemon scented foliage. This variety makes a good hedge. B.R.S.	2	0	<i>trigynum</i> (three styles), E.3.—An old identity worthy of more general cultivation, producing a profusion of large, clear yellow, bell-shaped flowers in winter. A.B.M.P.S.	1	9
<i>laevigatum</i> , E.8.—The well-known coastal variety, which is invaluable for hedges on seashore locations	1	9	LIQUIDAMBAR .—(Really "Liquid Amber" referring to the gum produced by some species.)		
<i>Nichollsi</i> , E.8. A New Zealand shrub with lovely crimson flowers.—One of the very best ornamentals available. Spring. H.M.Mt.	2	0	<i>styraciflua</i> (Storax flowering), D.40.—The Maple-like leaves turn purple, crimson and yellow in autumn. A most beautiful tree. H.M.Mt.S.	2	6
<i>scoparium alba plena</i> , E.6.—A double white form of the native Tea Tree. A real acquisition. Hardy	2	0	LIRODENDRON .—(Lirion, a lily; dendron, tree.) Spring.		
LIBONIA .—(After M. Libon.)			<i>tulipiferum</i> , D.40. Tulip Tree.—A choice flowering tree for H.M.Mt.	2	6
<i>floribunda</i> , E.3.—Small tubular scarlet and yellow flowers, produced in Autumn and Winter. A.M.P.S.	1	9	LONICERA .—(Adam Lonicer, a German Botanist.)		
LIGUSTRUM .—(Ligulare, to tie. The flexible shoots were used for this purpose.) Very hardy shrubs for hedges or specimens. The flowers are not suitable for picking, but the seeds provide food for many birds. Spring and Summer.			<i>fragrantissima</i> , E.8. — Cream, sweetly scented. Winter ..	1	9
<i>lucidum</i> . (Shiny) — Japanese privet for tall hedges.			<i>nitida</i> , E.4.—An extremely bushy and dwarf variety of Honeysuckle bearing small foliage and creamy white fragrant flowers in summer. Hardy everywhere	1	6
	per doz.	2 0	LOPHOSTEMON .—See <i>Tristania</i> .		
	per 100	12 6	LUCULIA .—(The native name in India was <i>Luculi Swa</i> .)		
<i>lucidum variegata</i> , E.8.—Variegated shrub suitable for specimens on lawns	2	0	<i>gratissima</i> (most pleasing), E.8. One of the most beautiful pink flowered shrubs imaginable, with large heads of <i>Bouvardia</i> like flowers which are richly fragrant. The plants bloom in winter, but are very liable to be cut by heavy frost. It is distinctly a difficult plant to handle, and many losses are inevitable even when plants are fully grown. No royal road to success is known, but clients are advised to plant in an easterly position. Careful		
<i>ovalifolium aureum elegantissimum</i> .—A beautiful Golden privet; suitable for specimens or hedges. It wants					

Oleanders are specially suited for dry climates.

watering, lime and a considerable proportion of luck are necessary fundamentals. On the evidence of the Government Biologist the failure of the young plants is not due to disease .. 2/- & 2 6

MACADAMIA.—(John Macadam, M.D., a prominent Victorian.)

integrifolia, E.30. — Smooth leaved form of this popular



Malus Rosea Plena.

Nut tree credited with producing two crops a year. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0

ternifolia, E.20. Queensland Nut.—An ornamental and valuable fruit-tree producing very sweet nuts with extremely hard shells. A.B. M.P.R.S. 2 0

MACKAYA.—(After Dr. J. F. Mackay.)

bella, E.6.—Lilac purple. Spring. B.R.S. 1 9

MACLURA. — (After W. MacLure.) Osage Orange.

aurantiaca, D.20.—Used for tall thorny hedges. The fruits are worthless 1 0

MAGNOLIA.—(Professor Magnol of Montpellier.) All the varieties are hardy everywhere except B. & R., but in cold climates a warm position is desirable as otherwise the flowers, which are mostly produced in winter, may be spoilt by frost.

fuscata (Brown stalked), E.8.—Port Wine Magnolia. Should

be in every garden on account of its delightful fragrance. Spring 2 0

grandiflora, E.20.—Large pure white, known in America as Bull Bay Tree. Summer .. 2 0

obovata purpurea, D.10.—Deep purple, a particularly fine sort. Late winter 2 6

MALUS.—Crab Apple.

Hardy deciduous trees flowering in early Spring, followed by small apples very sour to the taste. All are worked on Northern Spy Stocks to ensure blight-proof roots. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

alba plena, D.10. — White flowers, double 2 0

aldenhamensis, D.12. — Semi-double carmine flowers with purplish foliage, followed by purplish crimson apples 2 0

angustifolia, fl. pl., D.10.—Large semi-double pale pink blooms produced late in the Autumn 2 0

atrosanguinea, D.12.—Carmine red, single 2 0

Currant, D.10.—Bears clusters of red fruits the size of currants 2 0

Eleyii, D.10.—Rich purplish red single flowers in clusters, followed by red berries. The foliage is reddish purple ... 2 0

floribunda Lemoinei, D.10.—Rich bronzy foliage and large well-shaped flowers of rich scarlet crimson 2 0

Parkmannii, D.6.—Flower buds rich carmine, flowers rosy, semi-double 2 0

Red Siberian, D.10.—Small fruit of a bright scarlet and yellow colour, which may be used for preserves 2 0

rosea plena, D.10.—Soft pink. double 2 0

MAPLE.—See Acer.

MAY.—See Spirea and Crataegus.

MEDICAGO.—(From Medike, a name given by Dioscorides to a Median grass.) Lucerne.

arborea, E.8.—A hardy shrub producing yellow flowers and suitable for hedges. This is a true Lucerne, and must not be confused with the so-called "Tree Lucerne," which bears white flowers and which is worthless as a fodder plant 1 0

MELALEUCA.—(Melas, black, and Leukos, white.) The Tea Tree, frequently, but incorrectly, spelt "Ti." The Ti tree is a cordyline. The bark of some species shows the above mentioned contrast.

hypericifolia (Hypericum-leaved), E.8.—The Scarlet Tea Tree. Spring 1 9

- leucadendron** (Leucos, white, and dendron a tree), E.30.—One of the paper bark tea trees, with leaves like a callistemon. A beautiful tree suitable for swampy places. Flowers white 1 9
- MELIA**.—(Melia, the Manna Ash, on account of the resemblance to that tree.)



- Azedarach**, D.20. White Cedar. —Lilac flowers in Spring .. 1 6
Hardy everywhere. The berries have been proved poisonous to animals.
- METROSIDEROS**.—(Metra, 'heartwood'; sideros, iron.)
tomentosa (Covered with short hairs.), E.20.—The Pohutukawa of New Zealand; blood red flowers. At Xmas time a very beautiful tree. B. & S. 2 0
- MICHAELMAS DAISIES**.—See Herbaceous section at end of book.
- MOCK ORANGE**.—See Philadelphus.
- MONSTERA**.—(Origin unknown.)
deliciosa, E.—This plant is really a climber, but so rarely develops a climbing habit that it is placed amongst the shrubs. It has bold, perforated leaves, rather striking in themselves, and creamy flowers in Summer which are followed by long curious fruits of most distinctive flavour. It is often called the "Fruit Salad" plant, or "Fruit of All Nations." B.R.S. in shady positions 2 6 & 3 6

- MONTANOA**.
grandiflora, E.10. A handsome foliage plant producing in mid-winter long spikes of white flowers somewhat like Marguerites. A.B.P.S. 2 0
- MORETON BAY CHESTNUT**.—See Castanospermum.
- MORETON BAY FIG**.—See Ficus.
- MURRAYA**.—(Professor Murray, Editor of Linnaeus' works.)
exotica, E.6.—Sweet scented white flowers. A good hedge plant. Summer. B.R.S. ... 1 9
- MUSA**.—(After Antonius Musa, a physician.)
Arnoldiana, E.12.—An imposing foliage plant suitable for fairly sheltered positions. The long leaves are marked with a prominent mid-rib vein and are very attractive. B.R.S. 2 0
- ensete**, E.12.—Abyssinian Banana. This plant is valuable for its imposing foliage and makes a great contrast when planted amongst other trees or shrubs. As a fruit it is quite worthless. B.R.S., and preferably sheltered from heavy wind 2 0
- MUSSAENDA**.—(The native name in Ceylon.)
frondosa (Leafy), E.6.—Orange flowers backed by a white leaf; a beautiful and rare shrub. Summer. B.R.S. ... 2 0
- MYRTLE**.—See Myrtus.
- MYRTUS**.—(Myron, perfume.)
communis (Common), E.6.—Myrtle. The flower was considered sacred to Venus, but was awarded to bloodless victors and used as a symbol of authority for Magistrates. A handsome evergreen. Spring. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 0
- Ralphii purpurea**, E.4.—A compact low growing shrub from New Zealand with bronzy foliage. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2 0
- NANDINA**.—(Its name in Japan.)
domestica, E.8.—The sacred Bamboo of Japan.—Large spikes of white flowers in spring, and graceful foliage which turns a beautiful reddish brown in cold climates 2 0
- NERIUM**.—(Neros, moist. Referring to their native places of growth.) It should be understood that they are quite hardy in very dry places as well. Suitable for specimens or hedge work. Commonly known as Oleander. Spring to autumn.
- Alba**, E.10.—Single white 1 9
- Dr. Goffin**, E.6.—Deep rosy red, single 1 9
- Luteum Plenum**, E.6.—Semi-double, creamy-yellow 1 9

Neriums are used for hedges.

	s. d.
Madame Charles Baltet, E.6.— Semi-double, soft pink	1 9
Madonna Grandiflora, E.6.—Very large, semi-double, white ...	1 9
Mrs. F. Roeding, E.6.—Semi- double, salmon	1 9
Monsieur Belaguier, E.6.—Single light pink	1 9
Professor Martin, E.6.—Single crimson	1 9
Souv. de Cazalis Allut, E.6.— Rich dark crimson; single ..	1 9
Splendens, E.10.—Very large double pink	1 9
Splendens Variegata, E.6.— Leaves variegated yellow, flowers double pink	3 0

NEW ZEALAND CHRISTMAS BUSH.
—See *Metrosideros*.

NEW ZEALAND FLAX.—See *Phormium*.

NEW ZEALAND GLORY PEA.—See *Clianthus*.

OAK.—See *Quercus*.

OCHNA.—(*Ochne*, the wild pear tree.)
multiflora (Multus, many; flora,
flower), E.6.—Yellow flowers
in spring, followed by scarlet
and black berries. A.B.M.
P.R.S. 2 0

OLEA.—(*Elaia*, the Olive.)
europaea, E.20. Common Olive 1 6
—A splendid variety for
hedges as it withstands heat
and drought. As it trans-
plants very badly from the
open ground we are discard-
ing this method of growing
and offers plants from pots
which quite obviates any
danger.

OLEANDER.—See *Nerium*.

OLIVE.—See *Olea*.

OSMANTHUS.—(*Osmè*, perfume; *anthos*,
a flower. It is declared to be
similar to fresh apricots.)
fragrans, E.6.—A slow growing
shrub producing in Autumn
and Winter tiny flowers
which are apricot scented . 2 0
ilicifolius variegatus, E.4.—The
so-called Japanese varie-
gated Holly. A.H.Mt.P.S. 2 0

PAULOWNIA.—(Named after a Princess
of the Netherlands.)

imperialis, D.20.—Covered in
spring with blue bell flowers,
followed by very large leaves.
Does best in deep soil. The
young plants frequently die
down to the root stock each
winter until well established
when they form a permanent
trunk. H.M.Mt.S. 2 0

PEARL BUSH.—See *Exochorda*.

PEPPER TREE.—See *Schinus*.

PHILADELPHUS.— (The Grecian
name.) Mock orange or *Syringa*.
This last term is most confusing, as

it is also the botanical name for
lilac. Spring.

grandiflorus, D.6.—Single. Large s. d.
flowers. White 1 6

speciosa, D.6.—Single white .. 1 6

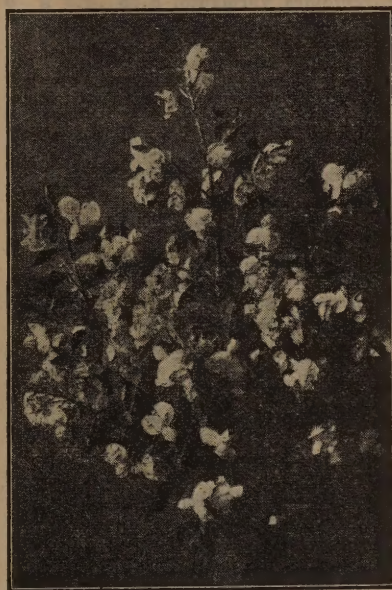
rosace, D.4. — Extra large
single to semi-double flowers.

Very fragrant 1 6

Virginal, D.6.—A most beauti-
ful semi-double white variety.

Highly recommended 1 9

PHORMIUM.—(*Phormos*, a basket. One
of the uses made of the fibre.)



Podalyria Grandiflora.

tenax, E.6. New Zealand Flax.

—Plant in moist positions
in any climate 1 6

tenax purpurea, E.6.—A variety
with darker foliage than the
preceding sort 2 6

PHOTINIA.—(*Photinos*, shining.)

glabra rubens, E.10.—A hardy
shrub producing bunches of
creamy white flowers in
Spring, but grown particu-
larly for the brilliant red
young foliage which covers
the plant at each new
growth. When this foliage
turns to green the plant
should be clipped over and
the new shoots repeat the
brilliant display, which is
much more effective than
flowers. Invaluable as a
hedge plant 2 0

serrulata, E.15. Chinese Haw-
thorn.—A white flowering

- s. d.
- tall shrub with beautiful young red leaves. The flowers are quite useless for cutting as they have a most objectionable odour, but when bearing seed the plants are most attractive. Makes a good hedge. Spring 2 0
- PITTOSPORUM.**—(Pitte, pitch, spores, seed. They are covered with resinous pulp.) Spring.
- eugenioides (Eugenia-like), E.20 1 9
- eugenioides variegata, E.15 ... 2 0
- nigrescens (Nigra, black), E.20 1 9
- Tobira, E.6.—A slow growing shrub, producing dark shiny green leaves and bunches of fragrant white flowers. A.H. M.Mts.P.S. 2 0
- undulatum, E.20. The native Daphne.—Fills the whole garden with fragrance at night 1 9
- PLATANUS.**—(Platys, broad; referring to the spreading habit of growth.)
- orientalis (Eastern.), D.50.—Suitable to all climates except B.R. Special quotations for quantities. Plane Tree. Splendid plants for avenue or specimen planting from 2 0
- PLUMBAGO.**—(Plumbum, lead. The plant was always prescribed for an eye disease of this name.) Summer.
- capensis, E.6.—Blue, A.B.M.P. R.S. 1 6
- capensis alba, E.6.—Pure white. A.B.M.P.R.S. 1 6
- PLUMIERIA.**—(Plumier, a French Botanist.)
- acutifolia. (Sharply pointed.), D.12.—Frangipanni Tree, a beautiful shrub for warm climates. Very strongly scented. Will not stand frost. Summer. B.R.S. 2 6 & 3 6
- PODALYRIA.**—(Podalirius, the son of Aesculapius.)
- grandiflora, E.6.—The best of all the Podalyrias; flowers pea shaped, of a lovely shade of pink; leaves densely covered with silvery hairs. The Queensland Wattle known as Acacia Podalyriaefolia is so called because of its resemblance to this plant. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 6
- POINCIANA.**—Mons de Poinci, Governor of Antilles.)
- Gilliesi, E.6. Bird of Paradise Flower.—Yellow and red. Spring 2 0
- POINSETTIA.**—(Discovered by Mons Poinsette.)
- pulcherrima (Most beautiful.), D.10.—Insignificant true flowers of green and yellow surrounded by enormous bracts of brilliant scarlet. Very susceptible to frosts. Winter, A.B.P.R.S. 1 9
- POMEGRANATE.**—See Punica.
- POPLAR.**—See Populus.
- POPULUS.**—The Romans planted this tree extensively in their cities whence it was called "Arbor populi," the tree of the poplule or common people. Everywhere except R.
- bolleana, D.50.—An upright form of the silver poplar .. 1 6
- balsamifera, D.50.—The Balsam Poplar of spreading habit .. 1 6
- deltoides, D.40.—Extremely vigorous large leaved variety. The main veins in the leaves are distinctly shaded red .. 2 0
- dilitata, D.50.—Upright Poplar. Syn. P. Pyramidalis and Lombardy Poplar ... from 2 0
- monolifera aurea, D.30.—One of the finest golden leaved trees imaginable. The habit is spreading, while the foliage keeps its colour the greater part of the growing season. It is somewhat slow growing but well worth waiting for. 1/6 & 2 6
- The varieties prefer rather moist soil.
- PORT WINE.**—See Magnolia fuscata.
- PORTUGAL LAUREL.**—See Cerasus lusitanica.
- PRIVET.**—See Ligustrum.
- PROSTANTHERA.**—(From prosthete, appendage, and anthera, anther.)
- ovalifolia, E.8.—A native shrub, covered in Spring with rich purple flowers of distinctive character. Recommended. A.M.P.S. 1 9
- PROTEA.**—(Proteus, a sea god, was credited with being able to change himself into any shape. The application refers to the great diversity of form of the species.)
- mellifera (mellifer, honey bearing), E.8.—Cape Honeysuckle, pink and yellow. Spring. No good in B. & R., but elsewhere quite successful 2 6
- PRUNUS.**—(Prunum, a plum.) Spring.
- Blireiana fl. pl., D.10.—Double flowers of a bright rose pink colour. The most attractive of the large growing flowering plums. Light purple foliage 1 9
- japonica, single pink, D.4.—Single pink flowers, followed by small cherry like fruits 1 9
- Moserii fl. pl., D.10.—Lighter in colour than Blireiana, but equally as floriferous. Light purple foliage 1 9

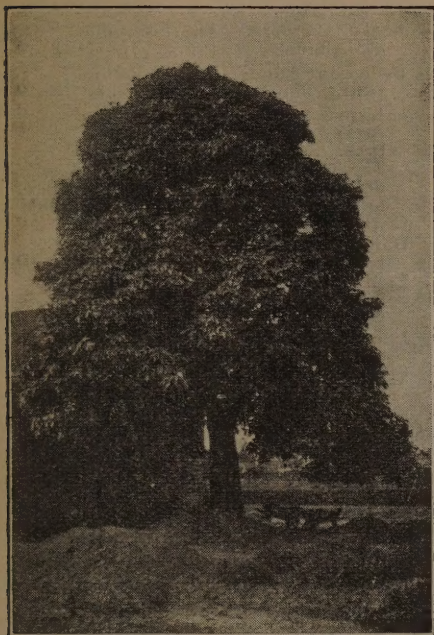
	s.	d.
Mume, D.12. —Japanese Apricot. Double pink flowers produced on long branches in early Spring. In our opinion this is the best of the various Flowering Apricots. Richly fragrant ..	2	0
Available also in Double White and Double Red, each	2	0
Pissardi nigra, D.20. —A darker foliaged form than Pissardi	1	9
sinensis (Chinese), D.6. —Double flowering plum. Pink	1	9
sinensis alba, D.6. —Double white	1	9
triloba, D.6. —Double rose pink	1	9
Vesuvius, D.10. —Large leaves of purple bronze which makes a splendid contrast to the almost universal green in a garden	1	9
The varieties may be grown anywhere except B. & R.		
PSIDIUM. —(A Greek name originally applied to the Pomegranate.)		
Cattleianum, E.8. —Purple guava. A.B.M.P.R.S.	1	9
luteum, E.8. —A yellow form of the purple Guava producing fruit of better flavour. A.B. M.P.R.S.	1	9
Parker's Hybrid, E.15. —Large white fruit. B.R.S.	1	9
pyriferum, E.15. —Yellow guava. B.R.S.	1	9
PUNICA. —(Puniceus, scarlet, referring to the flowers.) Early Summer.		
granatum, D.10. —Common Pomegranate	1	6
granatum fl. pl., D.8. —Double red	1	6
granatum Andre Leroy, D.5. —Reddish salmon, white margin	1	6
nana, D.2. —A very dwarf form of the ordinary fruiting Pomegranate, suitable for rockeries. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. ...	1	6
All the varieties are much overlooked as hedge plants.		
PYRUS. —(Pirum, the pear.)		
aucuparia, D.30. Mountain Ash or Rowan. A fine ornamental tree valued for its lovely autumn tints and scarlet berries. H.M.Mts. & Sydney Hills	1	9
discolor, D.30. —A form of the Rowan or Mountain Ash differing only in its richer Autumn coloured foliage ...	2	6
domestica, D.20. —The Service Tree. Sometimes known as P. Sorbis, and producing very astringent fruit	2	0
QUEENSLAND FIRE TREE. —See Stenocarpus.		
QUEENSLAND NUT. —See Macadamia.		

	s.	d.
QUERCUS. —(From the Celtic <i>quer</i> , fine; <i>cuez</i> , tree.) Oak.		
coccinea (Scarlet), D.50. —One of the finest oaks imaginable; foliage turns deep scarlet in autumn. H.M.Mt.S. ...	2	6
imbricaria, D.40. —The Shingle Oak. Highly coloured autumn foliage	2	6
incana, E.40. —An evergreen tree from India	2	6
nigra, D.50. —Brilliant autumn foliage and dark stems	2	6
palustris, D.50. Pin Oak.—Considered one of the most beautiful of American Oaks; foliage deep crimson in autumn. H.M.Mt.S.	2	6
robur, D.50. —English Oak, H.M. Mt.P.S.	2	0
virens, E.40. —The Evergreen Oak. H.M.Mt.S.	2	0
We can also supply the following varieties:—bicolor, cerris, japonica, lusitanica, Mirbeckii. 2/6 each.		
The scarlet oaks require cold climates to bring out the true glory of their leaves.		
RHAPHIOLEPIS. —(Rhaphis, a needle; lepis, a scale.)		
Indica, E.8. Indian Hawthorn.—White with pink centre followed by black berries. The brown-red leaves of the young growth give a very pleasing effect. Spring	1	6



RHODODENDRON.—(Rhodon, a rose; dendron, a tree.)
hybridum.—Named varieties. List on application ... from 6 0
Pink Pearl.—From 7/6 upward, according to size.
 Rhododendrons are essentially

- s. d.
placed in positions where they will always have at least a little moisture. Peat soil is not imperative, as good loamy soil with an addition of well rotted manure will grow them well. Each spring they should have a thick mulching of leaves to keep the soil cool in summer. On no account should they be planted in limestone country or should lime be allowed near them. They may be successfully grown on the hills of the North Sydney line, but otherwise are most at home in M.Mt. & H. Spring.
- RHUS.**—(Rhudd, red. Colour of the fruit of the original variety.)
sucedanea (A substitute.),
D.10.—Leaves turn to bright crimson in autumn. Though this is not so graceful as some, it is recommended as the only non-suckering variety 2 0
Planters are particularly warned about touching the leaves of this tree as it affects some people at certain seasons of the year with rhus eczema. Many are quite unaffected by its powers. A.M.P.S.
- RIBES.**—(From the Arabic name of a plant.) Flowering Currant.
sanguineum, D.5.—Sprays of deep pink flowers in early Spring 2 0
- RONDELETIA.**—(Mons. W. Rondelet.) Spring and Summer.
amoena, (Pleasing), E.8.—This is a shrub we can highly recommend as suitable for coastal climates. Salmon pink flowers like a beautiful Laurustinus. B.R.S. 2 0 & 2 6
speciosa major, E.4.—A very slow growing, tender, dwarf shrub producing small heads of orange red flowers. Suitable for frost-free climates like B.R.S. only 2 6
- ROSMARINUS.**—(Ros, dew; marinus the sea. Seaside plants.)
officinalis, E.4. 1 0
prostratus, E.1.—A dwarf low growing form suitable for rockeries. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. ... 1 6
"There's Rosemary. That's for Remembrance," is perhaps the most popular reason why this plant is grown. It should not be neglected as a hedge or border plant. It used to be an emblem of fidelity between lovers, and was worn at weddings, and funerals where it was thrown into the grave.
- ROWAN.**—See *Pyrus aucuparia*.
- RUSSELIA.**—(After Dr. Russel.)
juncea (Juncus, a rush.), E.4.—Scarlet tubular flowers; recommended as suitable for planting with Bouvardias. Spring to Autumn. A.B.M. P.R.S. 1 9
- s. d.
SALIX.—(Sal, near; lis, water. Celtic.)
babylonica, D.50. — Weeping Willow. One by one the old beliefs are shattered for this tree is now proved to be a native of China. The "willow" on which the harps were hung was *Populus euphratica* 1 6
caprea, D.30.—Sometimes known as Pussy Willow or Goat Willow. The long canes produce large silky buds in early spring. If they are cut in this stage, they will last for a considerable time for decorative work 1 6
coerulea, D.80.—The Cricket Bat Willow. An upright growing tree attaining a height of 80 feet or more in England, with a corresponding girth. It is an extremely rapid grower, and as the national game shows no sign of declining, there are distinct possibilities for its commercial exploitation in Australia. Its timber is preferred by cricket bat makers to any other, and with an increasing scarcity in England, the price of the timber runs to as much as 12/- a cubic foot (sometimes more). Hardy everywhere, but does best near water 1 6
vitellina aurea, D.20.—Golden Basket Willow 1 6
May be grown in any climate, but are best near water.
- SAMBUCUS.**—(Cambuke, a musical instrument which used to be made of Elder wood. Commonly known as Elderberry.)
aurea, D.12.—A golden variegated form which is highly desirable for contrast amongst ordinary green backgrounds. In the cold climates this is particularly effective. H.M.Mts.S. 1 6
nigra, D.12. Small white flowers freely produced in Spring. In England the berries are used for making Elderberry wine 1 6
- SAPIUM.**—(An old Latin name.)
sebiferum, D.30.—A handsome deciduous tree from China. Valued for its beautiful autumn foliage. A.H.M.Mts. P.S. 2 0
- SCENTED VERBENA.**—See *Aloysia*.
- SCHINUS.**—(A Greek name.)
molle, E.20. Pepper Tree.—A fast growing shade tree, suitable for hot dry climates, but will do anywhere 1 6
The Pepper is unique in that some trees only produce male flowers (which never produce berries), while the others, bearing female blooms, only



Sterculia Hybrid.

s. d.

set seed when a pollinizing tree is near at hand. Seedlings only are offered which may or may not seed.

SENECIO.—(Senex an old man; a reference to the white hair-like calyx.)

petasites, E.6. A shrub with large leaves and bearing broad heads of yellow flowers after the manner of a hydrangea. Winter. B.R.S. 2 0

SESBANIA.—(Sesban. The Arabic name.)

tripetti, D.10.—The Brazilian Glory Pea. Handsome foliage and rich tango coloured flowers, produced in long racemes. Requires hard pruning after each flowering. A. B.M.P.S. 1 6

SILKY OAK.—See Grevillea.

SNOWBALL TREE.—See Viburnum.

SPARMANNIA.—(After A. Sparrmann, a Swedish Botanist.) A.B.M.P.R.S.

africana fl. pl., E.10.—Quick-growing shrubs with large, soft foliage producing double white flowers in the Winter and early Spring 2 0

SPARTIUM.—(Spartor, cordage; a reference to the flexible shoots.)

juncum, E.8. Spanish Broom.

s. d.

—Yellow. A beautiful flowering shrub. Spring and Summer 1 6

multiflorum album, E.8.—White Broom. Spring 1 6

SPIRÆA.—(Speira, a wreath.) Sometimes called "English May" which name is also applied to Hawthorn. Anthony Waterer, D.4.—Crimson flowers. Summer. A.H. M.Mt.P.S. 1 6

Reevesiana, D.6. Large bunches of pure white flowers. Spring 1 0

Reevesiana, fl. pl., D.6.—The double flowered form. Spring 1 0

STENOCARPUS.—(Stenos, narrow, carpus, fruit.)

sinuatus, E.30. Queensland Fire Tree.—Curious scarlet flowers rayed like the spokes of a wheel. Recommended. Incorrectly called S. Cunninghami. Summer. A.B.P.S. 2 0

STERCULIA.—(Sterculus, a heathen god.)

acerifolia (Maple leaved), D.50.—Illawarra Flame Tree produces large bunches of scarlet bell shaped flowers which are very conspicuous. Makes a splendid avenue tree. Late Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. 1 9

Syringa Persica.
Persian Lilac

Wistarias are hardy everywhere.

	s. d.		s. d.
diversifolia , E.50. Kurrajong. —Most strongly recom- mended as a shade and fod- der tree; rather slow grow- ing, but invaluable in drought	1 6	Abel Carriere , D.8.—Double dark blue	2 0
hybrida (<i>acerifolia</i> x <i>diversi- folia</i>).—In recent years there has been much interest dis- played in this cross between two splendid native trees. They produce magnificent foliage, and are worth grow- ing from this point alone. In addition, every year about January the foliage drops off prior to flowering, and the trees come out in a mass of pink or red blooms. In the experience of Dr. Pryor, of the Mental Hospital, Parra- matta, they flower every year, instead of the variable performance of <i>S. acerifolia</i> . The plants offered as seed- lings appear to come true to type, but no guarantee can be given as to colour of bloom. Grafted plants are available which do come true and flower earlier.		Belle de Nancy , D.8.—Double satiny pink	2 0
Seedlings	1 9	chinensis , D.8.—A hybrid be- tween Persian and English types resembling the former. The trusses are larger and a deeper lilac colour. Recom- mended	2 0
Grafts	2 6	Condorcet , D.8.—Blue. Double	2 0
STRAWBERRY TREE .—See <i>Arbutus</i> .		Danton , D.8.—Double purplish red, large and compact spikes	2 0
STRELITZIA .—(Named after Charlotte, Queen to George III., of the house of Mecklenburgh Strelitz). Bird's Tongue Flower.		Laplace , D.8.—Single deep red buds opening to reddish violet	2 0
augusta , E.15.—A tall growing plant with very distinctive foliage and bearing white flowers in spring. Specially suitable where foliage con- trast is required. A.B.M.P. R.S.	2 0	Louis Henry , D.8.—Double violet pink	2 0
Reginae , E.4.—Peculiarly hand- some flowers of pale blue and gold. Spring. A.B.M.P. R.S.	3 6	Madame Abel Chatenay , D.8.— Double milk white	2 0
SWEET BAY .—See <i>Laurus</i> .		Maurice de Vilmorin , D.8.— Double azure blue shading lighter towards edges	2 0
SYMPHORICARPUS .—(Sumph- oreo, to bear together, and karpos, fruit; literally, clus- tered fruit.) Snowberry.		Michel Buchner , D.8.—Double lilac	2 0
racemosus , D.3.—Large snow- white berries in Autumn. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.	2 0	Monge , D.8.—Single violet red	2 0
SYNCARPIA .—(Syn, together; karpos, fruits; several of which are united in one head.)		Negro , D.8.—Single dark purple opening to heliotrope red ..	2 0
laurifolia , E.60. Turpentine Tree.—A fine subject for street planting. B.S.	1 9	President Grevy , D.8.—Double blue, large truss	2 0
SYRINGA .—See <i>Philadelphus</i> .		President Loubet , D.8.—Double deep red opening to reddish mauve	2 0
SYRINGA .—Lilac. The persian name is <i>Syrinx</i> . These beautiful spring flowering plants are so well known that no introduction is necessary. They are generally considered as Mountain plants, but may be grown successfully on the hills round Sydney, and in selected shady spots in Adelaide. H.M.Mt.S.		Scipion Cochet , D.8.—Single purple violet	2 0
		Wilsonii , D.12.—A new variety from China with long sprays of pink privet-like flowers produced after other Lilacs have finished	2 0
		TAMARIX .—(Tamaris the name of a river where the plant grows in pro- fusion.) Commonly called <i>Tamarisk</i> , or flowering Cypress. Summer.	
		gallica , D.12.—Pink	1 6
		japonica plumosa , D.12.—A beautiful variety for autumn foliage, specially suited for decorative work	1 6
		Suitable for all climates, but careful watch must be kept for borers in trunk and branches.	
		TECOMA .—(A contraction of its Mexi- can name.) Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S.	
		capensis , E.12. Orange red.— Frequently used as a hedge plant	1 9
		Smithii , E.10.—Orange yellow with brown markings	1 9
		velutina , E.10.—Yellow	1 9
		Profuse flowering shrub suitable for a back row in a shrubbery. Susceptible to heavy frost.	
		TELOPEA .—(Telopeas, seen at a dis- tance.), Waratah. Those who have seen this flower in its native state will appreciate the appropriate naming. It resists heat and cold, and, although a native of N.S.W., only, should be tried in all cli- mates.	

Pink or blue colour in Hydrangeas is determined by soil.

LILACS.



Abel Carriere
Madame Abel Chatenay
Negro

President Fallieres
Monge
Vauban

Belle de Nancy
Jan Van Tol
Laplace



KURUME AZALEAS (See Pages 137 and 155)

KURUME AZALEAS

Key to varieties in colour on opposite page.

Cherry Blossom	Orange Red	Tancho
Yayehiryu	Otome	Kirishima
Aioi	Hatsu-Giri	Seikai
Kasane Kagaribi	Suiyohi	Kumo no Uye
Kirin	Hinodegiri	Azuma Kagami
Benigiri	Osaraku	Oino Mezame

In the colour plate opposite, we have endeavoured to convey some idea of the beauty of this new strain of evergreen Azalea. The flowers are smaller individually than the older type, but are produced in much greater quantities and almost cover the plant in Spring with their gay blooms. Owing to the limited space of the page it was only possible to arrange a small sprig of each variety, but in actual life the heads of bloom are large and are admirably adapted for house as well as garden decoration. Since we introduced these new varieties a few years ago they have an increasing circle of admirers each season, and are now firm favourites for public fancy every Spring.

BALLARAT TEST GARDEN.

In 1929 a sub-committee of the Ballarat Horticultural Society completed arrangements for the first Rose Test Garden in Australia. During that winter, and each year following, they have planted out practically every novelty Rose imported into or produced in Australia, and already the Test Garden is unique in that it offers a wonderful opportunity to see all the newest roses growing under Ballarat conditions. Each variety is carefully numbered and its performances in bloom production, growth, disease resistance, and every phase of rose quality is carefully noted by keen amateur enthusiasts. The points awarded by this committee will be published later for the benefit of Rose growers generally. If near Ballarat, do not miss an opportunity to visit this interesting and instructive garden. See illustration opposite page 57.

The best, like Cream, must come to the top.

speciosissima (most beautiful),
E.10.—It is not generally
known that this magnificent
flowering plant may be



Telopea (Waratah)

easily grown as an ordinary
shrub once it is past the
seedling stage. Spring 2 0

THEA.—(The Chinese word for Tea is
tchea.)

bohea, E.6.—This belongs to
the Camellia family and pro-
duces the tea of commerce.
A.M.P.S. White flowers in
Spring 2 0

FILIA.—(Its old Grecian name.) Lime
or Linden Tree. H.M.Mt.

europea, D.40 2 6

TRISTANIA.—(Named in honour of the
French Botanist Tristan.) Brush
Box.

conferta, E.50. — A valuable
shade and street tree of very
rapid growth. Highly recom-
mended. Plant after frosts
are over, or in early autumn.
A.B.M.P.R.S. 1 6

TULIP TREE.—See *Liriodendron*.

TURPENTINE.—See *Syncarpia*.

ULMUS.—(The Celtic name.) Commonly
known as Elm.

americana aurea, D.30.—Beau-
tiful golden leaved Elm suit-
able for moist places in cool
climates. H.M.Mts. 2 6

campestris, D.80.—English Elm 2 0

chinensis, E.30.—Chinese Weep-
ing Elm. Hardy in all cli-
mates 2 0

medio argentea variegata, D.30.

A beautiful variegated form
of the English Elm; leaves
heavily marked silvery white.. 2 6
vegeta, D.60.—Huntingdon Elm 2 0

These provide some of the most
beautiful trees for specimens and
avenues possible. They require
water in very dry weather, and

should never be planted near flower
gardens as every broken root throws
a sucker. H.M.Mt.

VERONICA.—Speedwell.

Andersonii. Flowers blue ... 1 9

Blue Gem. — Lavender blue
flowers and small leaves ... 1 9

gracilis. Small white flowers.

Dwarf growth; graceful .. 1 9

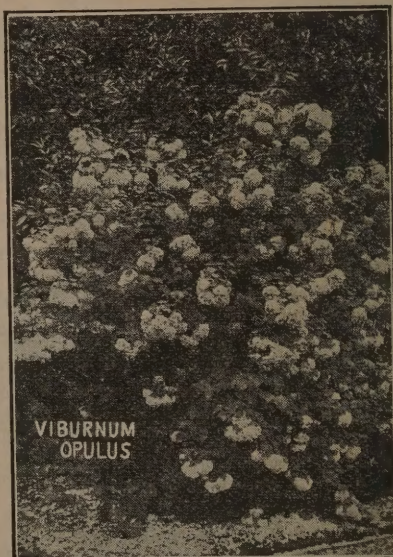
imperialis. Crimson shading to
magenta 1 9

La Seduisant, E.—Purplish
crimson. Broad shiny leaves 1 9

Dwarf evergreen shrubs, 3 to 5
feet in height flowering in Winter,
Spring and Summer. Hardy, ex-
cept in B. & R.

We can also supply the following
varieties which are suitable for
rock work and which range in height
from 6 ins. to 1 ft.:—*Albicans*, *Bid-*
willi, *Bryanti*, *Christenseni*, *Chris-*
tica, *Cobbi*, *Lyalli*, *Perpescanta*,
Vernicosa and *Waikariensis*. 1/9
each.

VIBURNUM.—(The old Latin name used
by Virgil.) *V. suspensum*, *tinus* and
lucidum, are hardy everywhere.
Spring.



**Viburnum Tomentosum.**

Carlesii, D.6.—A very choice variety producing in Spring bunches of pale pink to white flowers which are richly fragrant. H.M.Mts.S. 3 6

opulus, D.8.—Guelder Rose or Snowball Tree. Spring. A.H. M.Mt.P.S. 1 9

suspensum, E.6.—Sweet scented white flowers 1 9

tinus, E.6.—Laurustinus, White 1 9

tinus lucidum, E.8.—White .. 1 9

Tomentosum, D.6.—Covered in summer with red berries. H.M.Mt.S. 2 0

tomentosum plicatum, D.6.—Japanese Guelder Rose. H.M. Mt.S. 2 0

We can also supply the following varieties:—chinensis, oxycoccus, punctatum and Seiboldtii. 2/- each.

VIRGILIA.—(In honour of the poet Virgil.)

capensis, E.20.—A most distinctive spring flowering shrub or tree producing rosy purple pea-shaped flowers. Extremely fast grower and hardy except in the very coldest climates 2 0

WATTLE.—See Acacia.

WEDDING BELLS.—See Deutzia.

WEIGELA.—See Diervilla.

WESTRINGIA.—(Dr. J. P. Westring was physician to the King of Sweden.)

rosmariniformis, E.4.—A very hardy native shrub with silvery green foliage like Rosemary. The flowers are white with a faint lilac tinge, and are produced practically all the year round. Will stand salt spray, and is recommended for exposed positions on the coast. A.B.M. P.R.S. 2 0

WHITE CEDAR.—See Melia.

WILLOW.—See Salix.

If you still have a copy of the catalogue, a friend of mine in the office would like one; he had one and it was stolen. I am sure you ought to feel flattered at the amount of villainy that must be perpetrated in the endeavour of people who have not got this previous publication to possess themselves of it.—T.J.H., Alderley, Queensland. 14/7/32.

Next year, all being well, we will send our modest order to you to show our appreciation and help in your work of raising the standard of roses, etc.—J.G., Murrumbidgee, Victoria. 25/7/32.

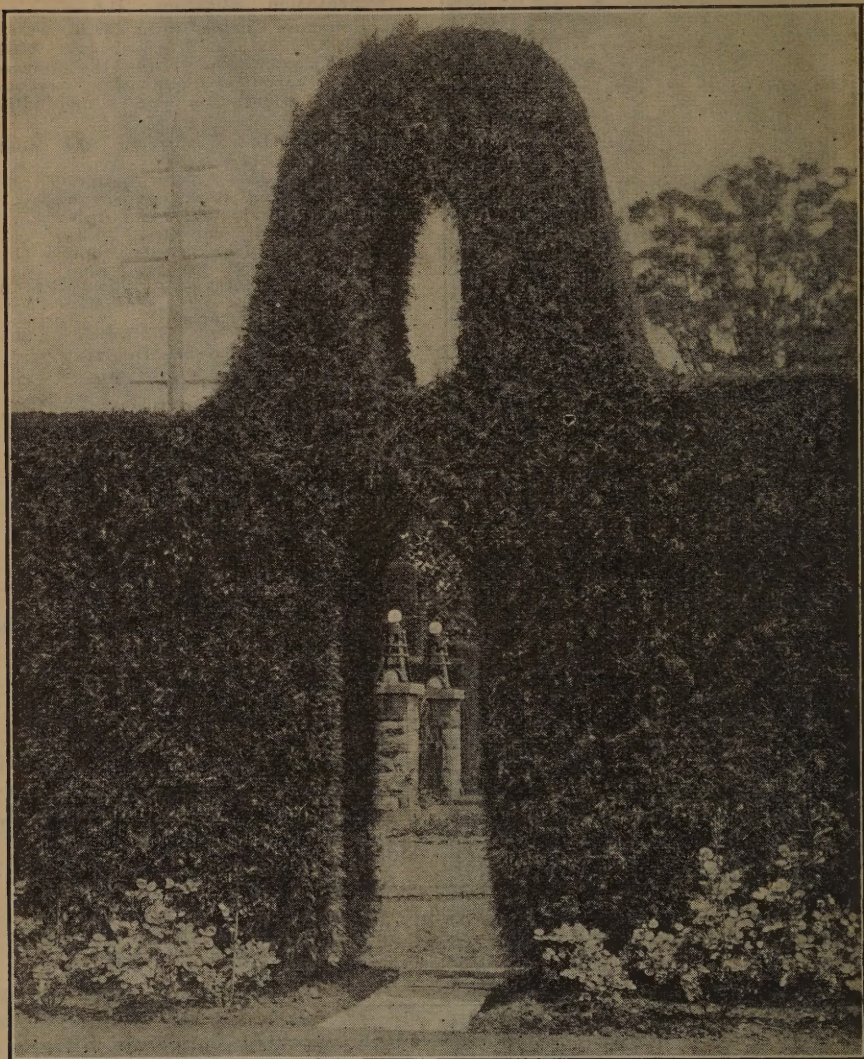
The plants you forwarded arrived in excellent condition. I was more than pleased with the plants, they were so strong and healthy looking.—C.D.F., Bowral. 27/4/32.

The last lot were the best plants I have ever seen, and if they do not grow it will not be your fault.—D.A.C., Mitchell, Queensland. 2/5/32.

Ceratostigma is a beautiful blue shrub.

Hedge Plants

Hedges are an essential part of any garden. The main qualifications are that the plants must be bushy to ensure privacy, hardy to stand the constant clipping, deep rooting to avoid undue robbing of the surface soil, and pleasing to the eye by



Cupressus Torulosus

reason of beautiful foliage or flowers. Nine times out of ten we are asked for a quick-growing hedge plant, but planters always overlook the fact that these require very much more clipping to keep attractive than the slower-growing sorts, which take somewhat longer to furnish. A privet hedge at certain times requires clipping twice a month; others look well if done two or three times a year. Unless other-

Common Olives for hedges in dry climates.

wise stated all hedges are best not trimmed on the top until the full height desired is reached. Regular cutting on the sides encourages density and height.

The dozen prices apply to 6 or more plants taken in one consignment, while 50 or more are calculated at the 100 rate.

BOUGAINVILLEA glabra Sanderiana.—Makes a fine, free-flowering hedge, but needs to be well clipped to prevent the thorny branches becoming a menace to passers-by. Plant 4 feet apart. A.B.M.P.R.S., 16/- doz.

BOUGAINVILLEA magnifica Trailli.—Even more desirable than the preceding as the flowers are larger, deeper in colour and more freely produced. The best purple Bougainvillea. Plant 4 feet apart. 18/- doz.

CALLISTEMON lanceolatus.—The Crimson Bottle Brush.—A most uncommon yet beautiful subject for hedge work. Suitable for moist or dry positions and hardy in all climates. Plant 3 feet apart. 16/- doz.

CERASUS lauro cerasus.—The English Laurel.—Particularly adapted to cold climates where it makes a very fine, dense, evergreen hedge. H.M.Mt. Plant 3 feet apart. 12/- per doz.

COMMON OLIVE.—See *Olea europea*.

COPROSMA Baueriana.—For sea fronts, or hot, dry situations, this is a very fine variety as it withstands heat admirably. Large, light green, shiny leaves. The flowers are insignificant. Plant 3 feet apart. Hardy everywhere. Cut back when 2 feet high on top as well as sides to develop low branching habit when required. 15/- doz.

CUPRESSUS Lambertiana horizontalis.—A particularly fine subject for all climates except B.R.S. where it is attacked by borers. Stands clipping well and may be grown up to a tall windbreak. Plant 6 to 8 feet apart. 39/- doz.

CUPRESSUS torulosa.—When raised from seed this plant shows a great variety of shapes and shades of colour which spoil the hedge effect. We offer plants struck from cuttings of a proved type which are all uniform and which make a splendid, slender hedge. Plant 2 to 3 feet apart. 33/- doz.

CRATAEGUS crenulata.—Fire Thorn.—A small foliated evergreen hawthorn which is very handsome in winter when covered with red berries. Hardy in all climates except B. and R. Plant 2 feet apart. 15/- doz.

DURANTA Plumieri.—A favourite subject in Sydney. When properly looked after it makes a very fine hedge. Struck from cuttings to ensure uniformity. Plant 2 feet apart. Treat as recommended for Coprosma when dense bushiness is required. A.B.M.P.R.S., 12/- doz.

ESCALLONIA macrantha.—A very hardy variety for all climates except B. and R. Plant 2 feet apart. 16/- doz.

EUGENIA Luehmanni.—The small leaved Lilly Pilly. One of the very best varieties and grown for the delightful colours of the young foliage which is quite as beautiful as any flower. The leaves are pale pink, brown, purple, and later green. Plant 3 feet apart. B.R.S., 18/- doz.

HIBISCUS.—Nearly all the varieties are suitable for hedges, but we recommend that only one sort be used for each hedge, as varying height and habit make uniformity impossible if the kinds are mixed. Plant 3 feet apart. B.R.S., 18/- doz. for one sort, 21/- doz. for mixed sorts.

LIGUSTRUM Privet.—These are quite the commonest subjects for hedges, but cannot be recommended unless particularly well kept. They are fast growers, surface rooters, have flowers with an objectionable perfume and produce black berries which do not add to the beauty of the hedge. Hardy everywhere. Plant 1 to 2 feet apart. May be trimmed in any manner desired. 2/- doz.; 12/6 per 100.

LIGUSTRUM New Golden.—This is quite an exception to the above rule and provides the best variegated hedge possible. Hardy everywhere. Plant 2 feet apart. In pots, 10/- doz. Open ground (May to August only), 6/- doz.

LANTANA.—The varieties Drap d'Or and Chelsea Gem are excellent for a dwarf hedge, and are constantly in bloom. L. Sellowiana, if given a little support at first, will quickly make a neat, low hedge. Plant 2 feet apart. A.M.P.R.S., 10/- doz.

LONICERA nitida.—An extremely bushy and dwarf variety of Honeysuckle, bearing small foliage and creamy white fragrant flowers in summer. The habit of growth makes it an ideal subject for a low hedge, and at 2 feet apart it will soon make a dense compact wall of green. It should be trimmed early on top and sides to encourage dense growth. Hardy everywhere. 12/- doz.

MURRAYA exotica.—For a dwarf hedge this is one of the really choice varieties. Slow growing and reaching maturity about 4 feet, it is beautiful alike in

There are Bignonias to suit all climates.

its dark green foliage and sweet scented orange blossom flower. Plant 2 feet apart. B.R.S. 16/- doz.

NERIUMS.—Nearly all the Oleanders make first-class hedges, but owing to varying heights it is not advisable to mix varieties unless certain of uniformity. They are very free flowering shrubs and where a close clipped hedge is not required are well worth consideration. Hardy almost everywhere. Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. 16/- doz. for one sort, 18/- doz. for mixed sorts.

OLEA europea.—A very hardy evergreen which withstands heat and drought to a much greater extent than any other variety. It does not transplant well except from pots and we offer only plants grown in this way which, although more expensive at first sight, do away with the trouble and disappointment of replanting the gaps when the cheaper lines from open ground are used. Hardy everywhere. Trim early on top and sides to encourage dense growth. Plant 2 feet apart. 12/- doz.

PLUMBAGO capensis.—Suitable for a low hedge, either planted with all blue, or blue and white alternately. It suckers badly from the roots which is an objection in certain positions. Plant 2 feet apart. A.B.M.P.R.S., 15/- doz.

PHOTINIA glabra rubens.—A hardy evergreen hedge plant producing vividly coloured young foliage of a deep glistening red at each new growth. It will stand the coldest climates and when in new growth is a brilliant sight. 18/- doz.

ROSES.—Under certain conditions Roses make good hedges. It is very necessary to plant only one sort, or, if more than one, only those of similar growth. The polyantha varieties are suitable for low hedges and Red Letter Day, Gruss an Teplitz, Maman Cochet, White Maman Cochet, General MacArthur, Comtesse de Cayla, Hadley, Radiance, Red Radiance, Comtesse de la Barthe, Etoile de Hollande, Ellen Poulsen and Kirsten Poulsen for taller work. Plant 2 to 4 feet apart. 15/- doz.; £5/10/- per 100, unless otherwise priced.

TECOMA capensis.—An orange-red flowering shrub greatly used in New Zealand and some of our own suburbs. It is very hardy and quick growing. Plant 3 feet apart. 16/- doz.

VIBURNUM tinus.—The Laurustinus particularly suited to cold climates where its pink buds in spring open to white blooms dear to the English heart. Leaves are liable to attacks from red spider. Plant 2 to 3 feet apart. 16/- doz.

Other subjects.—Japanese Maple (seedlings), Acalypha, Azaleas, Arduina, Choisya, Euonymus, Ficus Hillii, Gardenia, Hydrangeas, Magnolia fuscata, Purple Guava, Rondeletia, Spireas, Veronicas and Christmas Bush where it may grow without constant clipping.

Thanks so much for your article in this month's "Garden Lover." If our nurserymen had been so candid concerning the merits of the roses they sell I would have a different collection to the one I have to-day.—Mrs. H.A.P., Bairnsdale, Victoria. 12/1/32.

I have now had for the past four years over 200 plants from your firm, and, not like other places—once they get a customer give one anything—I am still getting first-class plants, perfectly packed.—A.B., Punchbowl. 14/5/32.

I have been very satisfied with your roses; in fact, at the last Goulburn Horticultural Show I won first and Champion with your roses. There were 162 blooms judged for the Championship.—Mrs. G.E.C., Goulburn. 22/3/32.

The previous roses purchased from you have done extremely well. I might specially mention Golden Dawn. It has wonderful blooms, really exhibition, and is such a free bloomer.—Mrs. J.J.M., Nowra. 20/6/32.

The quick growing Hedge often requires more attention.

Climbing Plants

No garden is complete without Climbing Plants. Trellises and arches always beautify any grounds, whilst fences, old trees, or stumps look much better when covered with some of the handsome varieties listed in this section.

When not specified, the variety may be considered as hardy in all Australian climates.



Bignonia. Tweediana.

AKEBIA.—(Its Japanese name.) s. d.

quinata, D. (Five leaved.)—
Peculiar purple flowers in
spring 2 0

AMPELOPSIS.—(Ampelos, a vine; opsis
like.)

Henryana, D.—Dark velvety
foliage with silver markings
turning red in Autumn 1 9

Lowii, D.—Small growing vari-
ety, suitable for hanging
baskets or a bush house
post. Very attractive foliage 1 9

Veitchii, D. True Virginian
Creeper.—One of the best
deciduous climbers grown;
self-clinging, like ivy, and
a perfect picture when the
leaves turn colour in the
autumn 1 9

ANTIGONON.—(Anti, opposite; gonia,
an angle.)

leptopus, D.—One of the pret-
tiest climbers imaginable;



Antigonon

Bougainvilleas vary in ability to resist frost.

**Bignonia Rosea.**

Large sprays of beautiful pink flowers are produced in summer. Suitable for warm climates only, and should be planted in summer and protected from frost through its first winter. In the young stages in pots these plants die down to a thickened root each winter. Consequently they present no appearance of size above ground when sent out at this time of year. In addition clients frequently report the death of young plants when it is only the top which is affected. Growth follows from the roots as soon as the weather is sufficiently warm. A.B.P.R.S. 1 6

ARISTOLOCHIA.—(From Aristos and locheia referring to its supposed medicinal character.) Birthwort.
Elegans, E.—Reddish purple flowers curiously shaped like a Dutchman's pipe. B.R.S. 1 9

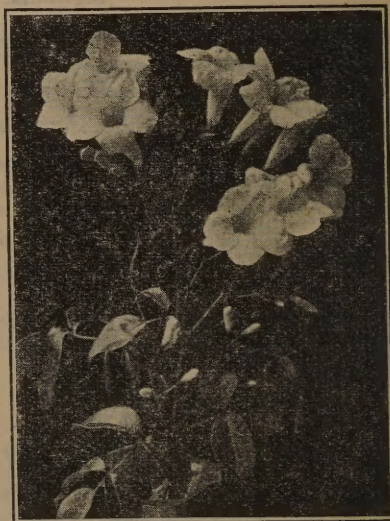
BAUHINIA.—(After twin brothers John and Caspar Bauhin. A glance at the leaves will show the appropriateness of the name.)

scandens (Scandere to climb).
E.—Pink and white, one of the loveliest climbers, the plant being covered with masses of flowers in late spring. The young leaves are bronzy red and are equally as beautiful as the blossom. It is in full bloom for three months, and has occasional sprays through the year. Can be strongly recommended. B.R.S. 2 6

s. d.

BEAUMONTIA.—(After Mrs. Beaumont, of Bretton Hall, Yorkshire.)
grandiflora, E.—A magnificent climber producing large creamy white trumpet shaped flowers in spring. B.R.S. 2 0

BIGNONIA.—(Abbe Bignon, Librarian to Louis XIV.)
australis, E.—Wonga Wonga Vine.—Cream and brown; a vigorous climber. Spring. 1 9
capreolata, E.—Red, hardy .. 2 0
Cherere, E.—Large scarlet.—A self-clinging evergreen. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. ... 2 0
exoleta, E.—Large yellow blooms somewhat after the style of *B. Tweediana* 2 0
Guilfoylei, D.—Orange brown.—Practically identical with *B. grandiflora*. Summer .. 2 0
jasminoides, E.—White with rose purple throat. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. 1 9
jasminoides alba, E.—Pure white.—A beautiful variety. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. 1 9
jasminoides amabilis, E.—An attractive soft pink form of the original type with a dark eye. It was selected and named by Mr. Fred. Turner, F.L.S., as being a worthy variation. A.B.M.P.R.S. ... 1 9
Lindleyana, E.—Lilac. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0
Mackenii, D.—Flowers practically identical with *rosea*, but habit of growth is inclined to be bushy. By keeping pruned, may be grown as a shrub 2 0

**Bignonia Jasminoides Alba.**

Plant Climbers in every garden.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
rosea, D.—Rosy lilac. Summer	1	9	sempervirens, E. Carolina Jas-		
Tweediana, E. Chicken's Claw.			mine.—Very sweet scented		
—Very vigorous climber			yellow flowers in winter.		
with clear yellow flowers in			Recommended	2	0
spring. A.B.M.P.R.S.	2	0	HARDENBERGIA.—(After the Countess		
venusta, E. Orange flowers in			of Hardenberg.)		
winter.—The best of all			monophylla, E.—False sarsa-		
this family. A.B.P.R.S.	2	0	parilla. A pretty purple		
BOUGAINVILLEA.—(In honour of the			flowered native creeper.		
French navigator, Bougainville.)			Spring	1	9
glabra Sanderiana, E.—Magenta,			HEDERA.—(Hedra, Celtic for cord.)		
Free flowering. Summer.			canariensis variegata, E. —		
A.B.M.P.R.S.	1	9	Variegated Irish Ivy	2	0
laterita (Brick red), E.—A very			helix, E.—English Ivy	1	9
striking flower. Recommended.			palmeta aurea, E. — Young		
Spring. B.R.S.	2	6	growths golden yellow, later		
magnifica Trailli, E.—Bright			turning green	2	0
purple. We recommend this			HONEYSUCKLE.—See Lonicera.		
as the very best of all purple			HOPS.—See Humulus.		
Bougainvilleas. Nearly al-			HUMULUS.—(Humus, the ground. The		
ways in bloom. A.B.M.P.R.S.	2	0	Plants are prostrate unless		
rosea, E.—A lovely strawberry			supported.)		
pink shade, with the flowers			lupulus, D.—English Hop	2	0
larger than the ordinary			IPOMEA (Ipo, bindweed; and homoios,		
varieties and produced in			similar.) Quick growing climbers,		
huge trusses. It is particu-			useful for covering unsightly sheds		
larly vigorous in growth and			or rocks.		
free and regular in bloom.			alba grandiflora, D. — Large		
Highly recommended. Suit-			flowered white variety of		
able for A.B.P.R.S. Late			rapid growth frequently		
Winter and Spring	2	6	called Moon Flower	1	9
Thomasii.—Syn. B. Rosea—			Learii. — The perennial blue		
The plants are susceptible to frost			morning glory	1	9
in young stages and are best planted			tuberculata.—Pink	1	9
in warm weather and sheltered the			IVY.—See Hedera.		
first winter.			JASMINE.—See Jasminum.		
CANAVALIA.—("Canavali," its native			JASMINUM.—		
name in Malabar.)			grandiflorum, E. — White in		
bonariensis, E. — Vigorous			Spring	2	0
climber producing glossy foli-			multipartitum (many divisions),		
age and long purple racemes			E. — Large white starry		
of pea shaped flowers. B.R.S.	2	6	flowers. May be treated as		
CAROLINA JASMINE.—See Gelsemium.			a shrub if desired. B.R.S. ...	2	0
CLEMATIS.			poicoicum, E.—Extra large star		
aristata, E. Native Clematis.—			shaped flowers. Summer.		
Small, starry, white flowers.			B.R.S.	2	6
Spring	2	0	stephanense, E. — A pink		
montana rubens, D. — Pink			flowered Jasmine which is		
flowers and pretty red foli-			quite hardy in the coldest		
age. H.M.Mts.S.	2	6	climates	2	0
montana superba, D. — Pure			LATHYRUS.—(Lathuros, the old		
white. An improved form of			name for the Pea.) Spring.		
the old montana. Spring ...	2	0	latifolius, E. Red.—Everlasting		
COBEA.—(Named after B. Cobo, a			pea	1	6
Spanish botanist.) Spring.			latifolius, E. Pink.—Everlast-		
scandens, E.—Handsome purple-			ing pea	1	6
lilac bell-shaped flowers ..	1	9	latifolius, E. White.—Everlast-		
DOLICHOS (From dolikos, long; refer-			ing pea	1	6
ring to the twining shoots.) Very			pubescens, E. Argentine blue		
free growing climbers, useful for			pea.—Strongly recommended	1	0
quick covering. Summer. A.B.M.P.			LONICERA.—(Adam Lonicer, a German		
R.S.			Botanist.) Spring.		
lignosus.—Pink	1	9	aurea reticulata, E. — Varie-		
lignosus alba.—White	1	9	gated Honeysuckle	1	9
FICUS.—			caprifolium (Goat's leaf), E.—		
stipulata, E., Climbing Fig.—			Woodbine	1	9
Adheres to unpainted wood,			Halleana, E.—Best white Honey-		
stone or brick naturally ..	1	6	suckle grown	1	9
Should be well clipped to keep the			sinensis, E.—White and red.		
foliage small.			Good	1	9
minima.—A very small leaved					
variety	1	9			
GELSEMIUM.—(Its Italian name.)					

Thunbergia Gibsonii is a fine novelty.

- s. d.
- MANDEVILLEA.**—(H. J. Mandeville, a British Minister at Buenos Ayres.)
suaveolens (Sweet scented), D.
 —Pure white. Spring. A.B. M.P.S. 1 9
- MANETTIA.**—(Xavier Manetti, of the Botanic Gardens, Florence.)
bicolor, E. — Yellow and red. Winter and Summer. A.B.M. P.S. 1 9
- MEDEOLA.**—(After Medea, the ancient sorceress.) Smilax.
asparagoides. — A charming foliage creeper, dying to the roots each winter 1 9
- MILLETIA.**—(Named after J. A. Millet.)
megasperma, E. — Popularly known as the "Evergreen Wistaria." It is a native of the east coast of Australia, producing purple flowers after the style of a Wistaria 2 6
- PASSIFLORA.**—(Passio, suffering; flos, a flower.) A name given by the early missionaries in South America in allusion to a fancied resemblance in the flower to the implements of the Crucifixion. The corona represents a crown of thorns, the stamens and pistils the nails of the cross, while the five sepals and five petals stood for the ten faithful apostles. Summer. A.B. M.P.R.S.
edulis, E. — Fruiting passion fruit, 5/- doz. 0 6
- Eynsford Gem**, E.—A perpetual flowering variety with red shading to brown flowers .. 2 0
- sanguinolenta*, E.—Reddish violet with small leaves and flowers 2 0
- PERENNIAL PEA.**—See Lathyrus.
- POIVREA.**—(After Mons. Poivre).
coccinea, D.—A native of Madagascar, producing reddish flowers in Summer. Sometimes called *Combretum coccinea*. B.R.S. 2 0
- POTATO FLOWER.**—See Solanum Wendlandii.
- QUISQUALIS.**—(Quis, who; and qualis, what kind.)
indica, E. (Rangoon Creeper). —Flowers vary from orange to red and pink on the same plant. Must have a warm situation. Summer. B.R.S. 2 0
- RHYNCHOSPERMUM.**—(Rhynchos, a beak; sperma, seed.) Spring. A.B. M.P.R.S.
jasminoides, E.—White, strong perfume. 2 0
- jasminoides variegata*, E.—Variegated leaves 2 0
- repens variegata*, E.—A rather smaller type with curiously marbled foliage, which is quite attractive in itself and has possibilities for make-up floral work 2 0
- SOLANDRA.**—(After Dr. Solander.)
grandiflora, E.—A vigorous climber producing long trumpet shaped, cream, tinged pink flowers. It will not stand frost. B.R.S. 2 0
- s. d.
- SOLANUM.**—(Solor, to comfort; soothing narcotic effect.) Summer.
jasminoides, E.—White 1 9
- Seaforthianum*, E.—Blue flowers and red berries. A.B.P.R.S. 1 9
- Wendlandii*, E.—Lavender Blue, A.B.P.R.S. 1 9
- STEPHANOTIS.**—(Stephanos, a crown); otos, an ear.)
floribunda, E. — Pure White, richly perfumed flowers 2 6
- In very warm sheltered positions may be grown outside. Spring. B. R.S.
- STIGMAPHYLLON.**—(Stigma and phyllon, a leaf; a leaf like stigma.)
ciliatum (Furnished with hairs like eyelashes), E.—Yellow, very pretty. Summer. A.B. P.R.S. 2 0
- TACSONIA.**—(The Peruvian name.)
manicata, E.—Scarlet. Summer 2 0
- mollissima*, E.—(White Fruited or Banana Passion Fruit.)—Beautiful pink flowers in Spring. 1 6
- THUNBERGIA.**—(After Botanist C. P. Thunberg.)
coccinea, E.—Long sprays of red flowers rather different in shape to the others of this class. The plant is tender and is not recommended for climates outside of B.R. & S. 2 0



THUNBERGIA
GIBSONII

Wistarias are most beautiful for spring blooming.

- Gibsoni, E.**—One of the finest climbing plants ever introduced, and if given a warm position and kept growing by water and manure will produce an abundance of Chinese orange blooms throughout the greater part of the year. It has been thoroughly tested in all except the coldest climates, and is recommended for A.B.M.P.R.S. with the greatest confidence 1 9
- laurifolia, E.**—Pale blue, with yellow throat. Spring. B. R.S. 2 0
- VIRGINIAN CREEPER.** — See Ampelopsis.
- VITIS.**—From the Celtic word *swyd* (pronounced *vid*) indicating the best of trees.) The vine.
- antarctica, E.**—A quick growing large leaved native variety, often found close to the sea coast and as far inland as the dividing range. It produces black berries s. d.
- but its main point of attraction is the distinctive foliage 2 0
- WISTARIA.**—(C. Wistar, an American professor.) Spring.
- multijuga alba, D.** 2 0
- multijuga rosea, D.**—A light rose pink sport 2 0
- sinensis, D.** (Chinese.) —
- Lavender** 2 0
- sinensis, alba, D.**—White 2 0
- sinensis, fl., pl., D.**—(Double blue.)—A very uncommon and beautiful variety 2 0

The ordinary *Wistaria multijuga* has been withdrawn until we can offer a stock grown wholly by ourselves from proved stock plants. In many cases an inferior sort is supplied both locally and from overseas nurseries, and this leads to much disappointment. In addition, clients are warned against cheap plants of *Wistaria*, which have been raised from seeds and which do not flower for many years. All plants offered by us are grown from cuttings or layers.

You will be pleased to know that I have been wonderfully successful with roses grown from your nursery in exhibition work this season. We have secured 24 prizes to date, on two occasions winning the whole rose programme.—H.L., Merrylands. 18/4/32.

The roses I secured from you last year are good. Last week I secured two firsts at our local show with President Hoover and McGredy's Scarlet. They have grown into fine plants. There were several enquiries as to where they came from, so it was a good ad. for Hazlewood Bros.—J.P.N., Brisbane, Queensland. 6/5/32.

Surely you established a record when you sent me my roses on Friday morning. I wrote the letter ordering them at 7.30 p.m. Thursday and they were at my house at Cremorne at 9.30 a.m. the next morning.—R.S.M., Sydney. 1/8/32.

I might say that I was very pleased with the young trees sent me last year. They were a splendid lot and all seem to be doing well.—A.R.M., Millthorpe. 18/5/32.

Your rose plants have proved very reliable, both in being strong, sturdy, and true to name. I have had a fairly good experience of the above trees, having over a hundred of your rose trees growing in my garden at present.—H.B.S., Midland Junction, W.A. 15/5/32.

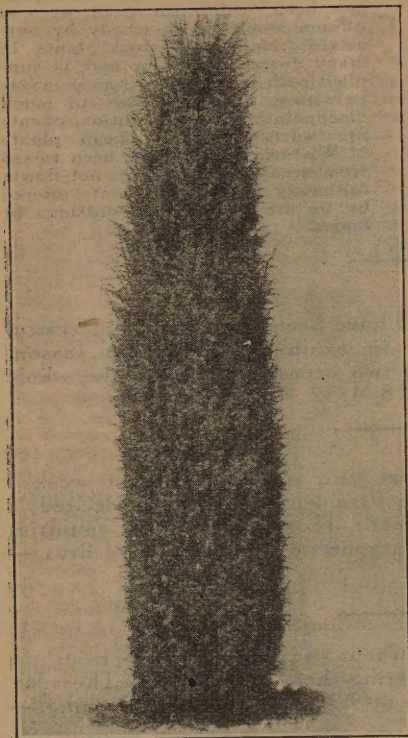
Our Service Dept. will advise you on your gardening problems.

Conifers and Taxads

THE CONE BEARING AND YEW-LIKE TREES

When not specified the variety may be considered as hardy in all Australian climates. All evergreen except where marked.

ABIES.—(Abeo, to rise; referring to their lofty growth.) H.M.Mt.
alba. White Spruce.—80ft. ... 2 6
excelsa. Norway Spruce.—100ft. 2 6
 Beautiful trees of symmetrical, but rather slow growth. Should be planted in every cold climate plantation. When making young growth they are clad with a lovely pale green foliage.



Juniperus Hibernica.

ARAUCARIA.—(The Araucanos are a Chilean tribe living in the district where *A. imbricata* was discovered.)
Bidwilli. Bunya Bunya.—150ft.
 A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0
Cunninghami. Hoop Pine —
 100ft. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0
excelsa. Norfolk Island Pine.
 —100ft. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0

BUNYA PINE.—See *Araucaria Bidwilli*.

CALLITRIS.—(From Kalos, beautiful.)

cupressiformis, E.30. — Sometimes called the Port Jackson Cypress, owing to the foliage and shape of the tree being very similar to some of the Cypress family ... 2 0
robusta, E.50.—The Murray Pine which is so well-known and which produces the timber so highly resistant to white ants and extensively used for flooring. It is a beautiful tree for specimens or avenues and deserves more attention, particularly in the dry arid regions ... 2 0

We can also supply *Callitris calcarata*, *glauca*, *Muelleri* and *verrucosa*. 2/- each.

CEDRUS.—(Arabic, Kedron, power; referring to their majestic appearance. Some consider the name comes from the brook Cedron in Judea.)

atlantica. Atlas Cedar.—80ft. 2 0
 Handsome silvery foliage. Stiffer grower than *deodara*. H.M.Mt.

deodara. Indian Cedar.—50ft. 2 0
 A beautiful tree, specially adapted for tall specimens on extensive lawns and can well be introduced into large avenues. Has proved to be drought resisting. H.M.Mt. and hills in S.

CRYPTOMERIA.—(Kryptos, hidden; meris, a part.)

elegans.—60ft. H.M.Mt. 2 0

japonica.—100ft. The Typical Tree of Japan. H.M.Mt. 2 0
 Fine, ornamental trees from Japan, hardy, but prefer good soil and sheltered position. *Elegans*, upright habit, well branched and covered with fine foliage, which changes from green to bronzy crimson during the winter. When well grown they make magnificent specimens.

CUPRESSUS.—(Kuo, to produce; and parisos, equal; a reference to the symmetrical growth of *C. sempervirens*.)

arizonica (Arizona cypress),

E.20.—A hardy variety with spreading habit and grey green foliage. Makes an excellent specimen. Suitable for dry climate conditions. When grown from seed considerable variation is noticed. To overcome disappointment we offer grafted plants selected from an approved variety. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

Grafted 3 6
 Seedlings 1 9

Conybeare aurea.—A particularly fine and bushy type of weep-

Golden Cypress are very distinctive.

CUPRESSUS—Continued.

s. d.

s. d.

- ing golden Cypress and a great improvement on any previously distributed. To produce the best results the top should be kept cut back. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. From 4 6
- funebis.** (Funeral Cypress).—50ft. A.H.M.Mt.P.R.S. 1 9
- Knightii.**—80ft. Hardy in all parts 1 9
- Lambertiana** (from seed).—Very similar to Cupressus macrocarpa but less likely to die out and is therefore recommended in place of that variety. Quick growing, bushy habit 1 9
- Lambertiana Hodginsii, E.30.**—A variegated form of the well-known C. Lambertiana horizontalis with parts of the foliage clear white or cream 4 6
- Lambertiana horizontalis.**—60ft. One of the best, largely used as a hedge and breakwind, but not suitable for B. & S. From 3 6
- Lambertiana horizontalis aurea.**—40ft. Very beautiful golden foliage 4 6
- Lawsoniana.**—30ft. H.M.Mt. 1 9
- sempervirens**—The upright Cypress of Mediterranean countries. It produces a timber of great durability and was used extensively for mummy chests by the Egyptians. The doors of St. Peter's Church at Rome were formed of this material and have lasted over 1,100 years. 50ft. ... 1 9
- torulosus.**—25ft. Propagated from cuttings; very useful for hedges 3 0
- CYPRESS.**—See Cupressus.

GINKGO biloba, D.—50ft. Commonly known as Maiden Hair Tree. This is a relic of a very ancient flora. Geological evidence shows that it is the last survivor of an ancient family which flourished during Secondary times and can even be traced back to Primary rocks. In Mesozoic times this genus played an important part in the arborescent flora of north temperate climates. Together with a number of other trees it would have become extinct, but for the intervention of Buddhist and Taoist priests, who treated it as a sacred tree and always associated it with temples and shrines. (E. H. Wilson in "Romance of our Trees.") H.M. Mt.S. 2 0

HOOP PINE.—See Araucaria Cunninghamii.

JUNIPERUS.—(The Celtic name, meaning rough.) The varieties are not suitable for B. and R.

africana.—8ft. A dwarf compact

- variety suitable for lawn centres 2 0
- chinensis.**—20ft. 2 0
- chinensis argentea.**—12ft. A silver variegated form of the above 2 0
- hibernica.** Irish Juniper. 20ft. A slow growing, very compact variety 2 0
- japonica aurea.**—5ft. The dwarf golden Juniper, suitable for small specimens or rockeries 2 0
- sabina.**—5ft. Prostrate rambling growth suitable for banks or large rockeries .. 2 0

LARIX.—(The ancient name used by Dioscorides.) Larch.

- europaea, D.50.**—The English Larch. A beautiful tree in cool, moist climates. H.Mt. 2 6
- leptolepis, D.30.**—Japanese Larch, H.Mt. 2 6

LIBOCEDRUS.—(Libanos, incense, and cedrus, the Cedar.)

- decurrens, E.50.**—The incense Cedar from California. It is of tall columnar habit and rather slow growing 2 0

MAIDEN HAIR TREE.—See Ginkgo.

NORFOLK ISLAND PINE.—See Araucaria excelsa.

PINUS.—Handsome ornamental trees suitable for avenues or shelter belts.

- canariensis.**—40ft. A.H.M.Mt. P.S. 1 9
- halapensis.**—80ft. A.H.M.Mt.P. 1 9
- insignis.**—100ft. Largely used for breakwinds. A.H.M.Mt. P.S. 1 6
- pinæa.**—30ft. Most suitable for seaside planting. A.H.Mt. P.S. 1 9

We can also supply Pinus maritima and ponderosa at 1/9 each.

PODOCARPUS.—(Pous, a foot; karpou, fruit. Long footstalks.)

- elatus.**—40ft. The Illawarra Plum. Bears the seed attached to the outside of the fruit. Suitable everywhere 2 0

PRUMNOPITYS.—(Prumnos, the last); Pitya, a pine.)

- elegans** (Plum Fir), E.40.—A hardy tree from Chili, bearing small fruit like a white grape. The leaves are somewhat similar to Podocarpus elatus. A.H.M.Mt. P.S. 2 0

RETINOSPORA.—(Retine, resin; spora, seeds.) Some very beautiful varieties are included in this class. They are more particularly suited to cold climates and the variegated sorts are all attractive with their golden leaves. H.M.Mt. and occasionally in S.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
<i>ericoides</i> .—8ft.	2	0	ation suits this tree best, other-		
<i>obtusa</i> .—30ft.	2	0	wise suits any climate.		
<i>obtusa nana aurea</i> .—4ft. A			<i>distichum</i> .—30ft.	2	0
particularly slow growing			THUYA .—(Thyon, a sacrifice. The resin		
dwarf variety with compact			was used for incense.)		
habit and golden foliage			Lobbi .—40ft. A handsome Cali-		
highly suitable for small			fornian tree. H.M.Mt.S. ...	2	0
specimens or comparatively			<i>occidentalis</i> .—30ft. H.M.Mt.S.	2	0
tall positions in a rockery ..	4	0	<i>occidentalis compacta aurea</i> .—		
<i>pisifera</i> .—20ft.	2	0	20ft. A compact golden		
<i>plumosa</i> .—10ft. Light, feathery			form very suitable for speci-		
leaves	2	0	mens. Proved suitable in all		
<i>plumosa aurea</i> .—8ft. A very			climates except B. & R.	4	0
fine golden form of the pre-			<i>orientalis</i> .—40ft. The Bookleaf		
ceding	2	0	Cypress	2	0
SALISBURIA .—See Ginkgo.			THUYOPSIS .—(Thuja, like.)		
SPRUCE .—See Abies.			<i>dolobrata variegata</i> .—30ft. A		
TAXODIUM .—(Taxus, yew; oides, like.)			bushy variegated rather		
Deciduous Cypress. A moist situ-			coarse leaved variety. H.M.		
			Mt.	2	0



Araucaria Excelsa



Juniperus Chinensis Argentea

I will be obliged if you will send strong plants. The twelve I recently had were the best I ever handled.—Mrs. R.B., Dulwich Hill. 19/4/32.

I wish to thank you for the splendid plants you sent, also for the extra one put in. All are growing well and are a good advertisement for your firm. I have handed on your catalogue, and hope your new customer will be as satisfied as I am.—Mrs. A.G.McK., Bowral. 21/7/32.

Jacarandas in bloom are beautiful.

Out Door Palms

One of the most important objects in laying out a garden is to avoid monotony of foliage and to guard against this the use of hardy palms is not only advisable but lifts any planting scheme on to a very much higher plane.

Although most palms belong to tropical climates those mentioned here are all hardy in their particular divisions and their use is strongly recommended to all planters. They possess a gracefulness of outline peculiar to themselves and are invaluable for lawn specimens.



Phoenix Palms in Centennial Park.

BRAHEA.—(Tycho Brahe; a celebrated astronomer.) Also called Pritchardia or Washingtonia.

robusta.—Cotton or Railway Palm from 2 0

The variety most commonly grown. In Sydney it is largely used on the Railway Stations from which it gets its name of Railway Palm. The large fan shaped leaves bear curious, white threads from which it also derives its name of Cotton Palm. It is a very fast growing subject running up quickly to a tall stem and requires a large garden to set it off properly. A.B.M.P.R.S.

CHAMAEROPS.—(Chamai, dwarf; ropos, a twig. Inferring that this variety is a low twig in comparison with tropical giants.) This variety is now classed by botanists under the name of Trachycarpus.

excelsa.—Fan palm from 2 0

humilis.—Hardy, graceful, dwarf growing species. From 2 6
Very hardy palms, specially suited for the cooler parts where they grow into magnificent specimens.

They will stand several degrees of frost. Hardy everywhere.

COCOS.—(Coco, a monkey. The end of a coconut is thought to resemble a monkey's head.)

plumosa. (Plumed.)—A tall-growing graceful palm suitable for warm moist climates like B.R.S. from 2 0

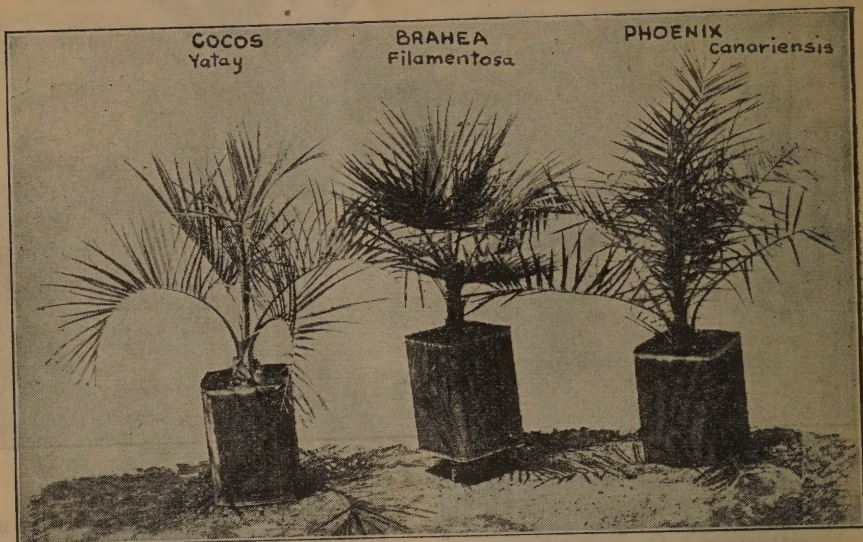
Yatay. Wine Palm.—A very beautiful variety, hardy everywhere. Stands cold well. It is a beautiful dwarf growing palm with lovely silvery green leaves. One of the best for small gardens. From 2 0

CYCAS Revoluta. The Japanese Sago Palm. Dwarf-growing and distinctive plants somewhat like the native Burrawang in appearance. A.B.M.P.R.S. from 3/6 upwards, according to size.

LATANIA.—(Its native name.)
borbonica.—A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0
Beautiful fan-leaved palm; native of China and Japan.

Palms provide variety.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
PHOENIX.—(The Greek name.)			sorts. A.B.M.P.R.S. Requires		
canariensis.—The Canary Island			shelter from frost till estab-		
Date Palm so extensively			lished. From	2	6
used in our streets and			rupicola (Rock-loving). — A		
parks. A.B.M.P.R.S. . . . From	2	0	moderate growing variety.		
dactylifera. (Date bearing).—			Very graceful habit. It does		
The true Date Palm. A.B.M.			not spread quite as much as		
P.R.S. From	2	0	other varieties. A.B.M.P.R.S.	2	6
reclinata. (Reclining).—Refer-			sylvestris.—A.B.M.P.R.S.	2	6
ring to the curved trunk.			SEAFORTHIA.—(In honour of Lord		
A.B.M.P.R.S. From	2	0	Seaforth.)		
Roebelini.—An extremely grace-			elegans. — N.S.W. Bangalow		
ful dwarf variety, suitable			Palm	2	0
for house decoration or posi-			Suitable for outdoor culture in		
tions where limited space			B.R.S.		
will not allow room for larger					



To meet the demand for more mature plants, we have grown on some of the popular varieties in petrol tins as illustrated. They give a quick effect to new plantations, and transplant with perfect safety. Prices from 10/6 upwards, according to size.

I was more than pleased with every shrub, tree and rose sent out by you. They were a credit to your firm. There is no need to mention the packing, as it is always the same—excellent.—Miss M.B., Murrumburrah. 1/8/32.

I have had great results from the use of potash, as recommended by you a few years ago. In some instances it has worked almost a miracle.—G.H., Ballarat, Victoria. 1/7/32.

I am extremely pleased with the order, and as the season so far has been less severe than last year all have seemingly gripped the soil already.—Mr. J.D.K., Hawthorn, Victoria. 9/7/32.

Azaleas

The name comes from Azaleos, dry; although a reference to the original situation the plants were found in, must not be taken as a guide for their cultivation. They require similar treatment to Rhododendrons and dislike artificial manures, lime and dry soil. Like Rhododendrons they are mainly shade loving plants, and flower in winter and spring.

In order to insure correct planting the varieties are marked according to the habit of growth. The tallest should go in the back row and in time will require 6 to 8 feet spread. Medium should be planted in the middle row about 4 feet apart, while the dwarf kinds suit front positions 3 feet apart.

S.—Single; S.D.—Semi-Double; D.—Double. 2/- each.



Azalea Splendens

- | | |
|--|--|
| Alba Magna, S.—Large white. Occasionally striped. Tall. | Comte de Chambord, S.—White with broad red stripes. Medium. |
| Arlequin, S.—White with red stripes. Dwarf to medium. | Comte de la Torre, S.—Pink bordered white. Medium. |
| Balsaminaeflora, D.—Salmon pink, Dwarf. | Countess of Flanders, S.—Large clear pink, crimped. Medium. |
| Baron de Vriere, S.—Large white, green centre. Medium. | Dame Melanie, S.—Soft pink margined with white, dark blotch. Medium. |
| Bernhardt Andreas, D.—Deep rose. Compact. Medium. | Daphne, D.—White faintly striped with pink. Medium. |
| Bernhardt Andreas Alba, S.D.—Pure white. Medium. | Deutsche Perle, D.—Pure white. Dwarf to medium. |
| Charmer, S.—Bright Amaranth. Medium. | Duc de Nassau, S.—Deep rose. Medium. |
| Cocarde Orange, D.—Red. Dwarf to medium. | Duchess de Nassau, S.D.—Rosy scarlet tinted with violet. Medium. |
| Comte Charles de Kerchove, S.—Deep pink shading to white, dark centre. Crimped petals. Medium. | |

Azaleas—one of the beauties of Spring.

- Empress of India, S.D.**—Rosy salmon, carmine blotch on upper petal. Medium.
- Eugene Mazel, S.**—Brick red. A shade darker than *Roi de Hollande*. Tall.
- Helene Thelemann, D.**—Pink. Medium.
- Indica macrantha, S.D.**—Pink. Late flowering. A distinct type from *Indica Alba*. Medium.
- Joseph Baumann, D.**—Rich crimson cerise. Medium.
- Konigin Cleopatra, Red Sport, S.**—Light salmon red, crimped petals. Medium.
- Lady Poltimore, S.**—White. Tall.
- Louis Margottin, S.**—White. Medium.
- Louis van Houtte, S.D.**—Rosy cerise. Medium.
- Madame A. d'Haene, S.D.**—Pink, bordered with white. Medium.
- Madame Herman Siedel, S.D.**—Pure white occasionally striped. Medium.
- Madame Iris Lefebvre, D.**—Reddish salmon. Medium.
- Madame Paul de Schryver, D.**—Rose. Medium.
- Magnifica, S.**—Rosy violet, large and free. Tall.
- Marquis of Lorne, S.**—Salmon red. dark blotch. Medium.
- Matushima, S.**—Salmon red shading to a white centre. A distinct low growing, late flowering type.
- Mdlle. Marie Lefebvre, S.**—White. Late flowering. Medium.
- Mortii, S.**—White. Tall.
- Musasaki Riukiu Rosea, S.**—Very early, extra fine, bright clear pink. Tall.
- Niobe, D.**—Pure white. Dwarf.
- Oberst von Kustzinski, S.**—Crimson. Dwarf.
- Orange Brilliant, S.**—Light scarlet. Tall.
- Phoebus, S.D.**—Salmon red. One of the best. Dwarf to medium.
- President Oswald de Kerchove, D.**—Salmon pink, bordered white. Medium.
- Refulgens, S.**—Salmon red, free flowering. Tall.
- Roi de Hollande, S.**—Brick red. Tall.
- Schryderii, S.**—Large white flowers with lilac spotted centre. Tall.
- Schryveriana, D.**—Salmon rose edged white. Dwarf.
- Sigismund Rucker, D.**—Rosy pink. Medium.
- Simon Mardner, D.**—Rich ruby red. Medium.
- Sir Charles Napier, S.**—Salmon rose. Medium.
- Souv. de Monsieur Low, D.**—Crimson suffused violet, free flowering. Dwarf.
- Souv. de Prince Albert, S.**—Salmon rose with broad white margin. Medium.
- Splendens, S.**—Rosy salmon. Tall.
- Splendide, D.**—Rich dark rosy crimson. Medium.
- Stella, S.**—Light salmon red, purple blotch. Medium.
- Sylvie de Moore, S.D.**—Pink edged white. Medium.
- Theodorus, S.**—Brick red. Medium.
- Vervaeana, D.**—Soft pink bordered white, dark blotch. Dwarf.
- Vervaeana Rosea, D.**—Pink. Dwarf.



Kurume Azalea. Hinodegirl.

Azaleas resent lime and artificial manures.

Kurume Azaleas

These are named after a district in Japan, and may be called the "Tom Thumb" Azaleas. They are mostly moderate growing shrubs, producing small flowers in the greatest profusion, so that the plants are frequently covered with bloom. They are specially suitable for bedding purposes, and, as a cut flower, last splendidly in water. Many of the varieties show hose in hose double form, and some very gay and dainty colours are available. We recommend these with the greatest confidence as very fine novelties. The late Prof. E. H. Wilson considered this type as the gem of all Azaleas. 2/- each.

- Aioi.—Almond blossom colour.
- Aya Kammuri.—Rose.
- Azuma Kagami.—Deep pink, semi-double.
- Beni Giri.—Dark rose.
- Blood Red.
- Cherry Blossom.
- Fudesute Yama.—Light red.
- Hachika Tsugi.—White suffused with lavender.
- Hatsu Giri (Amoena).—Purplish red, flowers earlier and for longer periods than other varieties.
- Hinodegiri.—Bright crimson.
- Hoo.—White tinged with pink.
- Irohayama.—White margined with pale lavender.
- Kasane Kagaribi.—Salmon red.
- Katsura No Hana.—Rose.
- Kimigayo.—Pink.
- Kirin.—Deep rose shading to silvery rose.
- Omoine.—Pale lavender.
- Kirishima.—Brick red like Roi de Hollande.
- Kumo No Uye.—Pure salmon.
- Kureno Yuki.—White, semi-double.
- Oino Mezame.—Deep rose.

- Orange Red.
- Otome.—Blush pink.
- Salmon.—Semi-double.
- Saotome.—Rose.
- Shin Utena.—Pale salmon.
- Suga No Ito.—Pure pink.
- Suiyohi.—Flesh colour.
- Takasago.—Pale pink, the colour of apple blossoms.
- Tancho.—Flesh colour, semi-double.
- Ukamuse.—Vermilion.
- Waka Kayede.—Red.
- Yaye Giri.—Brick red. Single.
- Yaye Giri fl. pl.—Brick red, semi-double or Hose-in-Hose variety.
- Yayehiryu.—Bright scarlet, semi-double.



Azalea Mollis.

Azalea Mollis

The ordinary evergreen Azaleas give a wonderful variety of nearly all colours except yellow. In this class the yellow, salmon and orange shades predominate, and although not evergreen the plants are some of the most striking in the list. The blooms are produced before the leaves in early spring and last particularly well in water thus providing a unique decorative possibility. The plants require the same treatment regarding manuring and soil as other Azaleas and may be grown in partial shade if desired. Suitable for H.M.Mt. and selected positions in S.

Named varieties from 6/-. List on application.

Himalayan Rhododendrons

- formosum.—White flushed with red from the outside of petals. 3/6.
- formosum grandiflorum.—Larger than formosum. 3/6.

- fragrantissima.—White. 3/6.
- Virginal.—White tubular flowers somewhat resembling a November Lily. 3/6.

Avoid failure by planting Bouvardias in December

Bouvardias

A beautiful class of plants, one of the most charming perennials, flowering all through the summer, almost to the middle of winter. The young plants should be protected from the frost, but when once established, are rarely affected. Water and well mulch during hot summer months and cut back in the early spring. B. & S. and, if sheltered from frost, in A.M.P. Plant in November and December.

Alfred Neuner.—Double; petals waxy white.

Beauty of Brisbane.—Pure white, robust habit.

Bocchil.—Bright pink, white throat; very fine.

Dazzler.—Light scarlet.

Duchess of York.—Dainty blush pink.

Enid Oliver.—A distinct variety of a pale pink shade; the individual flowers are formed by six or even more petals; strong grower.

Ethel Kerslake.—Flowers large, pure white.

Federal Queen.—A cross between President Cleveland and King of Scarlets.

Flavescens Improved.—Large single yellow.

Hogarthis.—Single red.

Hogarthis Fl. Pl.—Dark scarlet, double.

Humboldtii Corymbiflora.—Imp., snow white, large. Fragrant perfume.

King of Scarlets.—Immense blooms of deep scarlet. Freely produced.

Mabel Porter.—Dark crimson, large and full.

Miss Ida Cheeseman.—A very distinct variety, with large flowers of a delicate pink colour, the tube and reverse of petals being a deeper shade.



1/- each; 10/- per dozen.

Mrs. Deas Thompson.—Light pink, large.

Mrs. Gazzard.—Showy, bright pink; very good.

President Cleveland.—Brilliant scarlet.

President Garfield.—Double pale pink.

Priory Beauty.—Pale rose; fine; large trusses.

Salmon Queen.—An exceedingly fine Bouvardia; colour salmon with a darker tube; distinct; flowers through the whole season.

Cannas

These gay flowers are used extensively in public parks, but in lesser quantities may usefully find a place in the garden. In recent years many new varieties have been introduced, covering a wide range of colours, and we give a representative list from our extensive collection. For bedding purposes plant 18 to 24 inches apart each way. The growth indications are comparative only as under good conditions a dwarf grower may easily reach 4 to 5 feet. 9d. each; 6/- dozen.

T.—Tall; M.—Medium; D.—Dwarf; G.—Green leaves; B.—Bronze.

Cannas are invaluable for draining damp places.

- Antoine Roozen.—Bright red with yellow blotch. T.G.
 August Chantin.—Salmon red with copper shadings. M.G.
 Aurea coccinea maculata.—Deep yellow, thickly spotted red. D.G.
 Beaute des Marches.—Bright reddish orange. T.G.
 Centennial.—(Same as Fiery Cross).
 City of Portland.—Clear pink, good. D.G.
 Comte de Bouchard.—Rich yellow spotted all over with red. M.G.
 Crocodile.—Reddish orange. T.G.
 Dazzler.—Orange scarlet, good bright colour, free flowering. D.G.
 Demesne.—Salmon red fading to deep pink. D.G.
 Dr. Gelbin.—Rich canary yellow faintly spotted pink. D.Lt.G.
 Eureka.—Pale yellow opening cream. T.G.
 Fiery Cross.—Scarlet. T.G.
 Florence Vaughan Improved.—Deep yellow heavily spotted red. T.G.
 Francis Bertie.—Bright cerise. M.G.
 Frau Gartenbandie.—Rich yellow, crimson at base. T.G.
 Furst Weid.—Deep crimson, faint yellow at base. M.G.
 Gabriel Viaud.—Orange, spotted at base. D.G.
 Gloria.—Reddish salmon. M.G.
 Hungaria.—Rich pink. D.G.
 Henry Corben.—Cherry. M.B.
 Ivor Evans.—Crimson scarlet, edged yellow. D.G.
 Karl Hausmann.—Tango and yellow. M.G.
 King Humbert.—Orange scarlet. T.B.
 Lady Laurence.—Dark tango. T.B.
 Minne-Ha-Ha.—Light red changing to old rose, blotched and edged yellow. M.B.G.
 Mons de Reynell.—Cherry rose, yellow edge and base. T.G.
 Mrs. Alfred Conard.—Old rose. M.G.
 Mrs. G. Strogelm.—Rich crimson. T.B.



- Orange Bedder.—Rich orange, faint red spots. T.G.
 Queen Charlotte.—Crimson with broad yellow edge. M.G.
 Rosa Gigantea.—Deep rose (deeper than Hungaria). T.G.
 San Diego.—Bright cerise, crimson. M.B.
 Stadtgartner Leusinger.—Scarlet with yellow blotch. M.G.
 Triumph.—Scarlet. Large heads. T.B.
 Veronica.—Old rose. M.G.
 Wabash.—Rose pink. M.B.
 Wintzel's Colossus.—Deep scarlet, light yellow blotch, large heads. T.G.
 Woodrow Wilson.—Deep rose. M.G.
 Wyoming.—Rich reddish orange, extra T.B.
 Yellow King Humbert.—Rich yellow spotted red. M.G.

Ericas (The Heath)

2/- each.



Ericas are a very pretty class of plants and very free-flowering. Anyone possessing a small collection may have flowers throughout the entire year; in fact, some of the varieties are scarcely ever out of bloom.

The most suitable soil for Heaths is sandy peat, but they will do very well in any ordinary sandy ground; when the soil is naturally heavy, a mixture of about one-half or more of river sand will grow Heaths very well, but no manure of any kind should be used unless it is thoroughly decomposed, and then it should only be applied as a top-dressing or mulching during summer. On no account should lime be used near the plants. They must be kept well watered and not disturbed by digging. In the Sydney climate it is recommended to place a drain pipe sunk in the ground alongside each plant and water down the pipe. This ensures the necessary moisture near the roots. H.M.Mt.S.

- Arborea.—Small white fragrant flowers. Tall growing.
 Autumnalis.—Deep rose, small bell flowers.
 Bowleana.—Pure white, tubular flowers, silvery foliage.

Ericas must not suffer from dryness.

Charsleyana.—Pale pink.
Cruenta.—Orange red, long spiked blooms.
Hentyana.—Delicate pink, base of tube white.
Hybrida.—Light red.
Intermedia.—Pure white.
Jubilee.—Deep rose pink.

Linnaeoides.—Pink.
Melanthera.—Lavender purple with deep eye.
Roegerminans.—Pale lavender, scented.
Vulgaris.—The Purple Scotch Heather.
Webblyana.—Pink.
Webbleyana alba. White.

Menziesia (Irish Heath)

MENZIESIA (After A. Menzies).—Irish Heath. Summer and Autumn.

polifolia, E.2.—Drooping bell shape purple flowers belong-

ing to the *Erica* family and requiring the same cultivation. H.M.Mts. 2 0
polifolia alba, E.2.—A white flowered form of the above 2 0

Fuchsias

These flowering shrubs are very popular, both for bush house and garden. They do best in partial shade, and are hardy almost everywhere.
 1/- each.



Storm King.—Sepals, rosy coral, corolla, rosy blush.

Victor Hugo.—Large red sepals, corolla violet purple, streaked red.

White Jubilee.—Enormous red sepals, corolla white.

Single.

Beacon.—Tube and sepals crimson, corolla purple.

Beauty of Exeter.—Bright pink.

Dainty Lady.—Sepals deep carmine red, white corolla.

Elegance.—Crimson sepals, corolla deep purple striped red.



Doubles.

Avalanche.—Tube and sepals scarlet carmine, corolla dark plum.

Ballet Girl.—Sepals scarlet. Pure white corolla. Semi-double.

Countess of Hopetoun.—Syn. with White Jubilee.

De Cherville.—Sepals red, corolla purple.

Dollar Princess.—Tube and sepals crimson. Corolla purple.

Duchess of York.—Red sepals, corolla violet.

Jubilee.—Crimson sepals; rosy mauve corolla.

Phenomenal.—Short tube, sepals crimson, corolla azure violet, flaked with red.

The hybrid Fuchsias are most beautiful.

Julius.—Bright red sepals. Rosy lilac corolla.

Pink Pearl.—Sepals and corolla bright pink.

Rose of Castile.—White sepals. Violet corolla.

Rose of Denmark.—Sepals blush pink, corolla, bright pink, very dainty.

HYBRIDS AND SPECIES.

Arborea.—Clusters of rosy purple flowers. Makes a tall shrub.

Boliviana.—Rich crimson trumpet shaped flowers.

Carter's Meteor.—Distinctive foliage, green, yellow and crimson.

Coral.—Long tubes, coral.

Corymbiflora.—Long tubular red flowers produced in large corymbs.

Corymbiflora alba.—Similar to the above. White tube and rosy sepals.

Earl of Beaconsfield.—Sepals light rosy carmine. Corolla deeper in colour.

Gartenmeister Bonstedt.—Crimson flowers; foliage bronze green.

Gracilis.—Flowers small but profuse. Crimson.

Gracilis variegata.—Green leaves margined white.

Mary.—Crimson.

Splendens.—Scarlet flowers, tipped green.

Sun Ray.—Foliage variegated, white, green and crimson; flowers single crimson, dwarf growth.



Gerberas

No other flower in recent years has attained such wonderful popularity as the Gerbera, due largely to the fact that the plants flower practically the whole year, and the blooms, when picked, last fully ten days in water. In addition, the splendid long stems on which the flowers are borne, and the great range of colours in which they are obtainable make them one of the finest flowers available for floral decoration.

We do not offer unflowered seedlings, because a high percentage of them flower white, and too many short petalled types and colours that are inferior are likely to occur. We supply plants with the actual bloom on each, this being the most satisfactory way to purchase.

The colours principally are white, cream, yellow, pinks, cerise, salmon, red.

Cultivation.—The principal point to observe in the planting is to keep the crown of the plant just above the surface of the ground. The young new leaves and flower heads are smothered if the soil works into the crown, and the plant

soon dies. Gerberas will grow in almost any soil, and rejoice in a warm sunny position. If the soil is clayey, the addition of a considerable proportion of sand will improve matters. Despite the idea prevalent in some quarters that Gerberas require poor soil, our experience with a stock of over twenty thousand plants points to the fact that they respond to liberal feeding with well rotted manure, and to an ample supply of water. The name is pronounced gur-bur-rah with the G sound as in gurgle. A.B.P.R.S. 1/- each, 9/- doz.

Perennial Phlox

No class of plants produce a finer display of bloom than well grown Phlox. The flowers range from pure white to dark crimson-salmon and purple in many shades. They do best on an East or South border in deep rich soil, kept well watered in summer. They should not be disturbed after planting, as they do best when established a year or two. 9d. each.

Commander in Chief.—Crimson red with darker eye, brilliant colour.

Dr. Jim.—Deep salmon pink.

Etna.—Deep coral red, maroon eye.

Phlox, when translated, means "flame."

- Europa.—Blush white, carmine red eye.
 Evangeline.—Clear rose pink with dark eye; tall.
 H. Hirth.—Clear rosy pink, rosy scarlet eye.
 Homeland.—Brilliant dark orange red, large truss.
 Iris.—Bluish violet with deeper eye.
 Lottie Kohler.—White with rosy carmine eye. Very pretty.
 Marie S. Jacob.—Pale lilac, with white eye.
 Mia Ruys.—Pure spotless white, large flower. Dwarf.
 Mrs. Ada Ellis.—Rosy red. Semi-dwarf.
 Mrs. E. Pritchard.—Clear rosy mauve, large flower and truss; tall.
 Mrs. F. Robinson.—Deep salmon pink, dark eye, large truss.
 Mrs. H. J. Jones.—Deep mauve with light zone surrounding a carmine eye.
 Mrs. Noorderwier.—Fine rosy salmon with white eye. Very effective. Tall.
 Newbird.—Rosy crimson with crimson eye.
 Reichgraffe Von Hockberg.—Brilliant amaranth.
 Rheinlander.—Salmon pink with cherry red eye.
 Splendour.—Rose pink with deeper eye. Enormous truss.
 Thor.—Very bright salmon red with carmine centre.
 Titanic.—Deep rosy pink; dwarf.
 W. Watson.—Pink with dark eye.

Violets

- Admiral Avellan.—Rich purple, dwarf, free flowering. 3d each.
 Ascanius.—Purple. Long stems. 3d. each.
 California.—Large clear violet purple. 3d. each.
 King of the Doubles.—Blue. 6d. each.
 La France.—Large metallic blue flowers. 6d. each.
 Marie Louise.—Double. Rich deep blue. 6d. each.
 Mrs. J. J. Astor.—Double pink. 6d. each.
 Neapolitan.—Double. Pale mauve. 6d. each.
 Princess of Wales.—Rich dark blue. Recommended. 3d. each.
 Princess Mary.—Rich violet blue with an inner row of short petals in the centre. Richly scented and long strong stems. In our opinion superior to Mrs. Lloyd George which we are therefore discarding. 6d. each.

Water Lilies

These beautiful aquatics are quite the fashion and we are preparing large stocks for September delivery which is the best planting time. Where ponds are not already provided much may be done by sinking half a 40-gallon petrol drum to soil level. In the bottom of the drum there should be 6 to 8 inches of rich sweet potting soil. After planting the lilies in this, three inches of clean sand should be added as a top layer and the drum then filled with water. Fish may be introduced to keep down mosquitoes, while the soil should be renewed every two years at least.

White, yellow, and flesh pink, 2/6 each. Pink and red, and blue, 3/6 each.

In addition, we have a collection of choice named varieties in a range of colours. List with descriptions and prices on application.

Thank you for the information re Wire Worm, which you procured from your Government Biologist for me. I might tell you that I am very pleased to get this information, which is further proof of your interest in the welfare of your clients.—J.W., Manly. 3/6/32.

The plants sent reached here in excellent condition.—The Hon. R.B.R.K.J., Patna City, Biha, Orissa, India. 2/6/32.

Your plants arrived in good order, and are all exceptionally healthy plants, and I am very pleased with them.—Mrs. W.A.O., Cowra. 19/4/32.

Blue Water Lilies require a warm, frostless climate.



An Attractive Rock Garden, Rose Bay, Sydney.

Rock gardens are particularly suitable for steep banks where mowing is difficult. Out of the way corners and unsightly places may be made most attractive by this form of garden craft.

Herbaceous, Perennial and Rockery Plants

By way of explanation it should be noted that the names indicated in this heading are definite divisions or classes in the plant world. They are not "annuals" which flower and die in the one year, nor are they "biennials" which make their main growth the first season and produce their blooms and seed in the second before expiring. Taking them in order, the "Herbaceous" section is really one of plants having perennial roots and annual stems. Clients are asked to notice this fact particularly as frequently when a pot is received with no easily visible plant a hasty conclusion is formed quite overlooking the fact that the hidden crowns will produce vigorous shoots each season, which will die to the ground in the winter. Typical plants of this nature

are Michaelmas Daisies or Anemone Japonica.

The "Perennial" class still belong to the Herb Section, but though the stems do not necessarily die each year, they never make a woody growth which would justify their inclusion amongst the "shrubs."

"Rockery" plants embrace several types, including many of the "Succulents," but the main qualification is suitability for Rock Garden culture. This comprises habit of growth and in many cases suitability to hot dry conditions found in such positions on the one hand, and a different list of those which thrive under extreme moisture.

If full particulars are forwarded with a statement of local conditions, special recommendations for gardens of this nature will be provided.

The herbaceous plants which die down to the roots (or bulbs) each winter are as follows:—Alstromeria, Anemone, Aster, Astilbe, Boltonia, Calla, Campa-

nula, Erigeron, Helenium, Helianthus, Monarda, Paeony, Physostegia, Platycodon, Polygonatum, Rudbeckia, Solidago, Stokesia, Thalictrum.

Turn waste places into Rock Gardens.

- ACANTHUS.** (*Akantha*, a spine.)
mollis.—Bold foliage plant for border.—The leaves of this variety are said to have given rise to the Corinthian style of architecture 1 6
- ACHILLEA.** (*Achilles*, pupil of Chiron, first used it in medicine).—*Milfol.*
 Low growing herbs producing flowers very suitable for cutting.
- Cerise Queen*.—Flat heads of cerise flowers. Strong grower. Summer, 2ft. 1 0
- ptarmica*, fl. pl.—*The Pearl*. Double white 1 0
- tomentosa*.—Greyish foliage and heads of bright yellow flowers. Spring, 8in. 1 0
- AETHIONEMA** (*aitho*, to scorch, and *nema*, a filament, in reference to a burnt appearance in the stamens).
warleyensis.—Neat bushes of bluish-green foliage covered in spring with heads of rosy flowers. 6in. 1 6
- AGAPANTHUS.** (From *agape*, love; *anthos*, flower.) *African Lily*, 3ft.
- umbellatus*.—Blue 1 0
- umbellatus alba*.—White 1 0
- variegatus*.—Blue flowers and variegated leaves 1 6
- Hardy plants which give quantities of flowers in mid-summer. They revel in a moist situation, but can be grown anywhere in the garden.
- AGATHEA.** (From *agathos*, excellent; referring to the beauty of the flowers.)
coelestis.—A dwarf shrub bearing blue flowers with yellow centre. Cut back after flowering to promote new growth. In pots 1 0
- AJUGA** (*A*, not, and *zuga*, a yoke; the calyx being one leaved).—9in.
- metallica*.—Large bronzy red leaves and spikes of blue *Salvia*-like flowers. Very effective. Partial shade. Summer 1 0
- ALSTROMERIA.** (In honour of Baron Alstromer, a Swedish botanist).—*Peruvian Lily*. 3 to 4 feet.
- aurea*.—Deep yellow.
- aurantiaca*.—Dark orange colour. Showy plants flowering in summer and autumn. Large heads of 8 to 10 flowers, and excellent for cutting. Plant in partial shade and keep soil moist. Each 1 6
- ANEMONE.** (From *anemos*, the wind.)
 —*Japanese Windflower*. 2 to 3 feet.
- calice rose*.—Lilac rose.
- collerette*.—Double white.
- elegantissima*.—Satin pink, double.
- flore rosea pleno*.—Double rose.
- Honorine Jobert*.—White single.
- hupehensis*.—Carmine.
- Lady Ardlaun*.—Pure white.
- Loreley*.—Lilac rose. Semi-double.
- Profusion*.—Pale pink, semi-double.
- Queen Charlotte*.—Large delicate pink flowers.
- Whirlwind*.—Large semi-double white.
- These plants do best in shade, and are all forms of a *Japonica*, and are highly recommended. Autumn. In pots. Each 1 0
- ANIGOZANTHOS** (*Anoigo*, to expand, and *anthos*, a flower; describing the branching expansion of the flower stalk).—3ft.
- The well-known West Australian *Kangaroo Paw*. Red and green. Spring 1 6
- ANTHERICUM.** (From *anthos*, a flower, and *kerbos*, a hedge; in reference to the tall flower stems.)
- alba variegatum*.—A band of white through the centre of the leaf. Showy variegated foliage plants suitable for bush-house and shady rockeries 1 0
- AQUILEGIA.** (From "*aquila*" an eagle; in reference to the form of the petals. *Columbine*.)
coerulea (*Prentis* variety).—Outer petals deep purple, inner cream. 12in. Spring.. 1 0
- ARABIS** (*Arabia*, probably in reference to the dry positions where many of the species grow).—9in.
- Alpina*.—Low spreading plants covered with white flowers in Spring 1 0
- ARENARIA.** (*Arena*, sand; a reference to the sandy soil in which the plant grows).—lin.
- balearica*.—A tiny moss-like plant for covering damp stones in shade. White flowers 1 0
- ARISTEA.** (*Arista*, a point; drawing attention to the rigid points of the leaves). *Iris*-like plants with heads of lovely blue flowers. Spring.
- cyanea*, 9in. 1 0
- lucida*, 12in. 1 0
- ARMERIA.** (The Latin name for the *Sweet William*). *Thrift*. Tufted plants with round heads of pink flowers on erect stems. Spring.
- Cephalotes*, 18in. 1 6
- Vindictive*, 6in. 1 6
- ARTEMISIA.** (*Artemis*, one of the names of *Diana*). *Wormwood*. Sometimes called "*Old Man*."
- stelleriana*.—A rock plant of prostrate habit with silvery foliage, 6in. 1 0

Japanese Anemones are recommended.

- ARUNDO.** (*Arundo*, a reed.)—12ft. s. d.
donax variegata. — Beautiful
 bamboo like reeds, variegated
 yellow and white 1 6
- ASTER, Perennial** (*From aster, a star.*)
 —Michaelmas Daisies, 2 to 3 ft.
- Anita Ballard.** — Light blue,
 semi-double, petals incurving.
- Blue Gem.**—Large semi-double
 flowers. Fine clear colour.
- Celeste.**—Blue violet.



Aster Mons

- Cordifolius Diana.**—Pretty erect
 habit, each stem covered
 with pale lavender flowers.
- King George.**—Very dwarf type
 with extra large deep blue
 flowers.
- Lady Lloyd.** — Single pink,
 dwarf and compact.
- Little Boy Blue.**—Semi-double,
 bright blue flowers. Very
 dwarf.
- Moonlight.** — *Ageratum* blue.
 Flowers of mammoth size.
- Mrs. George Munro.**—Fine large
 white.
- Perry's Blue.**—One of the best
 of the blues. Very large
 heads of flower.
- St. Egwin.**—A charming variety,
 erect bush, clear pink flowers.
- Viminalis.**—White, an improve-

- ment on microphylla; splen- s. d.
 did for cutting.
- Hardy herbaceous plants
 flowering in summer. The
 above varieties are some of
 the best to date. Each ... 9d.
- ASTILBE.** (*From a, not; stilbe, bright-*
ness.)—Goat's Beard, 2ft.
- America.**—Deep pink 1 6
- Ceres.**—Rosy lilac 1 6
- chinensis.**—Pink, tall growing . 1 6
- Nuee Rose.**—Pink 1 6
- Rhineland.**—Deep pink 2 0
- Walkure.**—Deep rose 1 6
- Hardy, moisture-loving plants,
 bearing upright plumes of flowers
 very like *Tamarix*. Summer. In
 pots.
- AUBRIETIA.** (*Named after M. Aubriet.*)
 —6in. These are available in a
 range of colours. Spring ... 1 0
- AUDIBERTIA.** (*Named after M. Audi-*
bert, a noted nurseryman.)—3ft.
- incana.**—A *Salvia*-like bush pro-
 ducing blue flowers in late
 Autumn 1 0
- BELLIS.** (*From bellus, pretty; refer-*
ring to the flowers.)—4in.
- coerulescens.**—Soft pink 1 0
- BILLBERGIA.** (*Billberg, a Swedish*
Botanist.)—
- nutans.**—Rockery plants, with
 peculiar coloured flowers, yel-
 lowish, rosy blue 1 0
- BOLTONIA.** (*Named after J. B. Bolton,*
an English Professor of Botany)—
 5ft.
- glastifolia.**—White 6d.
- rosea.** Pink 1 0
- Herbaceous plants bearing
 large heads of flowers like
 Michaelmas Daisies Summer.
- CALANDRINIA.** (*Named after Calandrini,*
a German botanist.)—
- umbellata.** — Rich magenta
 blooms produced over a long
 period.
- Dwarf showy border or rock
 plants suitable for dry, sunny
 positions. Recommended .. 1 6
- CALLA.** (*From kalos, beautiful.*)—Arum
 Lily.
- Elliottiana.**—A deep yellow lily,
 leaves spotted white 2 0
- ethiopica.**—White Arum Lily .. 1 0
- CAMPANULA.** (*From campana, a bell.*)
 Bell flower. Low growing plants,
 requiring a shady, moist position.
- carpatia.**—Rich blue, 8in.
- carpatia alba.**—White, 8in.
- cochlearifolia.**—Soft blue, 3in.
- garganica hirsuta.**—Gray foli-
 age. Blue. 6in.
- glomerata.**—Dense heads, violet
 blue, 12in.

Hosti alba.—White, 12in.
isophylla alba.—White, 6in.
Laurii.—Rosy mauve, 9in.
persicifolia.—Rich blue, 36in.
persicifolia alba.—White 36in.
pulla.—Purple, 3in.
pusilla alba.—White, 6in.
pusilla Miss Willmott.—Pale blue, 6in.



Erigeron Elatior Gigantea.

rotundifolia.—English harebell, 12in. Each 1 0
CENTRANTHUS. (Kenton, a spur, and anthos a flower; referring to a spur-like process at the base of the flower).—3ft.
ruber.—An easily grown bushy plant nearly always in bloom. Bright red 1 0
CERASTIUM. (From keras, a horn; from the form of the seed vessel.)
tomentosum.—A trailing plant with silvery foliage and white flowers suitable for sunny rockeries 1 0
CHIERANTHUS. (Chier, a hand, and anthos, a flower; in reference to the custom of carrying the wallflower in the hand for a nosegay).—1ft.
Allioni.—A dwarf orange Wallflower. Spring 1 0
CHELONE. (From chelone, a tortoise).—Turtle Head. (Syn. *Pentstemon barbatus*).—3ft.

a. d.

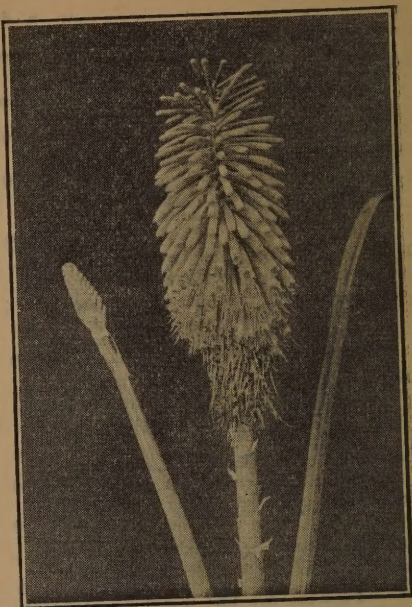
barbata.—Red tubular flowers suspended from long stalks . 1 0
CHRYSANTHEMUM. (From chrysaos, gold; anthos, a flower).—3ft.
Mayfield Giant.—White blooms 3 inches across, with a double row of petals and large yellow centre 0 6
Snowstorm 0 6
 These are two of the Shasta Daisies all of which are classed under *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.
CINERARIA. (From cineres, ashes; in reference to the grey down covering the surfaces of the leaves.)—
maritima.—Yellow.
 Used primarily for the silvery foliage which may be used for bordering or as a contrast for other colours. Dry, sunny position. From boxes 0 6
CISTUS. (Kiste, a box; indicating the shape of the seed vessel).—2ft.
florentinus.—An evergreen sub-shrub for rockeries. White. Spring 1 0
COMMELINA. (Named after J. and G. Commelin, Dutch Botanists). Spiderwort.
sellowiana.—Blue flowers produced over a long period, dwarf spreading habit, and suitable for dry sunny positions. Recommended 1 0
CONVOLVULUS. (Convolvo, to entwine; which describes the twining habit of some species).—1ft.
cneorum.—A silvery leaved sub-shrub with pink buds opening to white flowers. Spring 1 0
mauritanicus.—A trailing rock plant with masses of blue flowers produced for months 1 0
COREOPSIS. (Koris, a bug, and opsia, like; a good description of the appearance of the seed).
grandiflora, Perry's variety.—semi-double form of the well-known yellow perennial 1 0
CRUCIANELLA. (From the diminutive of crux, a cross; referring to the way the leaves are arranged).—9in.
stylosa.—A low growing rock plant with pink flowers. Summer 1 0
DIANTHUS. (From dios, divine, and anthos, a flower.) Pinks.
Adela.—Rose with red eye, semi-double, fringed. Strong grower 1 0
Amos.—Double pink with dark eye. One of the best 1 0
Beth.—Double rose pink 1 0
Brightness.—Single rosy red, dark eye. Dwarf and free flowering 1 0
deltoides, Major Sterne's Variety.—Brilliant crimson flowers. Dark foliage 1 0

Many varieties not listed are available.

	s. d.		s. d.
Ethel.—Fringed deep pink. Single	1 0	GERANIUM. (Cernaos, a crane; there is a beak-like torus, or projection, beyond the seeds).	
Maurice Pritchard.—Crimson, dark eye, double	1 0	grandiflorum.—Blue	1 0
Mrs. E. Pritchard.—Crimson, dark eye, double	1 0	sanguineum.—Rosy crimson ...	1 0
Pinkie.—Pale pink, semi-double, fringed	1 0	GYNERIUM. (From gyne, and erion, a reference to the woolly stigmas.)— Pampas Grass.	
Squarrosus.—Small tufts with white fringed flowers on 12in. stems	1 0	argenteum.—White	1 6
DIASCIA. (Diaskeo, to adorn; on ac- count of the pretty flowers).—15in.		argenteum roseum.—A pink plumed variety	1 6
Barberae.—A pink flowering rock plant resembling Neme- sia and blooming for many months. Very fine	1 0	GYPSOPHILA. (Gypsos, chalk, and phileo, to love; a valuable sugges- tion as to the soil most suitable for them).	
ERIGERON. (From er, the spring; geron, old man; some being hoary with a downy covering early in the season.)—Flea Bane.		paniculata.—Sprays of dainty white flowers, very suitable for cutting. Summer. 2ft. .	0 6
elatior gigantea.—Lavender flowers. Splendid for cutting	0 6	repens rosea.—A prostrate rock plant with sprays of soft pink flowers, 6in.	1 0
glabellus.—Violet flowers; dwarf growth	1 0	HEERIA. (In honour of Oswald Heer.)— elegans.—A trailing plant suit- able for rockeries or hanging baskets; purplish flowers are freely produced. Summer ..	1 0
glauca rosea.—A bushy grower with pink flowers over a long period	1 0	HELENIUM. (Named after the beautiful Helen, the cause of the Trojan war.) —Sneezewort.	
Flowers are like a perennial Aster. Spring and Summer.		Crimson Beauty.—A bushy growing variety with brown- ish crimson and orange flowers produced over a long season, 2ft.	1 0
ERINUS. (Er, the Spring; a reference to the early time of flowering).— 4in.		pumilum magnificum.—Yellow, 4ft.	0 6
alpinus.—Close tufts of foliage with small spikes of rosy purple flowers, suitable for crevices in rock work	1 0	Riverton Beauty.—Pale yellow, purplish black centre, 4ft. ..	0 6
FELICIA. (Felix, happy).		Flowers are like miniature single chrysanthemums. Most uncommon and beautiful, well worth a place in any garden. Autumn.	
petiolata.—A semi-prostrate bush covered with pink flowers in early Spring, 9in.	1 0	HELIANTHEMUM. (From helios, the sun; anthemon, a flower.)—Sun Rose.	
rotundifolia.—A prostrate plant with masses of blue daisy- like flowers almost through- out the year. 6in.	1 0	Fire Ball.—Brilliant orange.	
FUCHSIA.—		Rose Queen.—Soft pink. Darker eye.	
procumbens.—A low growing creeper, suitable for shady rockeries or bushhouse work; yellow and green flowers and red berries	1 6	Rubens.—Tango.	
GALEGA. (Gala, milk; referring to an old idea that the herbage was superior for milk cows).		Sudbury Gem.—Deep rose.	
Duchess of Bedford.—Sprays of lavender and white pea- shaped flowers	1 0	The Bride.—White.	
GAURA. (From gauros, superb; refer- ring to the beauty of some of the species.)—Texas Spray, 3ft.		Venustum.—Maroon with orange scarlet eye.	
Lindheimerii.—Long sprays of white flowers. Flowers over a long period. In pots	1 0	Low growing shrubby plants suitable for rockwork or edg- ings for beds or borders. Highly recommended for dry, sunny positions. Each	1 0
GAZANIA. (From gaza, richness; in reference to the large gaudy flowers.)—		HELIANTHUS. (From helios, the sun; anthos, a flower.)—Perennial sun- flower.	
Sorts. Each 6d. Per doz.	4 6	angustifolius.—Yellow. Speci- ally recommended, 3ft.	0 6
Useful rock plants.		hybrida.—A tall grower produc- ing large quantities of golden yellow flowers in late Summer	1 0

Do not overlook the Helenium.

- maximilianus*.—Single yellow. s. d.
tall grower 0 6
- HEMEROCALLIS.** (From *hemero*, a day;
kallos, beauty.)—Day Lily, 3ft.
- fulva flora plena*.—Large double
flowers of a rich coppery
orange, borne in clusters of
3 or 4.
- flava*.—Single orange yellow,
very fragrant. Erect growth.
Summer. Each 1 0
- HETEROCENTRON.** (*Heteros*, variable;
centron, a spur.)—Soft wooded
plants which are best cut down to
the ground each year. The plants
then shoot up many flowering
stalks, which give a very fine effect.
- roseum*.—Pink 1 6
- HEUCHERA.** (Named after Professor
Heucher, a German botanist.)—
- sanguinea*.—Spikes of blood red
flowers. Each 6d.; dozen .. 5 0
Low edging plants bearing
profuse crops of bloom.
- HIBBERTIA.** (After G. Hibbert, a dis-
tinguished promoter of Botany).—
6in.
- diffusa*.—A prostrate native
plant which has proved ideal
for rock gardens. The shoots
form a dense carpet covered
for months with bright yel-
low flowers 1 0
- HOLCUS.** (*Holkos*, the old Greek
name of a grass.)—
- bulbosa variegata*.—Hardy
grassy plant with silvery
green leaves used for edging.
Dozen 2 6
- IBERIS.** (*Iberia*, the ancient name of
Spain where the species abounds).
Candytuft, 1ft.
- gibraltarica*.—An easily grown
mauve flowered plant for
sunny rockeries 1 0
- IBOZA.**—See *Moschosma*.
- IRIS fulva.**—A vigorous growing
species producing typical
flowers of a peculiar brown
colour 1 0
- IRIS MONSPUR** Dorothy Foster.
Beautiful blue flowers like a
large Spanish Iris 1 0
- IRIS GERMANICA.** (From *iris*, the eye;
referring to the variety and beauty
of the flowers.) Bearded Iris.
- Caprice*.—Rosy mauve and red-
dish purple.
- Caterina*.—Large lavender blue.
- C. Wedge*.—Heliotrope tinged
yellow.
- Eldorado*.—Golden bronze shot
with mauve and purple.
- Fairy*.—White and blue.
- General de Witte*.—Smoke
colour.



Kniphofia Uvaria

- Gertrude*.—Violet blue.
- Iris King*.—Large flowers. Rich
velvety maroon.
- Juanita*.—Lavender blue.
- Kharput*.—Rich purple. Large
flowers.
- Lady Jane*.—Old gold to red-
dish purple.
- Lohengrin*.—Lavender blue.
- Mirage*.—Pale blue turning to
pink.
- Monsignor*.—Lavender and rich
pansy purple.
- Nibelungen*.—Deep purple edged
gold.
- Nina Wells*.—Light violet and
deep purple.
- Odoratissima*.—Finest and
largest of the pale blues.
- Perfection*.—Light blue and
blackish violet.
- Prosper Laugier*.—Bronze and
ruby purple.
- Thisbe*.—Old gold and light
purple.
- IRIS SIBIRICA.**—A distinct free
flowering type.
- Blue King*.—Blue and orange.
Available from December to
March. Each 0 9
- ISOLOMA.** (*Isos*, equal, and *loma*, a
border; lobes of the corolla equal).
—1ft.

Pigs Face are very gay.

s. d.

hirsuta.—Attractive velvety green leaves with red edges and orange red tubular flowers. Suitable for shady rockeries 1 0

JASIONE.—(An ancient name used by Theophrastus.)—9in.

perennis.—Blue Scabious-like flowers 1 0

KNIPHOFIA. (Named after Johann Kniphof.) (Syn. Tritoma.)—Red Hot Poker.

ensifolia.—Golden yellow. Late autumn flowering.

goldelse.—Rich citron yellow. Dwarf. Early spring flowering.

gracilis.—Dwarf. Yellow and orange with semi-pendulous spikes. Spring blooming.

nobilis.—Rich orange scarlet.

Prince of the Netherlands.—Yellow and light red. Dwarf.

tubergini.—Chrome yellow, medium growth.

uvaria.—Orange and scarlet on tall stems.

Hardy evergreen throwing up long stalks in summer, surmounted by brilliantly coloured heads of tubular flowers Each 0 6

LIRIOPE. (Named after the nymph Liriope.)

spicata.—Violet.

Dwarf grass like plants suitable for shady rockeries or edges of beds, 2/6 doz.

LITHOSPERMUM (From Lithos, a stone; sperma, a seed.)—

coerulea.—A dwarf plant specially suitable for rock work in partial shade. The flowers are a lovely blue. Summer. 1 6

LOTUS. (The old Greek name.)—

peliorhynchus. (From pelios, livid; rhynchos, a beak.) A handsome trailing plant with silvery green fine foliage and brick red pea shaped flowers. Excellent for rockeries and for covering low embankments. Each 1 0

LYCHNIS. (From lychnos, a lamp; referring to the brilliancy of the flowers.)—

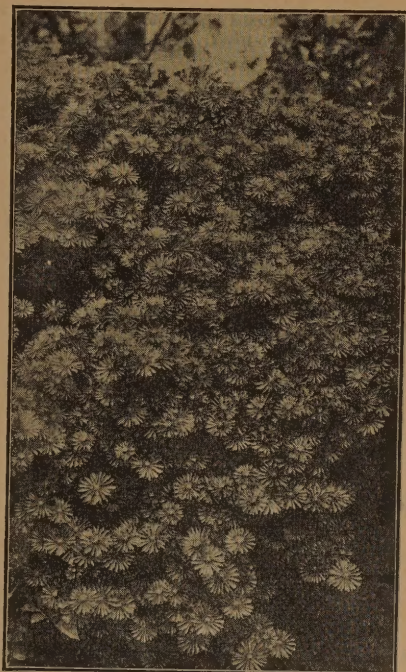
chalcadonica.—Heads of brilliant scarlet flowers. Summer. 2ft. 1 0

Viscaria splendens.—A dwarf free flowering edging plant with pink flowers. 0 6

MARGYRICARPUS. (Margaron, a pearl, and karpos, a seed vessel; referring to the pearly succulent fruit.)—1ft.

setosus.—Trailing green shoots dotted with white berries .. 1 0

MARICA. (Maraino, to flag; indicating the ephemeral nature of the flowers.)—5ft.



Mesembryanthemum Chamberlainii.

s. d.

coerulea.—A tall, Iris-like plant with blue flowers. Spring and Summer 0 9

MEGASEA. (Syn. Saxifraga.)—18in.

cordifolia.—Attractive foliage and sprays of beautiful waxy pink flowers which last for weeks. Requires shade. Winter 1 6

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM. (From mesembria, mid-day; anthemon, a flower; referring to the flowers opening better on sunny days.)—Pigs Face.

Chamberlainii.—An uncommon variety with small flowers, some orange and some violet, and an upright habit of growth. Recommended. Each 0 6

conspicuum.—Another good variety bearing orange yellow flowers. Recommended. Each 0 6

crystallinum.—Glistening foliage and rosy heliotrope flowers. Each 0 6

Dorothy Russell.—Silvery mauve. Each 0 6

violacea.—Rich purple flowers produced abundantly through winter and early spring. Each 0 6
Largely used for rockeries, and suitable for sea fronts

Carefully select according to climate.

- or very dry and hot positions.
White, pale pink, rose pink,
yellow, red. Each 6d. Doz. 4 6
- MIMULUS.** (Mimo, an ape; notice the
gaping mouth of the flower.)—2ft.
cardinalis.—A showy plant with
orange red flowers for a
moist, shady position 1 0
- MISCANTHUS.** (From miskos, a stem;
anthos, a flower; referring to the
tall stems.)—
sinensis.—Silvery variegated
foliage with plumed flower
heads 0 6
- MONARDA.** (Named after M. Monardez,
a physician of Seville.)—The Ber-
gamot.
violacea.—Purplish violet 0 6
Cambridge scarlet. Deep scar-
let 1 0
Showy plants with dense
heads of *Salvia* like flowers.
- MOSCHOSMA** (From moschos, musk,
and osme, smell.) (Syn. *Iboza*.)—
riparia.—A soft wooded
shrubby plant from South
Africa, producing in winter
dense masses of feathery
mauve blooms. If sheltered
from heavy frosts it may
be successfully planted in
A.B.P.S. as far as our pre-
sent records indicate. The
plants grow about 4ft high 1 6
- NEPETA.** (Named from Nepet, a town in
Tuscany.)—Cat Mint.
Mussini.—Lavender flowers.
Low growing border plants
with silvery foliage and pro-
ducing masses of small
flowers. Recommended.
From boxes 0 6
- OENOTHERA.** (From Oinos, wine; therā,
imbibing; because the roots of one
of the species was supposed to be
an incentive to drinking wine.)
fruticosa.—Clusters of rich yellow
flowers. Summer. 2ft. ... 1 0
macrocarpa.—Low spreading
habit and bright yellow
flowers, 3in. across. 1ft. ... 1 0
rosea, E.—A delightful subject
for rockeries and the points
of formal bedding. The
growth is quite prostrate, and
the large flesh-pink flowers
are most attractive. Spring
and summer 1 0
- PAEONY.** (Named after Paeon, a phy-
sician, who first used it medicin-
ally.)—Herbaceous Paeony.
officinalis.—Various colours of
this splendid perennial. Avail-
able in June and July only.
Although generally considered
a cool climate plant this is
well worth a trial in Sydney 2 6
- PENTSTEMON.** (Pente, five, and stemon,
a stamen; four fertile and one
sterile stamens.)
heterophyllus.—A bushy plant
covered with erect spikes
of blue flowers. Profuse
blooming. 18in. 1 0
spectabilis.—A distinct species
with blue and purple flowers.
4ft. 1 0
- PHLOX.** (Phlox, flame; brilliancy of the
flowers.)
subulata.—Dense tufts of moss-
like foliage, suitable for
rockeries. 6in. We can sup-
ply white and pink varieties.
Each 1 0
- PHYSOSTEGIA.** (From physa, a bladder;
stega, a covering; formation of the
calyx.)—Dragon's Head. 3ft.
virginiana.—Lilaceous pink.
virginiana alba.—Pure white.
Virginiana speciosa.—Pale pink.
Hardy summer and autumn
flowers with erect spikes
somewhat like *Salvia*. Highly
recommended. Each 0 6
- PLATYCODON.** (From platys, broad;
kodon, a bell; form of flower.)—
Chinese Balloon flower. 3ft.
grandiflorum mariesii.—Large
cup shaped deep blue flowers,
borne on long stems.
grandiflora alba.—Lilac white.
The buds before opening are
inflated like a balloon. Sum-
mer and Autumn. Highly
recommended. Each 1 0
- PLUMBAGO.** (From plumbum, lead, or a
disease of the eye so called, to
which a species of Plumbago was
applied.)—Leadwort.
Larpentae.—A herbaceous
variety of Plumbago with in-
tense, cobalt blue flowers .. 1 0
- POLYGONATUM.** (From poly, many;
gonu, joint; numerous joints of
the stem.)—Solomon's Seal. 1ft.
vulgare.—White flowers, some-
what like Lily of the Valley.
Best in partial shade 0 6
- POTENTILLA.** (From potens, powerful;
the supposed medicinal quality.—
Cinquefoil.
nepalensis willmottiana.—
Magenta rose flowers. Very
free flowering 1 0
recta macrantha.—Branching
heads of rich yellow flowers
produced over a long season.
2ft. 1 0
- PRIMULA.** (From Primus, the first;
early flowering.)
vulgaris.—English Primrose.
Plants we are offering are in

Physostegias are very popular.

- divisions and are of the true type. Plants raised from seed are usually variable. Each . 0 6
- PYRETHRUM.** (From pyr, fire; alluding to its acrid roots.)—Feverfew. *matricaria.*—A dwarf bushy plant producing masses of small double white blooms largely used for cut flowers and florists' work. In pots 1 0
- RUDBECKIA.** (Named after O. Rudbeck, a Swedish botanist.)—Cone Flowers —2ft.
- speciosa.*—Yellow flowers with blackish brown centre. Useful for cutting and massing. Summer and Autumn 0 6
- SALVIA** (From salvo, to save; Medicinal qualities.)—Sage.
- angustifolia.*—Perennial Salvia. Blue. 4ft.
- Bethellii.*—Deep pink; flowers about 2 inches long.
- coccinea.*—Scarlet.
- farinacea.*—Blue.
- Grahami.*—Purple blue.
- patens.*—Deep blue 1 6
- uliginosa.*—Blue and white flowers in Spring and Summer. 3ft.
- virgata nemerosa.*—Violet blue. Plants in pots, 1/- each, except where otherwise marked.
- SANTOLINA.** (From sanctus, holy; linum, flax; refers to fancied medicinal qualities.)—Lavender Cotton.
- Chamaecyparissus.*—Low shrubby plants with silvery leaves and double yellow flowers. Used principally for edgings and contrast. Each 1 0
- SAXIFRAGA.** (Saxum, a stone, and frango, to break; supposed medicinal power.)—1ft.
- umbrosa.* London Pride.—Small rosettes of neat green leaves and sprays of pale pink flowers 1 0
- SCABIOSA.** (From scabies, the itch; said to cure the disorder.)—Pincushions.
- columbaria.*—Heliotrope. A very refined semi-shrubby variety from South Africa. Recommended 1 0
- SCUTELLARIA.** (Scutella, a little saucer; form of calyx.)
- baicalensis.*—Violet Salvia-like flowers. Summer. 18in. 1 0
- indica japonica.*—A tiny rock plant for a shady position. Violet flowers. 6in. 1 0
- SILENE.** (Sialon, saliva, from the gummy secretion on the leaves of some which entraps small flies.)
- maritima.*—A spreading plant with white flowers produced during most of the year ... 1 0
- maritima rosea.*—Low compact habit and white flowers with a pinkish centre 1 0
- Schafta.*—Masses of dainty rose pink flowers 1 0
- SOLIDAGO.** (From solidare, to unite; supposed healing properties.)—
- canadensis.*—Golden Rod. In pots 0 6
- vigaurea nana.*—Golden yellow 0 6
- STATICE.** (From statizo, to stop; the powerful medical astringency of some of the species.)—Sea Lavender.
- eximea.*—Lavender.
- latifolia.*—Blue.
- Perezii.*—Blue
- These flowers are everlasting, and keep for months when cut. Highly recommended.
- In pots. Each 1 6
- STOKESIA.** (Named after Dr. Stokes, an English Botanist.)—Cornflower
- Aster.* 1ft.
- alba.*—White.
- cyanea.*—Bluish mauve.
- Large aster-like flowers in summer and autumn 1 0
- THALICTRUM.** (From thallo, to grow green; the bright green colour of the young shoots.)—Lavender Shower.
- dipterocarpum.*—A hardy perennial with fern like leaves, and throwing up long stalks 4 or 5 ft. long, on which are borne great sprays of small mauve flowers with yellow anthers 0 9
- THUNBERGIA.**—2ft.
- natalensis.*—A herbaceous plant of bushy habit producing blue flowers with a yellow centre 1 0
- THYMUS.** (Thuo, to perfume.) Thyme.
- nitidus.*—Mounds of moss-like growth and mauve flowers. 9in. 1 0
- pauciflorus.*—Strong growing. 6in. 1 0
- serpyllum.*—A dwarf growing variety covered with bright pink flowers in early Summer. This is the "Wild Thyme" of Shakespeare 1 0
- TRACHELIUM.** (From trachelos, the neck; supposed efficacy in diseases of the trachea.)—
- coeruleum.*—Heads of tiny blue flowers flowering most of the year 1 0

Mark position where perennials have died down. They shoot again in the Spring.

	s. d.		s. d.
TROLLIUS. (Trol, the German for round; the globular flowers of some species.)—18in.		Royal Blue. —A blue flowered rock plant. Spring	1 0
Ledebouri. —Attractive orange flowers. Requires shade and moisture	1 6	VINCA. (From vinculum, a band; referring to the tough, long shoots.)—	
TULBAGIA. (Named after a Dutch governor named Tulbagh at the Cape of Good Hope.)—2ft.		variegata. —Yellow and green leaves with blue flowers.	
violacea. —Narcissus like leaves. Heliotrope heads of flower somewhat like a bouvardia.		Trailing plants suitable for rock work in semi-shade ..	1 0
Summer	0 9	VITTADINIA. (From vitta, a riband, and aden, a gland.)	
TUNICA. (Tunica, a coat; the calyx.) 12in.		triloba. —Small white daisy like flowers which turn deep pink with age. Dwarf trailing habit, suitable for dry sunny banks or rockeries. From boxes	0 6
saxifraga. —Masses of tiny pink flowers over a long season.		ZEPHYRANTHES. (Zephyr, the west wind, and anthos, a flower.)	
Summer. From boxes	0 6	Autumn Crocus. Bulbous plants, flowering in the Summer.	
VERONICA. —6in.		candida. —White, 6in. Each ..	0 3
		Rosea. —Pink. 9in. Each	0 6

I have to compliment you on your business sense and pertinacity in growing and sending the little trees, which arrived in perfect condition the other day. Few firms in Melbourne would try for three years to grow a plant to the order of a customer in another State, or for that matter in their own State. When I tell you that we have tried to obtain a *Callitris collumellaris* for sixteen years you will realise that we are not unappreciative of your efforts.—J.B.A., Melbourne, Victoria. 25/6/32.

I would like to take this opportunity of complimenting you on the general excellence of your work. Practically all the 120 plants I received were well grown and rooted, and all arrived in splendid condition, due, no doubt, to your careful method of packing.—Dr. W.J.P., Goomalling, W.A. 27/7/32.

A customer from Western Australia writes:—I have over 200 bushes and have only lost one since I started growing.—26/7/32.

I have never lost a plant from your nursery. They are always so well packed and arrive in such good order.—Miss C., Singleton. 28/7/32.

I wish to thank you for the very excellent trees which you forwarded to me last week.—L.R., Greenwich. 31/3/32.

I might say all my orders over the past few years have been entirely satisfactory.—Mrs. H.W.R., Muswellbrook. 29/3/32.

Thanks for care shown in packing. Plants arrived in excellent condition.—R.S., Hawthorn, Victoria. 28/4/32.

I have on several occasions had plants from you previously, and have always been very pleased with them.—J.C., Bundaberg, Queensland.

Our experience is always at your service.

Succulents

According to the dictionary, a Succulent is a plant producing soft fleshy leaves, or stems, and by way of illustration it is only necessary to indicate Pig's Face (*Mesembryanthemum*) and Prickly Pear (*Opuntia*). In the garden they are specially valuable for rockery purposes as they revel in hot, dry positions in nearly every case. Many of the sorts produce brilliantly coloured flowers or quaint attractive growths and as rock gardens are so deservedly popular they are in great demand for this purpose. Full descriptions on application.

- ACRODON** *bellidiflora*, 1/6.
- AGAVE** *americana* var. American aloe, From 2/-.
- AGAVE** *filamentosa*, 1/6.
- ALOE** *aculeata*, 1/6.
 " *arborescens*, 1/6.
 " *ciliata*, 1/6.
 " *macrantha*, 1/-.
 " *nowotnyi*, 2/-.
 " *saponaria*, 1/-.
 " *tenuior*, 1/6.
- ANACAMPSEROS** *filamentosa*, 1/-.
 " *telephiastrum*, 1/-.
- BERGERANTHUS** *vespertinum*, 1/-.
- CEREUS** *peruvianus*. From 3/6.
 " *monstrosus*. From 3/6.
- COTYLEDON** *atropurpurea*, 1/-.
 " *Barbeyi*, 1/-.
 " *bracteosa*, 1/6.
 " *coccinea*, 1/6.
 " *dasyphylla* x *gibbiflora* *metallica*, 1/6.
 " *gibbiflora*, 1/-.
 " *gibbiflora metallica*, 1/6.
 " *gibbiflora* x *globosa*, 1/-.
 " *glauca* x *gibbiflora*, From 1/-.
 " *lanceifolium*, 1/-.
 " *linguaefolia*, 1/-.
 " *linguaefolia* var. *pulverulenta*, 1/-.
 " *lutea*, 1/-.
 " *macrantha*, 1/-.
 " *orbiculata*, 1/-.
 " *paraguayensis*, 1/-.
 " *pseudo-pachyphytula*, 1/6.
 " *Purpusii*, 1/-.
 " *retusa hybrida*, 1/-.
 " *rosea picta*, 1/-.
 " *roseata*, 1/-.
 " *scapyphylla*, 1/-.
 " *Scheideckerii*, 1/-.
 " *valida*. From 1/-.
- CRASSULA** *arborescens*, 1/-.
 " *coccinea*, 1/-.
 " *Cooperi*, 1/-.
 " *elata*, 1/-.
 " *ericifolia*, 1/-.
 " *Justus Corderoy*, 1/-.
 " *Kimberleyensis*, 1/-.
- " *lactea*, 1/-.
 " *lycopodioides*, 1/-.
 " *multicava*, 1/-.
 " *perfossa*, 1/-.
 " *portulacae*, 1/-.
 " *pseudo-lycopodioides*, 1/-.
 " *Sarmentosa*, 1/-.
 " *tetragona*, 1/-.
- ECCHINOPSIS** *Gertrudii*. From 1/-.
- EPIPHYLLUM** *truncatum*, 1/-.
- EUPHORBIA** *canariensis*. From 2/-.
 " *grandidens*. From 2/-.
 " *splendens*, 1/9.
- FAUCARIA** *tigrinum*, 1/-.
- GASTERIA**. Large collection. From 1/- each.
- GLOTTIPHYLLUM** *latum*, 1/-.
 " *linguaeforme*, 1/-.
 " *propinquum*, 1/-.
- HAWORTHIA**. A number of varieties in stock. 1/- each.
- HYLOCEREUS** *species*, 1/6.
- KALANCHOE** *grandiflora*, 1/-.
 " *orbiculata*, 1/-.
 " *rotundifolia*, 1/-.
 " *somaliensis*, 1/-.
- KLEINIA** *acaulis*, 1/-.
 " *azcides*, 1/-.
 " *ficoides*, 1/-.
 " *radicans*, 1/-.
 " *repens*, 1/-.
- MESEMBRYANTHEMUM** *schonlandianum*, 1/- See herbaceous section for list of other varieties.
- OTHONNA** *crassifolia*, 1/-.
- PERESKIA** *grandifolius*, 2/-.
- PILOCEREUS** *Collinsi*. From 2/-.
- SEDUM**. A number of varieties in stock, 1/- each.
- SEMPERVIVUM**. A number of varieties in stock, 1/- each.
- STAPELIA**. A number of varieties in stock, 1/6 each.
- YUCCA** *aloefolia*, 1/6.
 " *aloefolia variegata*. From 2/-.
 " *filamentosa*, 1/6.
 " *filamentosa variegata*, 1/6.

You are to be congratulated on the excellent quality of your product, all mine being well rooted superior plants, superior to any I have ever previously obtained.—E.J.R., Brisbane, Queensland. 4/7/32.

Full descriptions on application.

Advanced Plants



Plants grown into larger sizes than the ordinary stock in pots are now a recognised feature of our business. They save years of waiting, and in new gardens give an immediate effect. Sometimes an undesirable view needs blocking out, a bed needs a breakwind, or a casualty needs replacing. The advanced plant solves the problem in the shortest time.

Evergreen shrubs and trees are grown in petrol tins and transplant just as readily as from a clay pot. Contrary to the recommendations of some people, plants should always be removed from the tin when planting, as the tin prevents the moisture from the surrounding soil reaching the roots, and failure results. Cut down one side of the tin, loosen the two sides, and lift out carefully on a spade into the prepared hole.

Deciduous trees and shrubs in large sizes can be dug from open ground in winter. As they do not require the regular watering of plants in tins, they are correspondingly cheaper. The introduction of the Spanish type of architecture has caused a big demand for plants suitable for this type of building, and for growing in courtyards, or in wooden tubs. Many varieties of Cypress, Junipers, Azaleas, and Fuchsias are favoured for this. It is not possible to list all varieties of advanced plants, but lists suitable for various climates and giving height and price will be supplied on application. Owing to the high cost of packing these for country orders, cases, hessian, etc., will be charged extra at cost price, in addition to freight.

Berries are just as attractive as flowers.

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Australian Roses are attracting attention in Europe and America.

ROSES

1	TALISMAN	(H.T.)	MONTGOMERY 1929	F.	3	
This number indicates the position the variety occupied in our last year's sales.	The name of the variety.	The Class (in this instance it indicates Hybrid Tea). H.P. stands for Hybrid Perpetual. Pernetiana. Gig., Hybrid Gigantea. Hybrid Musk. Wich., Wichuraiana	The Raiser's name.	Year of introduction.	This letter signifies that the variety is fragrant.	Growth number. No. 1, the very dwarf. 4, very vigorous. 5 and 6, stages of climbing growth. See page 51.

Description of colour, etc., followed by classification of perfume; sweet, tea, or fruit, etc. The climate letters indicate:—
 E.—Everywhere.
 A.—Suitable Adelaide Zone.
 B. " Brisbane Zone.
 H. " Hobart Zone.
 M. " Melbourne Zone
 Mt. " Mountain Zone
 P. " Perth Zone.
 R. " Rockhampton.
 S. " Sydney Zone.

TREES AND SHRUBS

ABUTILON	AN ARABIC NAME.	CHINESE LANTERNS.	BOULE DE NIEGE.	SNOW.	E.	6.	D.
Family name.	The meaning or translation.	Common name where known.	Variety name.	Translation.	Evergreen.	Approximate height at maturity.	Deciduous.

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TELEPHONES: EPPING 11 & 1162

1933.

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